

3 1761 06861324 9

HISTORY

OF THE

FREE-SCHOOLS, COLLEGES,

HOSPITALS, AND ASYLUMS

Of Birmingham,

AND THEIR FULFILMENT.

With Twelve Illustrations.



BY GEORGE GRIFFITH,

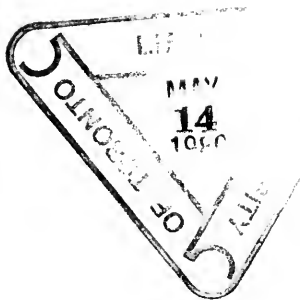
Author of "The Free Schools of Worcestershire," "The Free Schools, &c., of Staffordshire,"
"History of George Wilson, a Foundation Scholar," "Letters on the Metropolitan and
Shrewsbury Schools," &c.

LONDON: WILLIAM TWEEDIE, 337, STRAND.

STAFFORD: HILL AND HALDEN.

AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

1861.



19431

LA
690
B668



Dedication.

TO THE RIGHT HON. HENRY LORD BROUGHAM AND VAUX.

MY LORD,

In dedicating the following pages to your Lordship, I need scarcely say that there is no person more conversant with the past and present state of the Endowed Schools, Colleges, and Hospitals of the United Kingdom than yourself.

But on the other hand, the general public are not aware that your Lordship was the originator of the Charity Commissions; the publication of whose investigations in Blue Book Reports places within everyone's reach an authentic History of each and every Endowment in the kingdom.

On every opportunity, and in all places, you have now, for more than half a century, advocated the reform of these Endowments, and their restoration to the use of the middle and working classes.

Nevertheless, few and far between have been the reforms effected; and the continual patching, by the passing of Act after Act without producing any permanently good results, shows that unless locally governed they will still be what most of them ever have been—sinecures and perversions.

Hoping that public attention will be more drawn to this great question, I beg to dedicate this volume to your Lordship;

And remain, with great respect,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient and devoted servant,

GEORGE GRIFFITH.

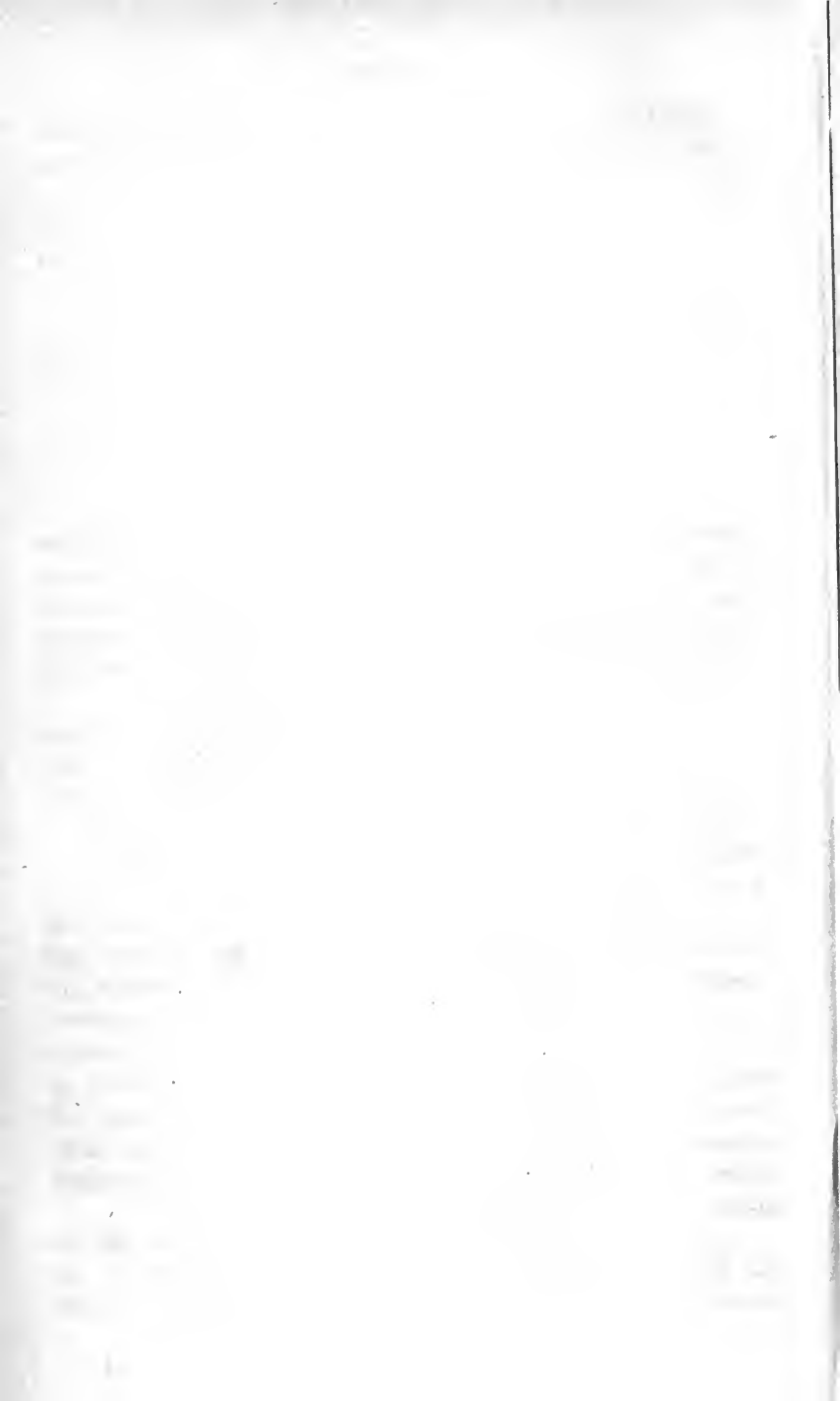
MAY-DAY, 1861.





Table of Contents.

	PAGE
BLUE COAT SCHOOL—Foundation	59
Endowments	61
Committees' Annual Address, 1831	70
Historical Sketch of the School	72
List of Benefactors to the School	80
Rules, published in 1855	85
Income of School	92
Report of School Committee, 1860	92
Examiner's Report, 1860	97
List of Children in the School, 1860	100
Report of Annual General Meeting, 1860	101
List of Donors, 1859	103
Fentham's Charity	423
Extract from Report of Annual Meeting, 1861	435
DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION	116
Regulations and Rules	120
Receipts and Payments, 1858	122
Report of Committee, 1860	124
Officers and Committees	127
Legacies and Donations of deceased donors	128
List of Children admitted	130
Recent Improvements, &c.	439
DERITEND FREE SCHOOL.	450
FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL	4
Schedule of Properties belonging School Endowment	17
Milward's Charity	25
Original Charter of School	27
Historical Sketch of School	33
Report for 1840	41
Letters relative to the School	54
Rev. J. P. Lee's letter to Sir J. Pakington	445
Carlisle's History of Free Grammar School	449
Report of the Birmingham Town Council Committee, 1842, on Free Grammar School Bill	451
Petition of Inhabitants on the Bill	452
Mr. Gurney's Report of Parliamentary Proceedings on the Bill	454
Proceedings in House of Commons	547





PREFACE.

THE History of the Endowed Schools and Statistics of Charities of the County of Warwick is a new task, carried out, not only with the hope of doing good within its bounds, but also with a view to opening up a way for residents in the other counties of England and Wales, to give to the nation similar expositions in each individual county.

Hundreds of volumes have been written as to the wars, power, and grandeur of the various eminent empires of the earth, while few and far between have been the records commemorating the education of their sons, or their progress in learning and useful knowledge: thus the empire of reason has been overwhelmed with that of conquest.

From the Greek and Roman writers, it is clear that schools were in existence in Britain before the Roman invasion, and that the scholars were solely under the care and training of the Druids. The most celebrated one was in the Isle of Anglesea; and it is said that many of the youth of Gaul were sent over to have their education finished therein. After the expulsion, or rather the destruction of the Druids, the Latin language was made a leading feature in education, as may be proved from Gildas, who said, "Britain might then have been more properly called a Roman than a British Island."

Learning flourished from the end of the first to the middle of the fourth century; but afterwards declined, and on the arrival of the Saxons in England, it fell lower and lower in the

esteem of the people. From this period until the seventh century, little or no education was given. Several schools were then established, it is true, among which that founded by Augustine stood pre-eminent: but so destitute of erudition had the people been, that it is doubted whether one solitary book could be found in England on his arrival. Thus, books had to be imported from foreign lands at a great cost, so that none but the most opulent were possessed of them; and schools were consequently established in palaces, bishops' residences, and monasteries only. These, in their turn, were destroyed by the Danes; and when Alfred came to the throne, in the ninth century, he had to effect their restitution, to which end he planted a school in every monastery. In these schools, youth were taught reading, writing, arithmetic, music, rhetoric, theology, and the Latin language. This full scheme of tuition was necessary to clerical youth then, because, when they arrived at manhood, all public offices were filled by them, the laity being left to grow up in ignorance. But Alfred, desirous *that they, as well as the clergy,* should be educated, founded the two Universities for that express purpose.

Strange to say, at that time, the upper ranks felt a great disdain for learning; and so difficult did the king find it to induce them to follow his wishes, that he was at last obliged to pass a law to force all freeholders possessed of two hides of land or upwards, to send their sons to school; and so beneficial was this found, that it led numbers of aged persons even, whose education had been hitherto neglected, to go to school; and every pulpit had a good preacher, and every diocese a learned bishop, before the end of his reign. His death, followed by the renewed incursions of the Danes, again brought learning into neglect, which was accelerated by the supine disposition of his son and successor, and the deaths of several eminently learned men. From this age, up to the accession of Edward the Confessor, darkness prevailed; when he at once repaired to Oxford, which his accomplished and learned Queen no doubt encouraged by her example.

Learning increased much in the twelfth century, and schools began to spread from monasteries and convents to cities and

towns. The Universities were then called "Studies," but soon afterwards took the name of Universities, from all kinds of learning being taught in them, and their doors being thrown open to foreigners as well as natives. The Cathedral scholars, in the middle ages, were commonly taught by the bishop,—in fact, he was frequently the only teacher they had; but afterwards they were placed under men who devoted themselves entirely to the education of youth, and had prebends assigned to them for their support. These men were called "Scholastics of the Diocese," and all youths designed for the church *were entitled* to be instructed by them. By the 18th canon of the third General Council of Lateran (1179), they were ordered to be examiners of all other schoolmasters in the diocese, and to grant them teaching licenses.

Between the Conquest and the death of King John, there were 557 religious houses in England, each having a school attached: and it is a satisfactory answer to those who pretend that grammar schools were only instituted for the teaching of the Greek and Latin languages, to state that the youths in monastic schools were taught "the fair and beautiful art of writing," and were afterwards employed in the scriptorium, or writing chamber, in transcribing works for the church and the library. Indeed, so far were they from being confined to Greek and Latin, that they were taught rhetoric, logic, theology, medicine, and the civil as well as the canon law. In fact, the monks were the only pleaders, physicians, and schoolmasters of those times. In the non-monastic schools in the cities and towns, reading, writing, grammar, rhetoric, logic, and theology were also taught; and William Fitzstephens, (in the reign of Henry II.), in his description of London, tells us that many such were then established there.

A singular feature, as regards education in England immediately after the Conquest, was, that the Jews had many eminent schools, into which not only the youth of the Jewish faith, but the sons of Christians, were admitted freely; and so great was the increase of public schools in the thirteenth century, particularly in London, that Sir George Buc (Stowe's Chronicle, p. 1063) entitled them "The Third University."

Nevertheless, in the fifteenth century, these schools decayed, and learning continued to languish until the invention of printing; but from that moment they revived, as we find in Knight's "Life of Colet," p. 100, where he says that, within thirty years before the Reformation, more schools were endowed in England than in the 300 preceding years. After this, education spread rapidly among laymen as well as clergymen, and Edward VI. greatly aided these blessings by establishing many new schools. He appointed a commission, in 1549, "to take diverse orders for the maintenance and continuance of scollers," &c. Under this commission, the regulations of schools were ordained. This was followed up by succeeding princes; yet it must be acknowledged that the early impoverishers of ecclesiastical foundations often swallowed up the poor scholars' exhibitions and stipends at the same time, as is too often the case now.

The study of the English language, in the commencement of the sixteenth century, was neglected for classical knowledge; yet, in 1563, there were only two divines at Oxford capable of preaching before the university; and in 1570, Horne, Bishop of Winton, put tasks before the minor canons beneath the abilities of an ordinary schoolboy.

During the period of the Reformation, schools increased so fast, that they rather called for regulation than augmentation. Yet the rudiments of education were only given therein, and when any name shines forth as a scholar, the school need not look back and be proud of it, as the excellence must have been attained at the university.

The most eminent works upon schools are Roger Ascham's "Schoolmaster," Christopher Wase's "Considerations concerning Free Schools as settled in England" (1678), Beckwith's work on the "Charitable Institutions in England" (1807), and Ackermann's "History of the Principal Schools in England" (1816.) After these followed those most important publications on the endowed schools of England, "The Select Committee's Report on the Schools of the Metropolis," dated 1816; their "Second Report" of 1817; and the travelling "Charity Commissioners' Reports" down to the year 1839; forming a huge library

of information as to the Endowed Schools of this kingdom.

If, as Dr. Johnson says, "the glory of a people arises from its authors," the places where these have been trained must be of national importance; and "miserable," says Wase, "is the face of any nation where neither schools nor universities are frequented." This is admitted on all hands; yet so base are some men, that they have permitted the lands and funds left for the support of these schools to be alienated in many instances, although the education of their own children often depended on their honest application; forgetting the words of Erasmus, "that the safety of States depends upon three things: a proper or improper education of the princes, upon the preachers, and upon the schoolmasters." It must not be forgotten, that not only were these schools endowed as such, but also as the first step to the universities; and so determined was Elizabeth that this should be the case, that she, in 1559, taxed benefices one-thirtieth part for the education of students.

In 1816, a Select Committee was appointed to enquire into the education of the lower orders of the metropolis, and to report their observations thereupon (together with the minutes of the evidence taken before them), from time to time, to the House; and they were also instructed to consider what was fit to be done with respect to the children of paupers who were found begging in the streets, in and near the metropolis, or who were carried about by persons asking charity, and whose parents, or other persons by whom they were accompanied, had not sent such children to any of the schools provided for the education of poor children. They agreed to the following Report, dated 20th June, in that year:—

"Your committee have examined a great body of evidence, which has been reported and ordered to be printed, respecting the state of education among the lower orders in the metropolis; and they have found reason to conclude, that a very large number of poor children are wholly without the means of instruction, although their parents appear to be generally very desirous of obtaining that advantage for them.

"Your committee have also observed with much satisfaction, the highly beneficial effects produced upon all those parts of the population which, assisted in whole or in part by various charitable institutions, have enjoyed the benefits of education.

“Your committee have not had time this session fully to report their opinion upon the different branches of their inquiry, but they feel persuaded that the greatest advantages would result to this country from Parliament taking proper measures, in concurrence with the prevailing disposition in the community, for supplying the deficiency of the means of instruction which exists at present, and for extending this blessing to the poor of all descriptions.

“Although your committee have not been instructed to examine the state of education beyond the metropolis, they have, in addition to what has appeared in evidence, received communications, which show the necessity of Parliament, as speedily as possible, instituting an inquiry into the management of charitable donations and other funds for the instruction of the poor of this country, and into the state of their education generally, *especially in the larger towns*: And your committee are of opinion, that the most effectual as well as the least expensive mode of conducting such an inquiry, would be by means of a Parliamentary commission.”

After this, a commission was appointed to investigate the state of the Endowed Schools of the country, and subsequent commissions have been in operation from that date down to the present date.

To give some idea of the vast labours of the commissions, it is only necessary to point to the large volumes called the “Charity Commissioners’ Reports,” the extent of which may be guessed at from the County of Warwick Reports forming the Thirty-fifth Volume, containing 1,000 pages in itself.

The publication of these Blue-book Reports was carried out on purpose for the public benefit, but such was found to be the task of wading through so many large volumes, that the House ordered them to be arranged in county volumes for local distribution. Before this was done, a county was scattered throughout the various volumes according to the successive dates of the Commissioners’ travels and investigations, whereas now every county is arranged in one or more volumes, and may be had for ten shillings each volume, at Her Majesty’s Stationery Office. But this was found too heavy a task for occasional investigation, therefore the House again ordered “Digests” of these Reports to be printed in county volumes, each of which contains from 50 to 100 pages each. These Digests are analytical, and contain “Returns of Charities for distribution among the Poor, Statistics of Grammar Schools, Schools not classical, and of Educational Gifts, not attached to Endowed Schools,” and were published in 1843.

The whole of these Digests have also been published in two complete volumes, of 1624 pages, but the County Digests may be had separately, at from nine-pence to three shillings per volume, according to size; so that any investigator of these matters can get all he requires for any one county at from eleven to twenty-three shillings.

Still further, the House ordered a final volume to be printed for general use, called "Digests of the General Charities, and Summaries of the whole of the Charity Property and Income." This gives the totals, and can be had for nine-pence.

The House of Commons and the Commissioners so far performed *their* duty—it was for the public to act, seeing that all the requisite information was placed within their reach. It will be asked, "Why have they not done so, in cases of notorious abuse and malversation?" The answer is, that the dread of the appalling expenses incurred by going to the Court of Chancery is the head and front of the hesitation.

But, before exposing the evils attached to the administration of this notorious Court, I must enter upon a due examination of the various parts of the machinery connected with Endowed Schools; and, in order to do this properly, I must divide them into separate heads:—

1st.—What class of boys were they generally founded for?

2nd.—What are generally the residuary qualifications requisite for a boy to claim his admission?

3rd.—What are generally the required qualifications by which a trustee can be elected to his office; and how can these qualifications be altered for the improvement and benefit of the schools?

4th.—What are the evils arising from the Court of Chancery being the guardian of these schools: and what new guardianship can be adopted to give greater efficiency to their operations?

5th.—What are the evils which have grown out of the permission given by the Court, or the various bodies of trustees, to the schoolmasters, to take private pupils, commonly called boarders?

6th.—What are the evils belonging to the appointment of special visitors (the bishops or others)?

7th.—What evils have resulted from the power given to trustees to exchange trust properties, and not to sell them if beneficial for the school trusts?

8th.—What have been the evils caused by colleges and their examiners having the power to elect boys to scholarships and exhibitions, instead of the trustees electing after examination?

9th.—What are the evils resulting from the revenues of collegiate schools not being subject to the supervision of an efficient visiting power ?

10th.—What are the evils caused by a classical education being adopted in these schools to the *too great hindrance* of commercial studies ?

11th.—What evils have arisen from the trustees of these schools being permitted to carry on the affairs belonging thereto in secret, or with closed doors ?

12th, and lastly.—Is it an evil for a charge to be laid on the scholars where the founder declared they should be free, and where there are funds sufficient to pay the masters ?

That almost all, if not all, these schools were founded *for poor boys* must be felt from the fact of their being charitable gifts. This would be acknowledged to be the true intent of the founders, even were there no recorded testimony to prove it ; but there is no want of testamentary evidence to show that the rich were not to be the recipients.

Yet, in some cases, we see that not only do rich men's sons thrust out the poor, but that they are induced to come from a distance to do so,—the inducements being scholarships, fellowships, prizes of various sorts, and boarding-houses to live in, belonging to the charities.

There can be no doubt, also, when it is not expressed to the contrary, that every school was founded for the use of boys whose parents dwell in the town or parish where the school is ; and some parents, feeling this, have become residents in a town where a foundation school has been established. They have been called "squatters," because they generally leave the place so soon as their children's education is completed.

As to the prizes, scholarships, fellowships, &c., &c., belonging to some of these schools, Counsellor Bethell might well put it in the shape he did on the Manchester Free School case being heard, thus :—"Supposing these rich parents had established a stud of racing horses, for which they had built stabling, provided trainers, and subscribed money for plates to be competed for, and all this, solely, for horses bred and reared in that particular parish ; how would they like for richer and more powerful men, living at a distance, to offer tempting annual sums of money to these trainers to get their horses into the stables provided for those bred and reared in that

parish alone, and to allow their horses to run or compete for the annual prizes belonging to the parish horses? Of course, this would not be permitted in such a case; yet in that of boys, it is thought to be perfectly fair."

With regard to the present system of electing trustees, it is quite apparent that that is one of the greatest evils of the system. For a given number of surviving trustees to have the power to elect, appoint, or nominate the remainder, is only for these men to choose those with whom they are intimate, whether qualified or not for the office. This in itself is an evil, but that they should have the power to elect them for life, is still more injurious in its operation. And why? Because all men, holding an office for life, almost invariably are found to be blind as to reformations; and as the correction of trusts involves no pecuniary loss in these cases, they absolutely become indifferent as to the donor's intents. The cure for this evil would be that of electing the trustees on the same popular plan as that of town-councillors, viz.:—one-third every year by vote of rate-payers. Then cures would be effected, grievances redressed, and reasonable reforms carried out for the benefit of the boys on the foundation.

This alteration in the election of trustees would, of course, take their election or sanction out of the hands of the Court of Chancery; and this would be a great improvement, because the Court is often imposed upon in the names of parties recommended as most fit for its sanction. In many cases, the governors are persons living at a distance, although the founders may have ordered that unless the proper number cannot be found in the parish, they shall not go out of the parish for them.

As to the Court of Chancery being allowed to continue to be the guardian of these charities, it is quite preposterous; nay, it is an evil of such magnitude to the nation at large, that it has become intolerable. To allow it to exercise a jurisdiction over so many educational institutions, so different in their foundations, characteristics, and belonging to such differently constituted populations, is quite absurd. If it were, as it is styled, a court of equity, of course it would deal out

equitable laws to all its children ; but what is the case ? At Manchester, Tiverton, Bristol, Ludlow, and other places, boarders have been abolished by the judgments of two Lord Chancellors, and one Vice-Chancellor ; whilst at Kidderminster and Repton they have been retained by another Vice-Chancellor ; and in numerous other places by other orders of the Court. At many places, head-money is ordered to be charged ; at many others, disallowed. In some schools, the classics are ordered to be taught free ; in others, the annihilation of the classics sanctioned ; in some that are very rich, the boys are limited to forty ; whilst in others, with smaller funds, they are not limited.

This is not to be wondered at, seeing that the judges, in nearly all the cases, have been unacquainted with the educational wants of the particular places in which the schools are situated ; and in others, they themselves having been educated in this description of school, think the system by which they have risen is the best, and pay no regard to the orders of the founders. This is to be seen in a variety of cases ; and one of our greatest and most esteemed judges—a man opposed to wrong in most shapes, and a hearty reformer of abuses—thought it quite right, or, at least, never thought it quite wrong, for his own two sons to be educated in schools peculiarly founded for the poor—one of them having been educated at Repton, and the other at Shrewsbury.

But the most astonishing thing belonging to the whole matter of the Guardianship of Chancery, is the obscure, tedious, endless, and plundering system of its trials, when equity is sought at its hands. Equity, forsooth ! allowing cases to be before it for 150 years * down to 11 years, that a jury could settle in a day or two ! Equity ! whereby it swallows up the funds left by charitable individuals for the use of poor children, to the amount of thousands of pounds ! Equity ! by its sanctioning one set of rules for one school, and other sets for others of the same character ! Equity ! by its saying one day that boarders are desirable, and another that they are not to be allowed ! Equity ! by declaring that a classical education

* See the Morpeth, Hartlebury, Bewdley, Bromsgrove, Dudley, and innumerable other cases—Page 132 and following of "Educational Register."

is best for a commercial population, and a commercial education most fit where the funds are sufficient to pay for both the one and the other! Equity! in limiting the number of scholars to forty, as at the Charter-house, Westminster, Kidderminster, and others, where the funds are sufficient to teach a much greater number, and placing no limit where the population is a mere nothing! Equity, indeed! Its equity seems to exist in being as expensive, tedious, contradictory, and unpopular as possible, in almost all its deliberations and decisions!

The practice of allowing special visiters to be appointed is a burlesque, because the other duties to which they have to attend give them no time to visit the schools. How often has the special visiter (the ordinary) visited these schools, to see if the regulations have been properly carried out?

The power given to clerical examiners to elect boys to exhibitions and scholarships, without asking or considering whether those boys were, or are, the *proper objects* of such benefits, will be sufficiently exemplified in many cases.

The disposal of the funds of these schools being carried on without any public supervision, is also a great evil. The meetings of the trustees being conducted with closed doors, gives them an opportunity of overstepping the bounds of sound common sense, and there being no check upon such mistakes, many errors become confirmed, which would otherwise be revoked if subject to public opinion.

One of the most injurious and inconsistent practices belonging to the acts of trustees is, where we find a classical education given without charge, while the poorer boys, who require only a commercial education, are compelled to pay as much, in many cases, for their learning, with a good foundation fund at hand, as would be required from them at proprietary schools.

There is a feeling very prevalent, and which is often sanctioned by the Court of Chancery, that payment makes a school respectable, and that a mixture of upper class boys is beneficial to the whole. This would be reasonable *where the funds are not sufficient in the one case*, and if the upper class boys were compelled to pay for the classical branches of education in the other. But where the rents or revenues are ample, and the

poorer boys have a right to a free education according to the will of the founder, or where the funds have increased greatly since the foundation, it is very unjust to give the rich boys the privilege of free classical instruction, and make the poor boys pay for their commercial education.

The words of Lord Lyndhurst, in the case of the Attorney-General *v.* Lord Stamford, would be true, if the founders' intentions were carried out, viz.: "That these schools are the avenues by which the humbler classes can force their way into the highest situations of the State." But if you put an immense bar across the avenue—a charge too heavy for the humble-class parents to pay—the boys must turn back, and can never reach the middle situations in trade, much less the highest situations in the state.

It is often stated, that to exclude boarders would lower the standard of the masters. This is a very singular statement. As long as a master is amply paid, what can the presence of boarders have to do with exalting his standard? Rather is it not the fact, that the standard to which the school is brought by boarders, leads to the exclusion of the foundation boys in many cases?

Carlisle, in his work on "Endowed Schools," says that there was scarcely one of these Grammar Schools in which boarders were not received in his day; and that "great advantages resulted from the admixture of the different classes." Now these are very important statements, and deserve the strictest investigation. If correct, boarders must be a benefit: if not founded on facts, the boarding system becomes mischievous. I have consulted Carlisle's work, and it now lies before me. Let us refer to Worcestershire, in the first place, for proof or disproof of this point. Carlisle states, that at Bewdley "the school is open as a Free Grammar School to the children of all the inhabitants, but there are *none* at present on the foundation—the master has about thirty boarders;"* so that the admixture of the different classes did not result in this

* This School has been shut up ever since 1835, having been placed in Chancery then; and the dread of this Court prevents the inhabitants seeking its restoration.

school. At Dudley, there were only eight boarders; at Evesham, no boarders. At Freckenham, the head master had a deputy, and Carlisle records no boarders. At Hartlebury, in 1816, there were twenty town boys and thirty-two boarders; and the boarders went on increasing until, from 1828 to 1832, there were no free boys in the upper or classical school at all. At Kidderminster, the then head master took no boarders. At Martley, there were no boarders. At King's Norton, there were no boarders. At Rock, the boys were *all* boarders. At Stourbridge, they were all free boys—sometimes ten, and sometimes *none!* At Wolverley, no boarders. At Worcester (free school), there were twelve free boys, but the number of boarders is not named. Is this, then, the admixture of the classes so much lauded by Carlisle?

In the "Family Almanack and Educational Register," for 1852, published by Parker, in the Strand, are to be found the following *results* of the boarding system in the schools named. At page 40 in the list is Barnet Free Grammar School, with twenty-four governors and two schoolmasters, in which, in 1850, there were seven free boys, and twenty-three boarders; and in the "Head Master's Circular," page 24 of the advertisements, he announces that "his boarders are kept in a private apartment, separate from the day scholars and foundation boys!" At page 80 in the list, is Grantham Free Grammar School, "founded by Bishop Fox, * in 1528, and endowed by Edward VI., in 1553, free to boys not under eight years of age; whose parents or guardians live within a mile of Grantham, with an income from the endowment of £800, and eight exhibitions, and four scholarships;" and it is modestly stated, "that the free boys seldom go to college." In the advertisement by the five masters it is announced that "extensive playgrounds, both in grass and gravel, have *been set apart* for the masters' boarders." Of course, the boys not being allowed to mix together in the playground, are not very likely to "admix" in school or elsewhere. At page 89 in the list, there is Henley-on-Thames Royal Free Grammar School, founded 1605, now under the visitorship of the Bishop of Oxford, and

* Sir Isaac Newton was educated here.

free to twenty-five boys, with an income of £362; and at page 29 of the advertisements, the head master announces the following:—"N.B. The day scholars are *few and select*, as there is an endowed 'lower school' in the town." Of course the endowed lower school boys cannot "admix" with the forty-eight boarders and select day scholars in the upper Endowed School. Therefore, "admixture" of inferior grade boys was shunned here. But I must refer my readers to an abundance of similar testimony in this book, showing fully that the "admixture of classes" is carefully avoided, and foundation funds and exhibitions, intended for others, are given to the sons of the rich.

On the other side of the question, there are schools mentioned in this work, such as Aylesbury school, free to sons of inhabitants, with an income of but £439 per annum, where there are 120 free scholars; and Wirksworth school, where there are 60 boys, with an endowment income of £170.

But, doubtless, the gist of the whole matter is, that schemes have been procured *ex parte*, or otherwise, to raise boarding establishments on the ruins of the foundation boys' rights; and to disturb these would be mischief incalculable! True, but to whom would the mischief accrue? Why to the masters and officers of such schools as St. Paul's, London, where the education of 153 children costs between £5,000 and £6,000;* or of the Mercers' school where there are about £700 spent on educating thirty-five free boys, and where £1,000 pension was, a few years since, given to the retiring head master; or of Hornsey school, where the boys are limited to forty, with an income of £800; or of the Charter-house school, where the limit of free boys is forty—the eternal forty of the Court of Chancery;—with an income of thousands per annum (the limit of the free boys in this school being against the founder's express order), and founded for the destitute without limitation; or of the Repton school, founded for the poor, where there were but thirty-four free boys, and where

* This school is free to natives of all countries, and has from seven to ten exhibitions. The odd foundation number is based on the 11th verse of the 21st chapter of St. John.

£340 per annum are given to eight gentlemen's sons as foundationers, and £750 per annum paid to the masters, in addition to the profits on twenty-six boarders, and where the same eight gentlemen's sons get the £30 worth of books per annum, left by Mr. Ward, *for poor boys going to the school*; or of Westminster, with its immense revenues, and its forty foundation boys, who paid in 1850 *only* £1,800 fees and charges; or of Wolverhampton, with its gross rental of £1,030, and forty boys; or of Stourbridge, with its £600 and odd, and two masters' residences, where there are but about thirty boys!

But not only are there a host of schools where sins of commission exist as detailed above, but there are as many where sins of omission are as palpable, and still more injurious in their operation. For instance, at St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol,* there are neither scholars nor master; at Cheltenham, no scholars; at Donnington, in Lincolnshire, with an income of £1,300 and 400 scholars, Latin and Greek are not taught, although expressly ordered by the founder; at Dulwich, where the income is very large, with exhibitions also, there are but twelve boys, and the exhibitions are not given to them, and it is said "there are very good reasons for no return of the state of this school being made on application." At Kirkleatham School (Yorkshire), founded for thirty poor scholars, with an endowment income of £350, in 1851 there was no scholar, and the Charity Commissioners say—"This school has long ceased to exist. A salary of £100 is paid to the head master, residing six miles from the school, and £50 to the usher residing in the parish, not in the school house—master and usher both in orders." At Kirton (Lincolnshire), in Lindsey division, there are seven scholarships and two fellowships never made use of by the scholars, because the school is converted into a National one. At Kirton (Holland division), the school was shut up in 1851, having gone on a visit to see Mother Chancery in 1837, and has never returned. At Scorton, Yorkshire, where the vicar is the principal trustee, with an income of £210, there were, in 1850, about ten or twelve children, who got a very poor education.

At Blackburn (Lancashire), with fifty governors, an unlimited freedom, an income of £120, and the Rev. James Bennett as master, *not one scholar* in 1851. At Badworth (Cheshire), where the endowment is £269, out of which the master, who has fifty scholars, gets but £75. At Clonmel (Ireland), income £619, and six free and seven pay boys! At Dartford (Kent), income £60, no boys. At Goudhurst (Kent), no scholars. The trustees repaired the school in 1839, thinking it was their own, but it proved to be leasehold, under the modest dean and chapter of Rochester, who demanded thereupon a £200 fine! At Guilsborough, income £80, no scholars, as Mother Chancery has had the rents under her care for twenty years. At Douglas (Isle of Man), a schoolmaster (Rev. John Cannell), scholarships and money gifts for scholars, but no scholars! At Lewisham, an income of £1,150, and thirty-five scholars. At Oakham, scholars twenty-four, income £650. At Pocklington, thirty scholars, income £900, and five scholarships; and at Ruabon, where, with an endowment of £99 in 1847, there was neither master nor scholars, and the school-house turned into a lumber room.

These, then, are the evils which trustees ought to cure; and how dead must those trustees be who look on such-like malversations daily without reforming them. Can there be any sense of duty in them, or desire for justice?

I could go on thus, enumerating school after school, where the "mischief" of reform would disturb such a bed of leeches as never were allowed to suck the blood of the middle and working classes in any other country on the face of the earth; but enough has been shown to prove *that if some of the medium schools were reformed, numbers possessing immense revenues would be brought under public notice and reformation.*

It must be clear that where there is a moderate foundation fund the commercial scholars should go free, and the classical be called upon to pay; if not, why should poor boys be admitted at all? What are the donor's orders? Why are commercial masters appointed? What is the use of such funds, large school houses, and of a large body of trustees, if the commercial boys involve no principle, and are of no con-

sideration? Most preposterous! How long is the talent of making the worse appear the better cause to prevail? How long shall huge salaries, and "proficiency in the art of tongue fence," be allowed to cheat common sense? How long is this wearisome, oppressive, and expensive Court of Chancery to decide points to the perpetual discomfiture and loss of the people of this great commercial empire?

This equitable Court brings to mind forcibly the words of an eminent writer of the present day, where he says, "To decree injustice by a law! diabolic, I say: no quantity of bombazeen or lawyers' wigs, three readings, and solemn trumpeting and bow-wowling in high places or in low, can hide its frightful infernal tendency! This is the throne of iniquity, set up in the name of the Highest, the human apotheosis of anarchy itself! Every doit of this account will have to be settled one day, as sure as God lives! Principal and compound interest, rigorously computed, and the interest is at a terrible rate per cent. in these cases!"

The truth of the whole matter resolves itself into one complexion, and that is, that the system so favourable to the upper classes, and so mischievous to the middle and working classes, is nothing more nor less than a combination on the part of the former to deprive the latter of their birthright in education. Shall it continue? No! Parents must protest, towns must agitate, and honest legislators must prefer complaints in the House of Commons, until this foul deprivation of the rights of the middle and working classes be fully and irrevocably reformed.

What, then, would effect a reformation of these great and notorious evils? Nothing but an Act of Parliament, embracing, amongst others, the following provisions:—

That the Court of Chancery shall cease to be the guardian of all educational trusts.

That the trustees shall be elected in the same manner as town councillors are, and their chairman by the trustees.

That the education of the scholars in each school shall be in accordance with the wants of the locality, the requirements of the age, and the abilities of the scholars.

That the boys shall belong to the class and place of residence contemplated by the founder.

That there shall be a County Board, consisting of one trustee from each school in the county, whose revenues or payments to schoolmasters amount to £50 per annum or more, and that they shall meet annually in the most central town in the county.

That each member of the County Board shall be elected by the vote of the body of which he is a member.

That the property of each school shall be invested in its own trustees.

That there shall be an auditor appointed by a majority of the votes of this Board, who shall be furnished by each trust with an annual account of its receipts and disbursements, one month before the successive annual meetings of the Board, in order that he shall examine and then produce them at the general annual meeting.

That the accounts shall be published once every year in the county newspapers, and posted every half-year on the doors of all churches and chapels in each place where a school exists.

That all complaints of the inhabitants by deputation shall be heard by the County Board at their annual meetings, as to the mismanagement or the desired improvement of any of the schools.

That an appeal shall be granted from their decisions to trial by special jury at the next ensuing assizes, which shall be final.

That when the funds are sufficient to remunerate the number of masters required by the schools, no boarders shall be allowed.

That all schoolmasters shall be subject to six months' notice from the trustees to give up their office, and *vice versa* give six months' notice if they wish to leave.

That special visitors shall no longer be recognised or allowed to visit the schools.

That the trustees shall be empowered to sell, as well as exchange, trust properties, subject to the ratification of the County Board at its next annual meeting.

That all transactions shall be put to the vote at the annual meetings of the County Board, and a majority of those assembled shall be empowered to ratify them.

That the exhibitions, scholarships, fellowships, and prizes, shall be confined to foundation boys alone, unless ordered otherwise by the founder.

That the County Board shall carry on its transactions in open court.

That the Board shall appoint a chairman every year when they meet, who shall have the power to give a casting vote when necessary.

That all new rules or alterations shall be published in the county papers.

That the expenses incurred by such meetings, auditorship, and publications, shall be paid by the rate of one penny in the pound, to be levied upon the school rents, where those rents in any single case amount to £50 per annum or upwards.



ENDOWED SCHOOLS AND CHARITIES OF BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM—the toy-shop of the world—is the capital of the Midland Counties. 'Tis true that it is not styled a city, but its inhabitants can vie with, if not surpass, most city people in politeness, industry, and public spirit. The ancient name of “Broomwycham” was derived from the English family of the Broommings, long resident here; and many branches of the same family gave designations to several neighbouring towns, such as Castle *Broom wick*, Little *Broom wick*, West *Broom wick*, Brooms Grove, Broom Hill, Broom, &c.; and the popular name of “Broomagem” is much more frequently used by the working classes of the present day, than Birmingham.

As a point of railway junction, Birmingham stands unrivalled, mustering the following,—London, Liverpool, Midland—South, North, and West; Stour Valley, Oxford and Shrewsbury—giving access to comers and goers to all parts of England, Scotland, and Wales.

The Churches, Music Hall, Free School, Catholic Cathedral, Colleges, Cemeteries, Market Hall, Institute, Theatre, and Hospital, challenge the whole kingdom as specimens of architecture, and as proofs of the public liberality and taste.

When the survey (Domesday) took place, Birmingham was held by Ulwin; but excepting the attack of Prince Rupert, nothing has been recorded of it (historically speaking)

until the memorable riots of 1791, which so prominently brought it under public censure.

To record the names belonging to Birmingham, in past and present times, as celebrated for skill in manufactures, would occupy a book of no small size. In the year 1800, Mr. J. Bissett, proprietor of the Museum, adopted the novel idea of writing a "Poetic Survey of Birmingham," (as a guide to strangers) undertaken by Apollo and Mercury! and in the compass of 40 pages, embellished with 27 engravings and a map, he gives the names of the manufacturers, their manufactories, and the articles they made, in verses which far eclipse all the poets patronized by Day and Martin, Hyams, or even Kelly the Butterman! As a specimen, it may not be out of place here to give his Address prefacing his novel volume:—

"Believe me, I think some apology due,
Of course, candid reader, I'll make one to you.
Though critics may cavil for ever and ever,
I dread not their frown, nor solicit their favour;
Then, as for my rhyming, in sooth you must know it,
I never intended to be a great poet;
I write not for bread, and care little for pelf,
But scribble to please my good friends and myself.
Too partial, perhaps, to my writings of late,
They urged me to publish,—'The Orphan Boy's Fate;'
I did as they wished, and the constant demand
For the poor little boy, whom all took by the hand,
So flatter'd my hopes, that, to mend his condition,
I published a second, third, fourth, fifth edition;
But, believe me, I am not so fond of the treasure
I gain by the work, as the ultimate pleasure
It gives me to find both the high and the low,
With sympathy melt, with compassion o'erflow;
And children, with sweet pearly drops in each eye,
Lament whilst they read his hard fate with a sigh.
Engagements in business fill most of my time,
And little, indeed, can I trifle with rhyme;
But having invented a mode grand and new,
I exhibit the Birmingham trades at a view;
I thought a description in brief of the place,
Some strangers might please, to my townsmen do grace;
And though it be told in a plain, simple way,
May act as a guide when they take a survey.

Eight hours every day my Museum I 'tend,
 To wait on each traveller, stranger, or friend.
 To design works of fancy, and sketches to make,
 You'll allow in each day a few moments will take,—
 Some scores of young artists, with hearts full of joy,
 If trade's brisk or dull, thus have constant employ;
 And every day teems with some works rare and new,
 Which, gratis to all, I exhibit to view.
 Domestic affairs seldom trouble my head
 (My partner for life in all those takes the lead);
 But my children to teach, moral lessons impart,
 Of course, as a parent, lies nearest my heart,—
 Some hours in a week, then, I hope you'll agree,
 At least, to that purpose, devoted should be.
 Arrange ev'ry order, sum up each account,
 You'll, surely, allow, to some hours must amount;
 And tradesmen must own, that no time should be lost
 The ledger to keep and the day-book to post;
 Correspondents to answer; each invoice o'erhaul,
 Be pleas'd candid reader, to know—I do all!
 Of time I've but little to spare for inditing,
 Let candour excuse, then, all faults in my writing."

Birmingham, whilst it can boast for generation after generation of clever artisans and mechanics, chiefly prides itself upon the names of Wilkinson, Taylor, Baskerville, Priestley, Watt, Boulton, Egington, and Murdock; and no corner of the world is without the productions of the men who have lived in past times, and who at the present day, "move and have their being" in its busy hive.

The town, including Edgbaston, occupies 3,000 acres, the length and breadth being both about two miles; the income tax assessment, in 1847, reached one million and a quarter, upon one quarter of a million inhabitants.

The Free Grammar School, in New-street, built in the Gothic style, by Barry, is of Derbyshire stone. It is 174 feet wide, 60 feet high, and 125 feet deep in the flanks; the total cost of which was £40,000. Its annual income is £11,000 in round numbers.

Birmingham supports five Newspapers, the most popular of which, *The Daily Post*, circulates at least 100,000 copies per week.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

KING Edward the Sixth, by his Letters Patent, bearing date the 2nd of January, in the fifth year of his reign, at the humble petition as well of the inhabitants of the town, parish, and manor of Brymyncham, in the county of Warwick, as of very many other of his subjects of the whole country neighbouring thereunto, granted and ordained that for the future there should be one grammar school in Brymyncham, which should be called the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, for the education, institution, and instruction of boys and youth in grammar; and the school, of one master or pedagogue and one sub-pedagogue or usher to continue for ever, did thereby erect, create, and found. And did further ordain, that for the future there should be twenty men of the more discreet and trusty inhabitants of the town and parish of Brymyncham, or of the manor of Brymyncham to the same town adjoining, for the time being, who should be and be called governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the school, commonly called and to be called the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Brymyncham, in the county of Warwick. And after nominating the first governors of the free grammar school, his Majesty granted, that the governors should for the future, be one body corporate politic for ever, by the name of governors, and by the same name should be persons fit and capable in law to have and receive of the King the lands, tenements, and hereditaments specified, and other lands, tenements, possessions, and hereditaments whatsoever, of the King, or of any other person or persons. And he further ordained, that when it should happen that any one or more of the twenty governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the free school for

the time being should die, or elsewhere out of the town, parish, and manor of Brymyncham should dwell, and with his family should depart, that then and so often it might and should be lawful for the others of the governors surviving, and there with their families dwelling, or the greater part of them, to choose and nominate another fit person, or other fit persons, of the inhabitants of the town, parish, and manor of Brymyncham, into the place or places of him or them so dying, or with his or their family or families so departing, to succeed in the office of governor; and this as often as the case should happen. And to render effectual his intention and purpose, his Majesty thereby gave and granted to the governors, [1.] a barn and four tenements, in Dalende; [2.] the lands and hereditaments called Foldes, and three tenements, in Chappell-strete; [3.] seven tenements, and two crofts of land, in Englysshe Market; [4.] a house or hall, called the Guilde Hall, and one garden adjoining, and one tenement, two crofts of land, one barn, and one garden, in New-strete; [5.] five shops, in Highe-strete; [6.] five messuages or tenements, and two crofts of land, in Molle-strete; [7.] one barn, two cottages, one garden, and five tenements, in Egebaston-strete; [8.] a tenement, in Mercers-strete; [9.] seven tenements, in le Bulrynge; [10.] one croft of land at le Pinfolde; [11.] four tenements, with appurtenances, in Well-strete; [12.] two barns and two gardens, in Park-strete, and near Goddes Carte-lane, situated in Birmingham; [13.] and all those lands, fields, meadows, pastures, and hereditaments, known by the names of Long Crofte, Bynges, Rotten Fields, Walmores, and Seyncte Mary Wood, being *in the foren* of Brymyncham; [14.] and one tenement, and all His Majesty's lands, fields, meadows, pastures, and hereditaments, with the appurtenances, in the several tenures of the persons therein mentioned, situate in the foren of Brymyncham; all which premises are described as "to the late guild of the Holy Cross in the town of Brymyncham, in the county of Warwick, some time belonging and appertaining, and parcel of the possessions thereof late being;" which messuages, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, and all other the premises, were then extended at the clear yearly value of £21;—to have,

hold, and enjoy the messuages, lands, tenements, &c., and all and singular other the premises, with the appurtenances, to the governors and their successors, for ever; to hold of His Majesty, his heirs and successors, as of his Castle of Kenelworthe, in the county of Warwick, by fealty only, in free socage; and rendering therefrom annually to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, 20s., to be paid at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel every year. And His Majesty further granted to the governors and their successors, and to the major part of the same, full power and authority to nominate and appoint a pedagogue and sub-pedagogue of the school, so often as the same school should be void of a pedagogue or sub-pedagogue; and that the governors, with the advice [*cum advizamento*] of the bishop of the diocess for the time being, from time to time might make fit and wholesome statutes and ordinances in writing, concerning the order, government, and direction of the pedagogue and sub-pedagogue and scholars of the school for the time being, and of the stipend and salary of the pedagogue and sub-pedagogue, and otherwise concerning the school, and the order, government, preservation, and disposition, of the rents and revenues, to the sustentation of the school appointed or to be appointed. And His Majesty willed, and by letters patent ordained, that all the issues, rents, and revenues of the lands, tenements, and possessions, and [*of those*] in future to be given and assigned to the sustentation of the school, from time to time, should be applied to the sustentation of the pedagogue and sub-pedagogue of the school for the time being, and not otherwise, nor to any other uses or intentions.

The vacancies in the body of governors have been filled up from time to time, according to the directions of the charter. The governors at some periods did not deem a vacancy necessarily to occur, upon the removal of any of their body, out of the limits of the town and parish of Birmingham; being led by eminent legal opinions to think, that the clause of the charter to that effect was not imperative. But where a governor has removed to such a distance, as to render his attendance inconvenient, they have deemed it competent to them to declare a vacancy, and to appoint another in his room; and have acted accordingly.

The earliest body of statutes and orders which were made by the governors, are dated the 20th October, 1676, and contain, among others, the following provisions:—

1st. That no person being tenant of any part of the school-property should be elected a governor of the school; and that if any governor should purchase, in his own name, and to his own use and behoof, any lease of any part of the property, it should be lawful for the governors to choose another in his room, as if such governor were wholly departed out of the lordship of Birmingham, or were naturally dead.

2nd. That the dwelling-house, with the out-buildings, gardens and premises, occupied by the chief schoolmaster, and also a barn and croft in New-street, in Birmingham, and a close called the Lower Leasowe or Broom Close, being part of the Bingies in the foreign of Birmingham, and the Pit being on the lower side of the Leasowe, and at the end of the meadow called Bingies Meadow, allowing liberty of water to the farmers of the Bingies land and the cattle that should go there, should be appropriated to the use of the chief schoolmaster and his successors for ever.

That a salary of £68 15s. per annum, by half-yearly payments, should be paid to the chief schoolmaster, and a salary £34 6s. 8d. per annum, by like payments, to the usher.*

That the house in the possession of the usher, with the garden, use of the pump, and other appurtenances, and also a barn and croft in New-street, and a croft called Kimberley's Croft, in More-street, alias Mole-street, in Birmingham, should be appropriated to the use of the usher of the school and his successors for ever.

* By a subsequent statute, dated the 12th January, 1738, the governors resumed the possession of the two barns and crofts, in New-street, and of Kimberley's Croft, respectively appropriated as above mentioned to the master and usher; and in lieu thereof made an addition to the salary of the chief master of £20 a year, making its total amount £88 15s., and to the salary of the usher of £25 13s. 4d. a year, making its total amount £60, which respective salaries were further increased by subsequent statutes as follows, viz. :—

By statute, 27th August,	1788,	master's to	£150,	usher's to	£100.	
Ditto,	2nd March,	1796,	„	£200,	„	£150.
Ditto,	20th December,	1816,	„	£400,	„	£300.

3rd. That a sum of £20 per annum should be paid half-yearly to an assistant to the chief schoolmaster for the time being, to be nominated and presented by the chief schoolmaster to the governors, to be approved by them, and to be continued while unmarried; subject to be displaced by the governors and chief master on marrying, or for other reasons, at their discretion.

That the sum of £20 per annum, by half-yearly payments, should be paid to an English master as an assistant to the usher, to teach in a school, distinct from the grammar-school, fifty boys, whose parents at the time of their admission should be inhabitants of Birmingham, to read English; to be nominated and presented by the usher to the governors, and to be approved by them, and continued while unmarried; subject to be displaced by the governors and usher on marrying, or for other reasons, at their discretion.

That the sum of £20, by half-yearly payments, should be paid to a scrivener for teaching continually at once twenty boys, inhabitants of Birmingham, to write and cast accounts; such scrivener to be nominated and approved, and, in case of marriage, displaced by the governors (unless they should think fit, under their common seal, to permit him during his employment there to marry), or for other just cause appearing to the governors; such boys to be committed by the schoolmaster to the care and teaching of the scrivener, with the approbation and direction of the governors.

These last-mentioned salaries were increased by subsequent statutes as follows, viz. :—

	Assistant to the Head-Master.	Assistant to the Usher.	Writing-Master.
	£.	£.	£.
By statute, 7th July, 1773 ... to	40	40	50 *
„ 27th Aug., 1778	60	60	60
„ 2nd March, 1796	100	100	—
„ 5th June, 1805	150	150	—
„ 20th Dec., 1816	200	200	—
By order of the governors, 1823	—	—	100

* In consideration of his teaching 50 boys to write and cast accounts.

4th. That it should be lawful for the governors, out of the rents and revenues, over and above the stipends and reservations above mentioned, to raise the sum of £70 per annum towards the maintenance of scholars bred up in and sent from the school to the university, in one of the two following ways, viz., either £10 per annum, for the raising of two exhibitions of £5 a-piece, to be settled on Catherine Hall, Cambridge, and to be added to two of their scholarships of £5 a-piece, which the Hall had promised to grant and fix upon the scholars, who should be sent from the school to the Hall; and also £60 per annum, for the settling of two fellowships of £30 per annum, at least, upon two scholars to be sent from the school to the Hall; and this to be settled according to the best discretion and management of the governors and chief master with the Hall; but if such intention should not be effected, then the sum of £70 to be employed to the raising of seven exhibitions, or scholarships, viz. :—

£10 per annum a-piece, if so much should be raised out of the overplus of the rents, to be paid to seven scholars successively, to be sent from the school to any college of either university; *the children of inhabitants of the manor of Birmingham, to be first presented* for such scholarships; next, the children of such *as should live in adjacent places*, to be bred the three last years at least in the school; and for want of such, the same to be bestowed on the most indigent and best deserving in the school; and no exhibitioner or scholar to continue any longer than seven years in the enjoyment of the scholarship.

That the election of such scholars should be thus:—That on Tuesday next before the Annunciation in every year, the chief master should present all the scholars of the upper form of the school to three *neighbouring ministers*, being masters of arts of either of the universities, two to be nominated by the governors, and one by the chief schoolmaster; and such one of them as upon examination of the said ministers, or any two of them, should be found most poor and capable, should be elected by the governors, and under their common seal presented as scholars to the Hall or other college.

It appears from the accounts, that an attempt was made to

establish the exhibitions and fellowships, according to the first plan specified in the above clause. In the year 1682, £30 a-year was paid for a fellowship at Catherine Hall and two exhibitions of £5 each; but these were discontinued after the year 1684. By a subsequent statute, dated 4th April, 1753, it was ordered, that any number of scholars in the school, not exceeding seven at one time, might be sent by the governors, as their exhibitioners, to be educated at one of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge, with a stipend to each of £20 a-year, to be paid by equal half-yearly payments, out of the rents and revenues of the school, for the term of seven years; provided he should so long continue to reside in one of the universities, eight calendar months in each year; to be paid, on producing a certificate from the college of such residence.

By a subsequent statute of the 7th July, 1773, this amount of residence was only to be required, till the exhibitioner should take his degree of bachelor of arts; after which he should only be obliged to such residence as the universities should require for taking his degree of master of arts.

In 1774, the exhibitions were by another statute raised from £20 a year to £25 a year; and by statutes, respectively dated the 2nd March, 1791, and 2nd March, 1796, the number of exhibitions was increased, first to nine, and then to ten, and the stipends were raised to £35 a year.

At the present date (1860) there are ten founders' exhibitions of the annual value of £50, tenable for four years, at any college of either university, and two scholarships on Milward's foundation, of the same amount and duration at Brasenose, Oxford.

5.—That when the governors could raise any considerable stock, it should be lawful for them, with the approbation of the chief schoolmaster (they reserving at least £100 to answer any emergent occasion of the school), to set out to poor tradesmen £10 a-piece, gratis, upon good security, for such time as the governors and chief schoolmaster should think fit.

It does not appear that this statute has ever been acted upon. By subsequent statutes the following regulations were made:—By statute of 6th November, 1751 (recited to be made after

due deliberation on the state of the school and the revenues thereof, and the great number of the children of Birmingham, who, by reason of *the poverty or the negligence* of their parents, were never taught to read the English tongue, and the advantages which might be expected to arise from having many such children taught to read English, more than could be taught in the school), it was ordered that four masters or mistresses should forthwith be inquired after and appointed by the governors, for teaching and instructing such and so many boys and girls in the English tongue, in such different parts and places within the town, as the governors for the time being should nominate and appoint; that no such master or mistress should be obliged to *teach more than 40 scholars at one time*; and that there should be paid to each master or mistress, so long as he or she should have the full number of forty boys or girls, appointed by the governors, the yearly sum of £15; when there should be a deficiency of that number, the salary to abate in proportion.

By statute of the 3rd October, 1764, reciting the preceding one, the governors ordered, that the approbation and consent of the bishop should be desired to the appointing one or more schoolmaster or mistress, for instructing boys and girls in the English language, in such parts of the town of Birmingham, and within the liberty or parish thereof, as the governors should appoint, and that the governors should be at liberty to augment the salaries of such masters and mistresses £5 a-year, at their discretion.

By statute, made the 7th July, 1773, it was ordered that a French master should be forthwith inquired after, and appointed by the governors, or the major part of them, for teaching and instructing five of the scholars of the school, *being inhabitants of the town of Birmingham*, who should be under the care of the head master, in the French language; that the five scholars should be nominated by the governors, or the major part of them, and that the French master should have a salary of £20 a year.

By resolutions of the governors of the 19th and 31st January, and 28th February, 1774, a French master and a

drawing master were appointed (which is the first mention of the latter), with salaries of £40 each. The French master was afterwards discontinued; but the drawing master remained, and in 1827 had a salary of £100 allowed him.

From a statute made the 17th August, 1788, it appears that a school had been established in Shutt-lane, under a master, whose salary was thereby raised from £40 to £50.

By statute of the 20th December, 1816, reciting an order made by the governors, on the 14th October, 1794, that a school should be opened in some convenient part of the town, for the education of 40 girls, and that a proper governess should be appointed to instruct them, it was ordered that, with the concurrence of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, the school, which was opened, should be continued.

And it was further ordered by the same statute,

1st. That all the masters should attend in the school every day in the week (Sundays excepted), at seven in the morning in summer, and half-past seven in winter, and continue there till nine; that they should attend again at ten, and continue till twelve; that in the afternoon of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, all the masters of the upper school should attend from two till five; that the master of the lower school should cease from his attendance in the afternoons, and attend in the afternoons of Tuesday and Thursday, from two till four; that the writing master should cease to teach at any morning hour, but that he should attend the boys at the lower school on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons, from two till five, and the boys of the upper school on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, from two till four, besides giving his attendance at some leisure time, to prepare pens, copy-books, &c.

2ndly. That prayers should be read in the presence of all the boys of both schools, assembled in one place, every day before the business of the school should commence, and again at its close; that the attendance of all the masters at the above-mentioned hours should be punctual and precise at all times, and in particular that no master of the upper or lower school should neglect to attend at the time of morning prayers.

3rdly. That there should be a regular gradation of classes in

the school under the respective masters, and that the boys should rise regularly in the classes, whether the master with whom they might board or read as private pupils, should be the teacher of the class to which they might rise or belong, or not.

All the foregoing statutes were confirmed by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; and the first two of them, viz. the statutes of 1676 and 1738 were confirmed by decrees of the Court of Chancery, upon proceedings which appear to have been instituted by the governors, for the purpose of obtaining such confirmation. It seems, however, that the decree for confirming the first body of statutes was not binding, in consequence of the informality of the Attorney-General not having been made a party to the proceedings.

Doubts afterwards arose as to the validity of some of the foregoing statutes, not only on account of the informality just alluded to, but also on the ground that the appointment of English and other masters, and the foundation of fellowships, scholarships, and exhibitions, were not conformable to the intention of the letters patent, and further proceedings were instituted by the Attorney-General. By a decree made by the Master of the Rolls, on the 14th July, 1825, it was declared, that the charity intended to be established by the letters patent was a free grammar-school, for the instruction of boys and youths in the learned languages; and it was referred to the Master to inquire into the present state and condition of the charity; and it was ordered that the Master should settle and approve of a scheme for the future establishment of the free grammar-school, having regard to the declaration therein-before made, and to the present amount of the annual income of the charity-estates and property, and to any future increase thereof which might appear to him to be likely to take place; and also having regard to the several statutes or orders from time to time made or agreed to by the governors, with the advice of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, so far as such statutes or orders respectively *were consistent with the intention* of the letters patent, and so far as the same *might appear to be beneficial* to the free grammar-school: And it was ordered that the Master should inquire and state to the court, whether it would

be for the benefit of the charity that the school-house, masters' houses, and buildings belonging thereto, or any part thereof, should be rebuilt, and if he should be of opinion that the same, or any part thereof, ought to be rebuilt, then that he should inquire and state to the court what sum of money would be proper to be applied for that purpose, and by what means such sum of money should be raised.

By a subsequent order, made the 22nd January, 1828, it was further referred to the Master to enquire, whether it would be for the benefit of the charity, that the school buildings should be rebuilt upon the same or another site, and what would be an eligible site for that purpose; and whether a competent sum for that purpose should be raised by mortgage or sale of any of the charity estates; and whether it would be proper, that any application should be made to Parliament for effectuating any of those objects.

The following alienations of some parts of the premises, granted by the charter, have taken place under the authority of different Acts of Parliament.

1. Under the authority of the Worcester Canal Act, a parcel of land near Broad-street was taken for the use of that canal, in respect of which the Canal Company pay to the governors the annual sum of £149 12s. 6d.

2. Under the authority of the Birmingham Canal Act, another parcel of land near Broad-street was taken for the use of that canal, in respect of which that Canal Company pay the annual sum of £88 6s. 6d.

These two parcels of land were part of what is described in the charter as lying in the Foreign. (Foren.)

3. Under the powers of an Act passed in the 41st year of Geo. 3, for enlarging the powers of former Acts for laying open and widening the streets of Birmingham, and for other purposes, there were sold to the commissioners for carrying that Act into execution nine tenements adjoining St. Martin's Church-yard and the Corn Market, or Bull-ring, for the sum of £1,730.

4. Under the powers of an Act of the 47th Geo. 3, for enlarging the church-yard of the parish of St. Martin in Birmingham, and for providing an additional cemetery or burial-

ground for the use of the parish, there were sold to the trustees for carrying that Act into execution five tenements fronting to Spiceall-street, for the sum of £423, and a piece of land near Park-street, containing in the whole 13,192 square yards, being rather more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, for the sum of £1,600.

This piece of land, (which has been appropriated for the new burial-ground,) is supposed to have been one of the two crofts mentioned in the charter as situate in Molle-street, now called Moor-street.

5. Under the powers of the Acts of the 58th and 59th Geo. 3, for building additional churches, a piece of land containing 3,965 square yards, was sold for £200 to the commissioners under those Acts, for the site of a new church, which has been since erected thereon, and called St. George's Church.

This is part of the land described in the charter as situate in the Foreign.

The several Acts authorizing the three last-mentioned sales, respectively contained provisions, that the consideration-monies to be received, in respect of such sales, if amounting to £200 should be paid into the Bank of England in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, to be applied in the purchase of the land-tax, or discharge of such encumbrances as that court should authorize to be paid, or in the purchase of other lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to be conveyed and settled to the like uses as the premises sold stood limited to; and in the mean time that the monies should be invested in the three-per-cent consols, or three-per-cent reduced annuities, and the dividends be paid by order of the court to the persons who would have been entitled to the rents.

This provision, however, was not complied with by the governors on occasion of the sales above-mentioned; the monies which were paid in respect thereof being carried to the current account as they were received, and expended in the general disbursements of the charity. The particulars of the sums thus paid are annexed to the statement of accounts given hereafter, from which it will be seen that there remained due from the trustees of the burial ground, for principal, £1,223

11s. 11d., and for interest, £697, and from the commissioners of the streets, £190, for interest. The discovery of this remaining debt was the result of a minute investigation on the Charity Commissioners' part into the accounts of the governors. The governors themselves, at the commencement of the Commissioners' Inquiry, were not aware of the existence of such a debt; but gave them to understand that the whole of the purchase-monies had been paid up and exhausted in the current expenses of the charity; and that feeling it their duty to refund the same, in order to their being invested according to the directions of the several acts, they had opened an account in their books, under the title of "Capital to be refunded," in which they had charged themselves with those respective sums, amounting together to £3,953.

In addition to the sales above-mentioned, there was a sale by the governors in 1802 of two parcels of land, containing together 1A. 1R., which were allotted to them in lieu of common right under the Birmingham Inclosure Act. This last-mentioned sale they effected under the powers of the Land-tax Redemption Act. With part of the money received for the sale, the sum of £2,131 8s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. three per cent consols was purchased, and paid for the redemption of the land-tax on the whole of the trust-estate; and the balance was laid out in the purchase of £92 14s. 8d. in the same stock, which was afterwards sold out, and the produce invested in the sum of £77 7s. 5d. new four-per-cents.

The following additions to the charity-estate were acquired, by purchases made in the name of William Villiers, Esq., but in trust for, and for the use of, the governors.

On the 19th October 1791, from John Green, for the sum of £130, a messuage in a yard in New-street, Birmingham, called the School-house yard, adjoining the free grammar-school, and being the lowermost but one of the several messuages in the yard; and also a small piece of vacant ground lying next below the messuage, together with the joint use of the yard, &c., and of the way or passage leading from New-street to the premises.

On the 10th November, 1791, from Thomas Salt, for, £300,

four other messuages, with the outbuildings, also in the above-mentioned School-house yard, with the yards, gardens, and appurtenances thereto belonging.

On the 24th September, 1795, from John Blews, for £144 7s. a piece of land, as the same was then measured or staked out, in the parish of Aston, fronting at the south-west to a new street called John-street, and abutting eastward on land belonging to the governors of the free grammar school, and containing in breadth in the front thereof next to John-street, 16Y. 1F. 6IN., and on the back part thereof, 16Y. 2F., and containing in depth on the south-east side, 20Y. 2F. 6IN., and on the west side, 20Y. 0F. 7IN., and in the whole containing 330 square yards, or thereabouts.

After Mr. Villiers's death, the governors obtained a conveyance of the legal estate from his heir-at-law.

The two first of these purchases were made on account of the contiguity of the buildings to the school premises; and the last purchase was made for the purpose of obtaining a road from John-street to the garden-ground belonging to the governors in Walmer-lane, to which they had previously no access on that side.

The governors also purchased in 1810, for the sum of £25 15s. 6d., the annuity of 20s. which was reserved to the Crown by the charter.

The Charity Estates consist of numerous houses and other buildings in the town of Birmingham, erected for the most part under building leases granted for long terms of years, and of pasture-ground and gardens lying adjacent to the town. The particulars of the property, and of the leases or annual lettings under which it was held in 1827, will be found in the following rental, copied from the rent roll in that year.



The following is a list of the properties, the leases of which have not yet expired:—(1860).

“Dalende,” or Dale end—Carter’s row, and London Prentice-street, lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1918, at £33 per annum; the tenant to expend £1900 in building.

“Englyshe Market”—High-street,—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1881, £10 per annum; the tenant to expend £500 in rebuilding and improving.

"Englyshe Market"—High-street—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1894, £26 13s. 1d. per annum; the tenant to expend £300 in completing the house then erecting, and outbuildings.

"Englyshe Market"—Union-street—lease for 87 years, ending Lady-day, 1894, £4 16s. per annum; the tenant to expend £200 in building.

"Englyshe Market"—Union-street—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1906, £16 4s. per annum. (Five front houses.)

"Englyshe Market"—Union-street—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1906, £14 10s. per annum. (The Dispensary.)

"New Strete," or New-street—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1889, £26 17s. per annum; the tenant to expend £600 in building.

"Highe Strete," or High-street—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1883, £18 per annum; the tenant to expend £500 in rebuilding.

"Highe Strete," or High-street—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1916, £75 per annum; the tenant to expend £1000 in repairing and rebuilding.

"Molle Strete," or Moor-street—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1906, £20 per annum. The Public Office, the Prison, &c.

"Molle Strete," or Moor-street—lease for 99 years, ending Michaelmas, 1914, £10 per ann; the tenant to expend £300 in building. Woolpack Inn.

"Molle Strete," or Moor-street and Park-street—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1884, £30 per annum; the tenant to expend £500 in new buildings and improvements. House, Curriery, Malthouse, &c.

"Molle Strete," or Moor-street and Carr's-lane—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1887, £18 per annum; the tenant to expend £500 in new buildings and improvements. Three front Houses and Coach Manufactory.

"Egebaston Strete," or Edgbaston-street—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1861, at £2 per annum; the tenant to expend £100 in rebuilding or repairing.

"Egebaston Strete," or Edgbaston-street—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1883, at £8 per annum; the tenant to expend £400 in rebuilding or improving.

"Egebaston Strete," or Edgbaston-street—lease for 99 years, ending Michaelmas, 1910, at £20 per annum; the tenant to expend £500 in repairing and rebuilding.

"Egebaston Strete," or Edgbaston-street and Worcester-street—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1865, at £8 per annum; the tenant to expend £200 in rebuilding.

"Egebaston Strete," or Edgbaston-street and Spiceall-street—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1877, at £10 10s. per annum; the tenant to expend £400 in new buildings and improvements.

"Egebaston Strete," or Edgbaston-street and Jamaica-row—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1905, at £20 per annum; the tenant to expend £1000 in building one or more messuages.

"Egebaston Strete," or Edgbaston-street and Gloucester-street—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1923, at £60 per annum; the tenant to expend £2000 in taking down old and erecting new messuages.

"Egebaston Strete"—Jamaica-row—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1905, at £2 per annum; the tenant to expend £100 in building one messuage.

"Egebaston Strete"—Jamaica-row—lease for 99 years, ending Michaelmas, 1904, at £11 17s. 6d. per annum. Three front houses, two engine houses, and stables.

"Egebaston Strete"—Worcester-street—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1897, at £18 per annum; the tenant to expend £600 in building two or more messuages.

"Mercers Strete"—Spiceall-street—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1883, at £7 per annum; the tenant to expend £300 in rebuilding and improving.

"Le Pynfolde"—Pinfold-street—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1911, at £15 per annum; the tenant to expend £500 on a school and £200 on master's house, &c. [In May, 1812, the Governors agreed to grant to the Trustees of the National School, a piece

of land in Pinfold-street, for the term of 99 years, from Lady-day preceding, at the annual rent of £15, the trustees covenanting to lay out £500 in erecting a proper building for a school. In December, 1817, it appearing that the trustees had expended upwards of £1,500 more than they had agreed to do, the governors agreed to remit an arrear of rent then due, amounting to £67 2s., upon the condition of the further sum of £200 being laid out in additional and permanent buildings; and it was agreed that the governors, in lieu of receiving the rent, should annually have the privilege of having 60 children instructed in the school.]

"Well Strete"—Digbeth—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1874, at £34 per annum; the tenant to expend £1000 in building new houses and other buildings along the whole front.

"Well Strete"—Digbeth—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1886, at £10 per annum; the tenant to expend £400 in rebuilding.

"Parke-strete and near Goddes carte Lane"—Park-street and Shutt-lane—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1886, at £5 5s. per annum; the tenant to expend £200 in building one or more houses. Three houses, Park-street; seven front and eight back houses, Shutt-lane.

"Park-strete and near Goddes carte Lane"—Park-street—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1906, at £20 per annum; the tenant to expend £300 in repairing or rebuilding.

"Le Foren"—Sand Pits—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1871, at £8 per annum; the tenant to expend £500 in building one or more houses and outbuildings.

"Le Foren"—Sand Pits—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1873, at £2 per annum; the tenant to expend £150 in building one or more houses and outbuildings.

"Le Foren"—Sand Pits—lease for 98 years, ending Lady-day, 1888, at £20 9s. 8d. per annum; the tenant to expend £600 in building one or more houses.

"Le Foren"—Sand Pits—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1893, at £1 12s. 6d. per annum; the tenant to expend £200 in building one or more dwelling houses, three stories high.

"Le Foren"—The Crescent, Cambridge-street, King Edward's-place, and Farmer-bridge—lease for 120 years, ending Lady-day, 1909, at £155 10s. per annum; the tenant to expend £9,900 at least in building 22 or more houses at the Crescent, at £450 each, in front, besides the cost of offices and outbuildings, and to form a terrace in front 9 feet wide, and flag the same; £3000 at least in building 12 or more other houses at £250 each—estimated now worth £1850 per an.

"Le Foren"—Parade and Charlotte-street—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1912, at £36 4s. 9d. per annum; the tenant to expend £300 in building substantial dwelling houses, with outbuildings.

"Le Foren"—Parade and Camden-street—lease for 99 years, ending Michaelmas, 1905, at £5 11s. 6d. per annum; the tenant to expend £300 in building one or more dwelling houses.

"Le Foren"—Parade, Holland-street, George-street, Clarence-street, and Charlotte-street—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1910, at £60 17s. 8d. per annum; the tenant to expend £1000 in building substantial buildings, and erections, with proper outbuildings.

"Le Foren"—Parade, Charlotte-street, and Holland-street—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1887, at £60 11s. 4d. per annum.

"Le Foren"—Broad-street—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1880, at £42 per annum; the tenant to expend £1,200 in building one or more houses and other buildings. M. Boulton.

"Le Foren"—Broad-street—lease for 99 years, ending Michaelmas 1892, at £144 13s. 10d. per annum; the tenant to expend £4000 in building six dwelling houses. Netherton Canal Company.

"Le Foren"—Broad-street—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1924, at £500 per annum; the tenant to expend £1000 in building one or more dwelling houses.

"Le Foren"—Broad-street and King Edward's-place—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day 1880, at £28 per annum; the tenant to expend £1000 in building on the whole front, 28 houses, three stories high, and uniform. Two houses, Broad-st., and 31 houses, King Edward's-place.

"Le Foren"—Frederick-street—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1918, at £20 16s. 8d. per annum; the tenant to extend £1000 in building one or more houses, &c.

"Le Foren"—Frederick-street—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1918, at £45 9s. per ann.; the tenant to expend £2000 in building houses, &c., at £500 each at least. White.

"Le Foren"—Frederick-street—lease for 96 years, ending Lady-day, 1920, at £16 3s. 2d. per annum; the tenant to expend £800 in building one or more messuages, &c. Cope.

"Le Foren"—Frederick-street and Vittoria-street—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1920, at £12 3s. per annum; the tenant to expend £800 in building substantial messuages, with outbuildings. Elliott.

"Le Foren"—Frederick-street and Vittoria-street—lease for 96 years, ending Lady-day, 1920, at £14 4s. 8d. per annum; the tenant to expend £800 in building substantial messuages, with outbuildings. Elliott.

"Le Foren"—Frederick-street and Vittoria-street—lease for 96 years, ending Lady-day, 1920, at £15 15s. per ann; tenant to expend £800 in building one or more messuages, &c. Kerr.

"Le Foren"—Frederick-street and Vittoria-street—lease for 95 years, ending Lady-day, 1920, at £43 13s. 8d. per annum; the tenant to expend £1,500 in building one or more messuages, &c. Ratcliff.

"Le Foren"—Summer lane, Little-Hampton street, Bond-street, Constitutional hill, and St. Luke's-row—lease for 99 years, ending Lady-day, 1881, at £44 9s. per annum; the tenant to expend £800 in building one or more dwelling houses and other buildings. 7 houses and 2 workshops, Summer-lane; 113 houses and 18 workshops, Little Hampton-street; 15 houses and 4 workshops, in Bond-street; a meeting-house; school; 17 houses and 4 workshops in Constitutional hill; and 6 houses and workshops, St. Luke's-row,—in all about 4 acres, and now worth £1,600 per annum.

It is of course impossible to calculate what will be the value of such of these premises as are comprised in leases that have many years yet to run, at the time when those leases shall expire; but a reasonable conjecture may perhaps be formed of the increase of revenue which the charity will derive from the falling in of leases, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
The rental in 1827 was	3,067	6	5
The premises comprised in the leases which expired in or before 1840, have been estimated at the annual value of }	5,351	9	10
Making the income in 1840	8,418	16	3
The premises comprised in the leases which expired between 1840 and 1850 have been estimated at..... }	2,690	0	0
	£11,108	16	3

It will be seen by the foregoing list that only one lease dropped between 1850 and 1860, therefore the present income of the school is in round numbers, £11,000.

Previously to granting leases of the trust property, it has been the custom of the governors to appoint a deputation of their body to inspect the premises, and, with the assistance of a surveyor, to report to the next meeting of the governors their state, and the rent at which they ought to be let; and they are accordingly let at such rent, or one as near thereto, as can be obtained from a responsible tenant.

The building leases, or such as require extensive repair or rebuilding, are almost invariably for 99 years, as may be perceived from the foregoing rental; the only instance there found of an excess above that term being the lease to Charles Norton, for 120 years, of premises at the Crescent, &c, which may be considered as sufficiently explained by the large expenditure (to the amount of £12,900), which he engaged to make upon the premises. In some cases the term has been somewhat less than 99 years, in order that the respective leases of adjoining property may expire at the same period.

In all such building leases, the lessee covenants to lay out a stipulated sum, in the erection of buildings of a specified description, and to keep and leave them in good and substantial repair, and to insure from fire at fixed sums, being in all cases equal to two-thirds of the sum covenanted to be laid out; with a proviso that the lessee shall not assign, demise, or part with all or any part of his estate in the premises, without a license from the governors under their common seal; and with a power of entry to the lessors on breach of any of the covenants. This covenant to insure, being limited to two-thirds of the sum covenanted to be laid out, may have the effect of leaving unprotected any buildings which the lessees may erect beyond that value, if they should not have taken the precaution (which it may be presumed they generally would do), of insuring them, for their own security, to the full extent.

In ordinary leases of houses, the term is generally for 21 years; but in these also the tenant is bound by covenant to lay out a specified sum, in making certain repairs previously ascertained as necessary by the governors' surveyor; and care is always taken that the stipulated sums are expended before the leases are executed. In some cases, but very rarely, the term is somewhat extended, in consideration of permanent improvements to be made by the tenant. The lessee covenants to keep in repair and to insure in a fixed sum, being about two-thirds of the estimated value; with provisoes for re-entry, as in the first-mentioned leases.

The premises held on yearly tenancies, which are with few exceptions confined to land, are let for the best rents that can

be obtained. These, as the land consists of grazing or garden ground near the town, are for the most part high.

In addition to the inspection of particular premises on the occasion of granting new leases, it is the custom of the governors to perambulate from time to time the whole charity estate, for the purpose of inspecting its state and condition.

The funds of this charity have been applied in the maintenance of a grammar-school, and of other schools in the town of Birmingham, and of exhibitions at the Universities. The smaller schools formerly amounted to the number of eight; six for the instruction of boys in the English language (in one of which drawing was also taught), and two for the instruction of girls in English reading, knitting, and sewing.

Together with these small schools, may be classed the privilege exercised by the governors of sending sixty children to the National school in Pinfold-street, in satisfaction and in lieu of the ground rent of £15, payable to them by the trustees of that institution as before stated. Whatever objection may have been raised against the establishment of the small schools, on the score of inconsistency with the intent of the charter, would equally apply to this arrangement with the trustees of the National school.

The school was held, up to 1832, in an ancient building in New-street, which is understood to have been erected upon the site of the ancient guildhall. It consisted of a centre and two wings, occupying three sides of a small quadrangle, and comprised a dwelling-house for the head-master, a large school-room, and two smaller school-rooms and a library; and had behind it a distinct dwelling-house for the second master.

The following were the salaries paid to these respective masters in 1829; viz.

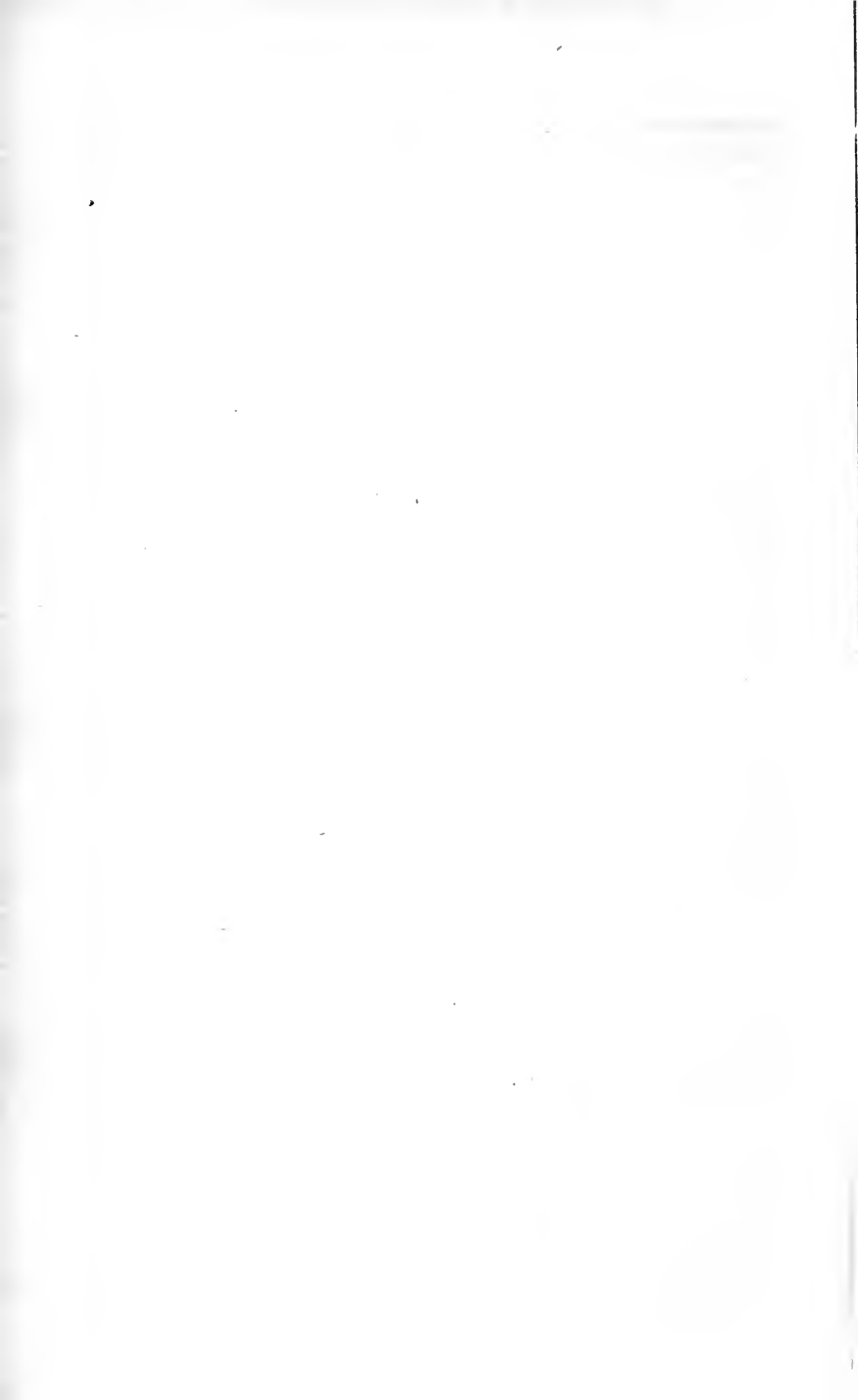
	£	s.	d.
To the head-master	400	0	0
To the second master or usher	300	0	0
To the two assistants, £200 each	400	0	0
To the writing-master and drawing-master, £100 each	200	0	0

£1,300 0 0

It may as well be mentioned here, that, in 1827, there were but 115 boys in the New-street school, divided among



THE OLD FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL. (1800)
R. T. DODD'S New METHOD. & Hen & Chickens Inn. BIRMINGHAM.



four masters, with a rental of upwards of £3000! and Mr. Cooke, the head master, had but an average of 15 boys, the whole period, the 100 being under the other three masters; and the exhibitions from 1796 up to 1827 numbered but 10!

From the 25th of March, 1800, to the 25th of March, 1827, the total receipts amounted to £68,000, and the disbursements to £73,000 in round numbers.

It appears that at the Commissioners' investigation in 1827, they discovered an arrear of interest due by the Commissioners of the Streets to the school of £190, which they ordered to be paid, and it was paid accordingly, under a threat of Chancery proceedings. They also discovered a debt of £1,900 from the trustees of the new burial ground due to the school, and they ordered payment of this sum with interest. In their report they say, as to this neglect:—

“We cannot here refrain from observing upon the very singular circumstance of the existence of this debt being unknown to the governors, or to the secretary, Mr. Whateley, until made known to them by us.

“Mr. Whateley has been secretary and collector to the charity from the year 1820; and for five years preceding had assisted his father (who held those offices), in the collection of the rents and of the instalments upon the sales above-mentioned. The last instalment paid by the trustees of the burial-ground was received by him in 1816, about which time, it seems, an arrangement was made, by which the future sums were not to pass through his hands, but to be paid to the bankers for the charity; but, as it appears that he had attended all the meetings of the governors, including those at which the bankers' accounts, among others, have been annually examined and passed; and as he has, moreover, for the last two years been entrusted with the duty of keeping the books of account, in addition to his duties of secretary and collector, we find it difficult to reconcile, with these opportunities of knowledge, his ignorance that so large a debt still remained due from the trustees of the burial-ground.

“Of the present governors five have filled the office since 1797, and must therefore necessarily have concurred in the

sales of the houses, and in the terms which were settled for the payment. A sixth governor was appointed in 1813, four years before the last payment was made by the trustees of the burial-ground. That these six governors should have remained in ignorance of the actual state and progress of this affair, is most extraordinary; and it is scarcely less so, that those who have been subsequently appointed should have so failed to acquaint themselves with previous transactions, and with the consequent state of the property, which they undertook to administer, as not to be aware of a circumstance of so much importance.

“Having apprised the governors of the result of our examinations into these accounts, which disclosed to us the circumstance of the remaining debt, and expressed our regret that they had not, by carefully going over the accounts themselves, guarded against the error which they had committed in informing us that the whole of the monies payable from the trustees of the burial-ground had been received, and exhausted in the current expenses of the charity, they, in reply, ‘claimed to exculpate themselves from censure, on the ground that *nearly all* the present acting governors have been elected since the accounts between the governors and the trustees of the burial-ground appear by the entries in the account books clearly to have been settled;’ alleging ‘that it was not to be expected, that the new governors should take up and investigate *all* the accounts and transactions of their predecessors, which were stated in the books of their trust to be finally closed.’

“On desiring to see the entries and closed accounts thus alluded to, we were referred to the account, headed ‘Capital to be refunded,’ which we formerly mentioned to have been entered by the governors, under the sense of the duty prescribed to them by the Acts of Parliament, with respect to those monies; and in this account, indeed, the monies to be refunded are described as sums ‘received.’

“This account purports to have been entered in 1820; at which time eight, being one half of the present governors, were in office. To these eight, therefore, the excuse of having been

misled by that account cannot apply. It was not the account of their predecessors; it was an account entered in their own time; and a memorandum at the foot, in the handwriting of Mr. Whateley, proves that it was entered with his privity. We are told, indeed, that that account was entered by Mr. Capper, then one of the governors, and to whom the rest of the governors had referred it to make out and state the accounts; he being understood to be very conversant with such matters, and being well acquainted with the affairs of the grammar school. But still it is difficult to conceive how the rest of the governors, including the eight above-mentioned, and their secretary, could acquiesce in a statement which some of them, at least, ought to have known to be incorrect, if it was intended to import that the whole of the monies had been actually received.

“The ignorance on the part of the governors and their secretary, of the existence of so considerable a debt, implies a degree of inattention and neglect to the concerns of the charity, deserving of marked reprehension. We trust that the danger to which the charity has been in this instance exposed will induce the governors to adopt a better regulated system of management, which may be usefully applied to the affairs of the grammar school.”

MILWARD'S CHARITY.

John Milward, by will, dated 10th June, 1654, as to his lands and tenements which he had granted by lease to Michael Hunt for divers years, at the yearly rent of £26, lying in Bordesley, in the county of Warwick, and as to his right and interest in a house in Birmingham, called the Red Lion, devised the said messuage, lands, and tenements in Bordesley, and the rent of £26 thereon reserved, and the house called the Red Lion, in Birmingham, to the Principal of Brazenose College, in Oxford, for the time being, the bailiff of the town of Birmingham, for the time being, and the mayor of the town and country of Haverfordwest for the time being, and their successors for ever, to the uses following, (that is to say); that the rent of £26 should for the first two years after his

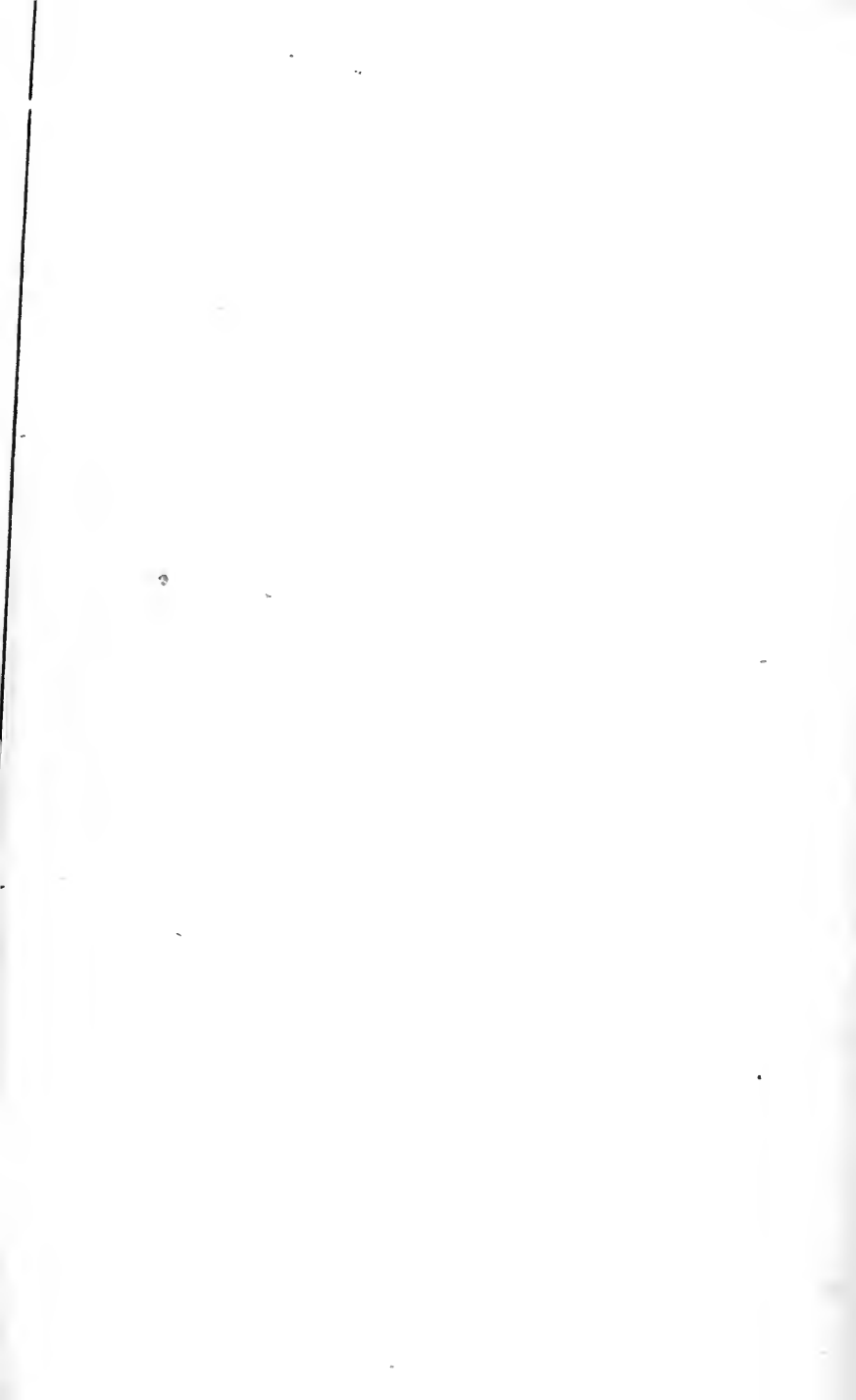
death be paid to his executrix for the purposes in the will mentioned, and that afterwards, it should be paid as follows: viz., £8 13s. 4d. yearly, as an addition of maintenance to the free-school of Birmingham, to be paid to the schoolmaster there for the time being, by the direction of the bailiff of the town, and his brethren; other £8 13s. 4d. yearly, to the use of the principal and fellows of Brazenose College, to be by them bestowed on a scholar, towards part of his education and maintenance there, to be sent to the college, either from the school of the town of Birmingham, or from the school of the town and county of Haverfordwest, by turns, and the like sum of £8 13s. 4d. yearly, as an addition of maintenance to the free-school of the town and county of Haverfordwest, to be paid to the schoolmaster there for the time being, by the direction of the mayor, aldermen, and brethren of Haverfordwest aforesaid: and that the rents and profits of the house called the Red Lion, should remain to the principal, bailiff, and mayor, and their successors, to the use of the schools and college, to be divided between them in equal parts; and he directed that after the lease should be expired, the land, and the house called the Red Lion, should be set forth and improved by the principal, bailiff, and mayor, or their successors, either by fine or otherwise, so that the rent of £26, and the rent then reserved for the house, should be for ever reserved and paid as above expressed, and the fine (if so it should be set) be equally divided betwixt the schools and college.

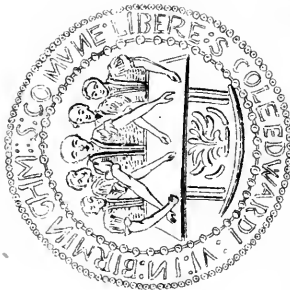
The lands and tenements in Bordesley constitute an estate commonly called Henn's Farm, described as consisting of six messuages or tenements, with the appurtenances, and 21 parcels of land, and containing in the whole 52A. 0R. 29P.

Of the land originally comprised in Henn's Farm, 5A. 1R. 8P. were taken for the purposes of the Birmingham and Warwick Canal.

Of the house called the Red Lion nothing appears to be now known. It is supposed to have stood in Deritend.

When the Charity Commissioners visited Birmingham, in 1827, they reported that no scholars had ever been sent to college under this charity.





MILWARD'S EXHIBITIONS.

After the Charity Commissioners' visit in 1827, proceedings were taken to place these scholarships in the possession of the school trustees. The Court of Chancery was appealed to by information, and the Midland Railway Company were obliged to pay (for land taken for their railway, belonging to Milward's charity property) the sum of £3,455 4s. 3d.

When this suit was instituted, the chief defendant was Mr. James Taylor, who held several leases of the charity property, at a very low rent; the result was, that these leases were cancelled, and a further portion of the charity property was sold to the Birmingham and Oxford Railway Company for £9,000. A scheme was then settled and approved by the Court, giving one-third of the income of the charity to the Free Grammar School of Birmingham; one-third to the Grammar School at Haverfordwest; and the last third to Brazenose College, Oxford, *for the maintenance of scholarships from the above schools*, and trustees have been appointed.

This suit cost the charity no less than £1,158 11s., less the amount paid by the Midland Railway Company, viz., £70 14s. 4d. only. The total income from houses, lands, consols, &c., was £647 5s. 6d. per annum when the new trustees were appointed, as recorded in the Printed House of Commons Returns, dated 1852.

As an historical record, I append a translation of the governing charter.

THE GOVERNING CHARTER OF THE BIRMINGHAM
FREE SCHOOL, 5 Edward VI., 2nd January, 1552.

TRANSLATION.

First Part of the Patent of the fifth year of the reign of King Edward VI.

For the Inhabitants of the town of Brymyncham, concerning a Free School in the same town to themselves and their successors.

The King to all to whom &c. greeting. Know ye that we, at the humble petition as well of the inhabitants of the town parish and manor of Brymyncham in the county of Warwick, as of very many other of our subjects of the whole country neighbouring thereunto, for a grammar school in Brymyncham in the said

county of Warwick to be erected and established for the institution and instruction of boys and youth, of our special favour and of our certain knowledge and mere motion do will grant and ordain, that for the future there be and shall be one grammar school in Brymyncham aforesaid, which shall be called the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, for the education institution and instruction of boys and youth in grammar, perpetually for all future times to continue; and the said school of one master or pedagogue and one sub-pedagogue or usher to continue for ever we erect create ordain and found by these presents. And that our aforesaid intention may take the better effect, and that the lands tenements rents revenues and other things for the sustentation of the aforesaid school to be granted assigned and appointed may be the better governed for the continuation of the said school, we will and ordain that for the future there be and shall be twenty men of the more discreet and more trusty inhabitants of the town and parish of Brymyncham aforesaid, or of the manor of Brymyncham to the same town adjoining, in the said county of Warwick, for the time being, who shall be and shall be called governors of the possessions revenues and goods of the said school, commonly called and to be called the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth in Brymyncham in the county of Warwick..

And therefore know ye that we have assigned chosen and constituted and by these presents do assign choose nominate and constitute our beloved William Symons gentleman, Richard Smalbroke now bailiff of the town aforesaid, John Shylton, Richard Swifte, William Colmore the elder, Thomas Marshall, Henry Foxoll, John Veysey, William Bogue, John Kyng, Thomas Cowper, John Willes, William Paynton, John Elyat, Robert Elsmore, Thomas Smyth, Robert Rastell, William Colmore the younger, Thomas Snodon, and William Michell, inhabitants of the said town of Brymyncham aforesaid, that they shall be and they be the first and modern governors of the possessions revenues and goods of the said Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth in Brymyncham in the county of Warwick, the said office well and faithfully to exercise and occupy from the date of these presents during their lives. And that the said governors in deed fact and name for the future be and shall be one body corporate and politic of themselves for ever, by the name of the Governors of the possessions revenues and goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth in Brymyncham in the county of Warwick, incorporated and erected; and the said governors of the possessions revenues and goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth in Brymyncham in the county of Warwick by these presents we do incorporate, and a body corporate and politic by the same name for ever to continue really and fully we do create erect ordain make and constitute by these presents. And we do will and by these presents ordain and grant, that the same governors of the possessions revenues and goods of the said Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth in Brymyncham in the county of Warwick have perpetual succession, and by the same name be and shall be persons fit and capable in law to have and receive of us the lands tenements meadows pastures rents reversions revenues and hereditaments under-written and underneath

specified, and other lands tenements possessions revenues hereditaments whatsoever of us or of any other person or other persons whatsoever. And we will and do ordain and decree by these presents that whensocver it shall happen that any one or any of the twenty governors of the possessions revenues and goods of the said free school and for the time being shall die, or elsewhere out of the town parish and manor of Brymyncham aforesaid shall dwell and with his family shall depart, that then and so often it may and shall be lawful for the others of the said governors surviving and there with their families dwelling, or the greater part of them, another fit person or other fit persons of the inhabitants of the town parish and manor of Brymyncham aforesaid into the place or places of him or them so dying or with his or their family or families so as aforesaid departing to succeed in the said office of governor, to choose and nominate, and this as often as the case shall so happen.

And know ye that we, willing to render effectual in this behalf our intention and purpose, of our special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion have given and granted and by these presents do give and grant unto the aforesaid modern goevrnors of the possessions revenues and goods of the said free grammar school in Brymyncham aforesaid, all that our barn and all those our four messuages or tenements with the appurtenances now or lately in the several tenures or occupations of Henry Russell, John Elyate, John Shilton, and William Colmore, situate and being in Dalende in Brymyncham, in the said county of Warwick, and to the late guild of the Holy Cross in the town of Brymyncham in the said county of Warwick sometime belonging and appertaining and parcel of the possession thereof lately being; likewise all those our lands and hereditaments called Foldes, and threc messuages or tenements with all their appurtenances now or lately in the several tenures or occupations of John Veysie, John Elyott, and John Massye, situate lying and being in Chappell streate in Brymyncham aforesaid, and to the said late guild sometime belonging and appertaining and parcel of the possessions thereof lately being; and also all those our seven messuages or tenements and our two crofts of land with the appurtenances now or lately in the several tenures or occupations of Richard Smalbroke, Richard Allat, Thomas Sompnor, John Veysie, Robert Preston, Robert Collyns, and John Elyott, situate lying and being in Englyshe Markett in Brymyncham aforesaid, and to the said late guild sometimes belonging and appertaining and parcel of the possessions thereof lately being; likewise all that our house or hall with the appurtenances called le Towne Hall otherwise called le Guilde Hall, and our one garden to the same house or hall appertaining or adjoining, and our one messuage or tenement our two crofts of land our one barn and one garden with the appurtenances now or lately in the several tenures or occupations of William Elson, John Shelton, and William Sheldon, situate lying and being in New strete, in Brymyncham aforesaid, and to the said late guild sometime belonging and appertaining and parcel of the possessions thereof lately being; likewise all those our five shops with the appurtenances now or late in the several tenures or occupations of Thomas Yemont, John Shilton, Thomas

Baker, and William Paynton, situate and being in Highe streate in Brymyncham aforesaid, and to the said late guild sometime belonging and appertaining and parcel of the possessions thereof lately being; and also all those our five messuages or tenements and our two crofts of land with the appurtenances now or lately in the several tenures or occupations of William Peynton, John Veysye, Thomas Marshall, John Shilton, John Smythe, and Mary Vernon widow, situate lying and being in Molle strete in Brymyncham aforesaid, and to the said late guild sometime belonging and appertaining and parcel of the possessions thereof lately being; likewise our one barn two cottages one garden and five messuages or tenements with all their appurtenances now or lately in the several tenures or occupations of William Bodgye, Roger Davys, Thomas Maekworth, William Corpson, Henry Burcott, and John Shilton, situate lying and being in Edgbaston strete in Brymyncham aforesaid, and to the said late guild sometime belonging and appertaining and part of the possessions thereof lately being; and also all that our messuage or tenement with the appurtenances now or lately in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Preston, situate lying and being in Mercers strete in Brymyncham aforesaid, and to the said late guild sometime belonging and appertaining and parcel of the possessions thereof lately being; likewise all those our seven messuages or tenements with their appurtenances now or lately in the several tenures or occupations of John Shilton, Robert Rastell, William Mitchell, Thomas Marshall, and William Peynton, situate lying and being at le Bulrynge in Brymyncham aforesaid, and our one croft of land at le Pynfolde in Brymyncham aforesaid, now or lately in the tenure of Robert Rastell, and to the said late guild sometime belonging and appertaining and parcel of the possessions thereof lately being; and also all those our four messuages or tenements with the appurtenances now or lately in the several tenures or occupations of Thomas Priest, Henry Foxall, and William Wyllyngton, situate and being in Well strete in Brymyncham aforesaid, and to the said late guild sometime belonging and appertaining and parcel of the possessions thereof lately being; likewise all those our two barns and two gardens with the appurtenances now or lately in the several tenures or occupations of Robert Rastell and William Peynton, situate lying and being in Parke strete, and near Goddes Carte lane in Brymyncham aforesaid, to the said late guild sometime belonging and parcel of the possessions thereof lately being; and also all those our lands fields meadows pastures and hereditaments whatsoever with the appurtenances, called or known by the name or names of Long Crofte, Bynges, Rotten Feldes, Walmores, and Seynt Mary Wood, now or lately in the several tenures or occupations of John Shilton, Henry Foxall, and Henry Geste, lying and being in le Foren in Brymyncham aforesaid, and to the said late guild sometime belonging and appertaining and parcel of the possessions thereof lately being; likewise our one messuage or tenement and all our lands fields meadows pastures and hereditaments whatsoever with the appurtenances, now or lately in the several tenures or occupations of John Shilton, John Veysye, Richard Smalbroke, Henry Byddell, Henry Foxall, Richard Walker, John Wylley, Henry Gest, and John Osborne, situate

lying and being in le Foren of Brymyncham aforesaid, and to the said late guild sometime belonging and appertaining and parcel of the possessions thereof lately being; and all manner our woods underwoods and trees whatsoever of in and upon the premises growing and being; and all the reversion and reversions whatsoever of all and singular the premises and of any parcel thereof, likewise the rents and annual profits whatsoever reserved upon whatsoever demises and grants of the premises in whatsoever manner made, as fully freely and entirely and in as ample manner and form as any guardians masters chaplains governors or ministers of the said late guild, or any other person or persons formerly holding possessing or being seised of the premises or any parcel thereof, have ever had held or enjoyed or ought to have held or enjoyed the same or any parcel thereof; and as fully freely and entirely as all and singular thereof into our hands by reason or pretence of any act concerning the dissolving and determining of divers chantries guilds fraternities and free chapels, in our Parliament holden at Westminster in the first year of our reign amongst other things published and provided, or by whatsoever other manner right or title came or ought to come and in our hands now are or ought to be or should be; the which messuages lands tenements rents reversions services and all other the premises are now surveyed at the clear yearly value of twenty-one pounds; To have hold and enjoy the aforesaid messuages lands tenements gardens rents reversions services and other all and singular the premises with the appurtenances to the aforesaid modern governors of the possessions revenues and goods of the said free school and their successors for ever; to hold of us our heirs and successors, as of our castle of Kenelworthe in our said County of Warwick, by fealty only in free socage, and rendering therefrom annually to us our heirs and successors twenty shillings of lawful money of England at our court of augmentations and revenues of our crown to be paid at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel every year for all rents services and demands whatsoever: likewise we have given and granted and by these presents do give and grant unto the aforesaid modern governors all the issues rents revenues and profits of the aforesaid lands tenements and other the premises from the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel last past, hitherto arising or growing, to have to the said governors of our gift without accompt or any other thing thenceforward to us our heirs or successors in any way to be rendered paid or done.

And further we will and for us our heirs and successors by these presents do grant to the aforesaid governors and their successors, that for the future for ever they shall have a common seal to serve to the aforesaid and other businesses in these our Letters Patent expressed and specified or touching or concerning any parcel thereof. And that they the same governors by the name of the governors of the possessions revenues and goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth in Brymyncham in the county of Warwick may plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, answer and be answered in any courts and places and before any judges, in any causes actions businesses suits plaints pleas and demands of whatsoever nature or condition they be, touching or concerning

the premises or other things above written or any parcel thereof, for any offences transgressions things causes or matters by any persons or any person done or perpetrated or to be done and perpetrated in or upon the premises or any parcel thereof or any thing in these presents specified.

And further of our more bountiful grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion we have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant unto the aforesaid modern governors and their successors and to the major part of the same full power and authority to nominate and appoint a pedagogue and sub-pedagogue of the aforesaid school as often as the same school shall be void of a pedagogue and sub-pedagogue; and that they the governors with the advice of the Bishop of the Diocese there for the time being, from time to time may make and be able and have power to make fit and wholesome statutes and ordinances in writing concerning and touching the order government and direction of the pedagogue and sub-pedagogue and scholars of the aforesaid school for the time being, and of the stipend and salary of the said pedagogue and sub-pedagogue, and otherwise touching and concerning the said school and the order government preservation and disposition of the rents and revenues to the sustentation of the said school appointed or to be appointed: which statutes and ordinances so to be made, we will grant and by these presents command inviolably to be observed from time to time for ever.

And further of our more bountiful grace we have given and granted and by these presents do give and grant unto the aforesaid modern governors of the possessions revenues and goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth in Brymyncham aforesaid and their successors, special licence and free and lawful faculty power and authority to have receive and purchase to them and their successors for ever for the sustentation and maintenance of the aforesaid school, as well of us our heirs and successors as of any other person or persons whatsoever, manors messuages lands tenements rectories tithes and other hereditaments whatsoever, within the kingdom of England or elsewhere within our dominions, so that they do not exceed the clear yearly value of twenty pounds over and above the said messuages lands tenements and other the premises to the aforesaid governors and their successors, as is before said by us in form aforesaid granted, the statute of lands and tenements in mortmain, or any other statute act ordinance or provision, or any other thing cause or matter whatsoever to the contrary thereof had made published ordained or provided in anywise notwithstanding. And we will and by these presents ordain, that all the issues rents and revenues of the lands tenements and possessions aforesaid and in future to be given and assigned to the sustentation of the aforesaid school, from time to time be applied to the sustentation of the pedagogue and sub-pedagogue of the aforesaid school for the time being, and not otherwise nor to any other uses or intentions. And we will and by these presents grant to the aforesaid governors, that they may and shall have these our Letters Patent under our Great Seal of England in due manner made and sealed, without fine or fee great or small to us in our Hanaper or elsewhere to our use on that account by any means to be

rendered paid or done, because that express mention, &c. In testimony whereof, &c. Witness myself at Westminster, the second day of January.

By Writ of Privy Seal and of the date aforesaid, by authority of Parliament.

This is a true Copy from the original Record remaining in the Chapel of the Rolls, having been examined.

23rd December, 1829.

JOHN KIPLING.

The foundation of the Guild of the Holy Cross, upon whose suppression the Free School was created, took place in 1383, the sixth year of Richard the Second's reign. Four inhabitants at first endowed it with lands in Edgbaston and Birmingham, of the value of twenty marks per annum. This sum was for the support of two priests; in ten years after this beginning, the bailiff and many of the inhabitants became members of the Guild, procured an extended patent to allow women also to join them, and bestowed several properties upon it, for the support of priests and other functionaries.

Things thus established, remained until Henry the 8th's Commissioners visited the Guild in 1536. The income declared by them was £31 2s. 10d., per annum, which was expended as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Three priests, each £5 6s. 8d.....	16	0	0
Organist.....	3	13	0
Midwife	0	4	0
Bellman	0	6	8

The remainder was expended in menial services and necessaries for the establishment.

The Crown ejected the priests, and took possession of the rents; but the inhabitants seeing that the property was lost to the town, petitioned Edward the VI. to restore it to their use in the shape of an educational endowment. Their petition was granted, and two priests (the only fit men in those times) were appointed to be the schoolmasters, with the rents (twenty pounds) apportioned between them.

The hall used by the members of the Guild before the suppression, was now used as a school-room, and the ancient state of the premises remained undisturbed. It was a simple piece of building, as will be seen from the engraving (a very rare copy being lent me by a friend), but the windows retained

the bold figure of Edmund Lord Ferrers, who married an heiress of the House of Ber, or Broom-wych-ham, and, becoming possessed of the manor, proved a very generous patron of the ancient Guild—his arms empaling Belknap, Stafford of Grafton, and Byron, as well as Ber-ming-ham.

At this period the town had not reached out so far as New-street, and the school stood on the turnpike road then leading to Halesowen, until the year 1707, when it was taken down, and the new school was erected, which stood until 1832.

In this year, several houses in New-street and Peck-lane were bought and removed to make the site complete enough for the present building.

We are told by ancient chroniclers, that when the inhabitants of Birmingham petitioned the Crown for a school, their neighbours at King's Norton did so likewise. In both cases the petitioners were offered land or money to the value of £20 per annum. The King's Norton men accepted the offer in money, but those of Birmingham took it in land. This land, then for the most part out of the town, is now in the midst of it, and has become very valuable by being built upon, and the surplus rents have from time to time been partly devoted to further purchases, so that at the present day the income realises £11,000 per annum, and at the end of the present century, so many leases will drop as to increase it to £50,000 per annum.

It will be perceived by the list of the running leases alone, that in every principal street in the town the school has its properties; and that so long as the town progresses the value of these properties will steadily increase.

This institution has suffered and benefited by litigation at different periods. In the reign of Charles the II., the governors surrendered the charter to the King, praying for a new one, which was granted by James the II., in 1685. This being done by some of the governors, without the assent of the others, an information was filed in Chancery, and upon the termination of the proceedings the old charter was re-established.

Things went on quietly until 1723, when the Lord Chancellor, upon petition, issued a Royal Commission to inspect and report as to the complaints made by the petitioners on the conduct of the school. The governors refused to submit to the Lord Chancellor or the Commissioners, and the consequence was, he brought them before the Court of Chancery. The arguments were heard in Hilary Term, 1725, and the governors were pronounced by the Court to be responsible to the jurisdiction of the commission.

For a long time, the school, up to the proceedings in 1824, was far from being what it should be; the rents were devoted to the master's interests alone. No scholar was sent to college in Milward's Foundation. Some voracious enemy of education swallowed the Red Lion public-house (supposed to have stood in Deritend), bequeathed by Milward in aid of these scholarships. The renewal fines of the other property (Henn's farm, Camp-hill) were lost in the wallets of the schoolmasters, the head of whom, Mr. Cooke, granted the leases as he thought proper, both as to terms and duration, whilst the parents of the scholars paid more for books and stationery, for the use of their sons, than many proprietary schools demanded both for education and its necessary appliances. Altogether, the school was a nest of peculation, and greediness became so paramount, that even the statue of the Royal Founder was allowed to decay by the cormorants inside the building, and to tumble from its time-honoured elevation into the quadrangle in front of the school.

The publicity gained upon examination of witnesses during the visit of the Commissioners, opened the eyes of the inhabitants. This was just in time, as what has been called a "friendly suit" had been set on foot in 1824, between the governors on the one hand, and the bishop and the schoolmasters on the other, with the object of getting the school removed out of the town and making it select. Luckily, this suit was a long one; it took no less than five years to reach Master in Chancery's office, and another year to make his general report thereon.

During this period, 1824 to 1829, the contending parties

were themselves contended against by the inhabitants. The governors and masters, forgetting that they were the trustees and servants of the people, treated the latter with great indifference; but a few of the most active of the inhabitants created a public opposition to those in power, and worked with might and main against the Act of Parliament which was brought into the House of Commons in 1830.

The result of this opposition was that the school was ordered to be built on the old site, and many of the one-sided clauses of the Bill were expunged. The exertions of those who fought for the townspeople were very great; they got up petitions to both Houses of Parliament from the various classes in the town (one of which was signed by seven thousand mechanics and artizans), which so wrought upon the legislators of the day, that they allowed a clause to be inserted in the Bill, ordering £750 to be paid to the opposition out of the charity funds.

The governors by this act were empowered to raise £50,000, either by mortgage or sale of the school properties, to build therewith a new school on the old site, and the scholars to be taught, in addition to the dead languages, all the different branches of an English education

At the same time, four branch schools were ordered to be built before 1840, at different points of the borough, for the admission and free education of children (boys and girls) of the humbler classes, for which purpose £1000 was ordered to be expended in each case, and all subsequent and further expenses were ordered to be defrayed out of the trust funds.

Persons who were rate-payers, although not residents in the borough, were entitled by this Act to be governors (a very dangerous permission), but they were not to be lessees, tenants-at-will, or assignees, or to be sub-holders in the same degrees.

It was further ordered, that the accounts, up to Christmas in each year, should be published in one of the town newspapers, at Midsummer; and a provision was made, that the masters should, upon retiring from the active management of the school, be entitled to annual pensions, to the extent of one-half the amount of their annual salaries as paid when performing their duties.

At the conclusion of this great and memorable struggle, the Rev. Francis Jeune, D.C.L., was appointed head, and the Rev. Rann Kennedy, M.A., second master; the Rev. Francis Freer Clay, M.A., and George Hall, Esq., B.A., assistant masters; and Mr. Downes, as writing master. The following were the Governors in 1835:—

Anderton, Isaac
 Alston, W. C.
 Booth, J. K., M.D.
 Barker, George
 Cope, John
 Clarke, Rev. A J.
 Gardner, Rev. L., D.D.
 Gem, R. W.

Knott, Thomas
 Lcdsam, J. F.
 Price, Theodore
 Spooner, Isaac
 Taylor, James
 Thomasson, Sir E.
 Wood, Richard
 Walker, John.

Three vacancies.

Since the present school-building was opened nothing remarkable has taken place, except it may be the elevation of Dr. Jeune's successor (the Rev. P. Lee,) to the Bishopric of Manchester, whilst he was head master of this school; and the sale of property to the London and North Western Railway Company, to the value of £39,000.

The present head master was formerly a scholar in Shrewsbury school (one of the greatest mal-appropriated schools of the day), and became a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Of the other twelve clerical masters, eight are Cambridge and four Oxford men.

The school itself is entered by a spacious porch, highly ornamented; two large apartments, with oak pannelled walls and ceilings, are the school-rooms for the commercial school, in which are generally about 215 boys; and the classical school, which numbers about 250, is 120 feet long, 45 feet high, and 30 feet wide, and has a lofty angular roof, supported by a series of magnificent obtuse angled arches of the Tudor style. At the end, where the chair of the head master is placed, is a handsome lofty oak carved screen. The second master's chair is opposite to this, and the usher's chairs are on the sides. The desks and forms for the boys occupy the intermediate space, and are capable of accommodating 250 pupils. The cost of the building, furnishing, &c., was £67,000. The salary of the head master

is £400 per annum; he lives rent and coal free, to which may be added his share of the capitation fees, making altogether about £1200 per annum in return for the performance of his duties. He is at liberty to take 18 private pupils, but at present he has only three.

The second master's fixed salary is £300 per annum, with privileges of considerable value. He resides rent-free, and also can receive 12 private pupils, but he has none.

There are also 16 under-masters, the salaries varying from £160 to £250 per annum each. It will be perceived by the annual list of disbursements that the staff of masters in all the schools received cash, in the year 1859, to the amount of £7000 and upwards.

The head-school contains a good library, and there is a fine bust of Edward VI., by Scheemaker.

The Tercentenary was celebrated on the 16th April, 1852, In the morning, about 1400 of the pupils, accompanied by some of the nobility connected with the neighbourhood, the Lord Bishops of Worcester and Manchester (the latter formerly headmaster of the school), the clerical dignitaries of the diocese and of the town, many dissenting ministers, the mayor,* the municipal authorities, the members for the borough and county, and influential inhabitants, walked in procession to St. Martin's church, where the services were conducted by the bishops, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Jeune, Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, and formerly head-master of the school. In the afternoon, commemoration addresses were delivered in the classical school, by the head-master and J. W. Whateley, Esq., and prizes distributed among the pupils.

At the same time, commemorative medals, struck for the occasion by Messrs. Allen and Moore, in silver, were presented to the bishops; and a magnificent copy, made of pure gold, weighing upwards of three ounces, was subsequently presented to her Majesty. In the evening, the governors entertained nearly 200 gentlemen to an elegant dinner, when R. Spooner, Esq., the bailiff of the school, occupied the chair.

* In the new "Improvement of the Town Bill," to be introduced in the House of Commons in the forthcoming session, there is a clause to permit the ex-mayor and mayor for the time being to be governors of the school.

The four Elementary Schools attached to the foundation contain about 1,000 scholars, (boys and girls). In these there are masters and mistresses, and monitors to assist. The staff of masters and mistresses are sadly deficient in numbers, and the mode of getting help by monitors is injurious, because they are never certain of remaining long as such in the school. What is wanted, is a large staff of well-paid masters and mistresses, independent of monitorial help; and this the necessity of the case, aided by such large funds, should at once command. These four schools have for their management and teaching the following:—

1. GEM-STREET—Erected in 1838, for 125 of each sex.
 Master...Mr. John Townshend. Mistress...Miss E. Hollins.
 Assistant...Mr. James Turner Assistant...Miss Anne Jane Knight.
2. MERIDEN-STREET,—Erected in 1838, for 125 Boys and 120 Girls.
 Master...Mr. Thomas Baker. Mistress...Miss M. A. Topham.
 Assistant...Mr. ——— Assistant...Miss L. Mason.
3. EDWARD-STREET,—Erected in 1838, for 125 of each sex.
 Master...Mr. John Temperley. Mistress...Miss Ann Corbett.
 Assistant Mistress...Miss C. Bown.
4. BATH-ROW—Erected in 1852, for 125 of each sex.
 Master...Mr. David Swanson. Mistress...Miss G. J. Corbett.
 Assistant...Mr. Thomas Fellows. Assistant...Miss Figgins.

These four schools are under the inspection of the head-master, and any boys showing talent or ability are promoted from them to the school in New-street.

The past and present state of the School is admirably summed up by an eye-witness, as follows:—

“This noble institution, after having for many years lapsed into comparative uselessness as an educational establishment, is now the chief pride and ornament of the town. The many abuses which have crept in to disfigure its history have disappeared before the enquiring spirit of an enlightened age, and now it ranks among the best-conducted seminaries of the day. I can myself testify to the utter want of knowledge which characterised the *classical* masters of a former period, while I now congratulate the town on the superior (because more practical) quality of the education administered, as well as the excellent regulations in the mode of imparting it. Much of this improvement, I believe, is attributable to the zeal and energy of the late head master, the Rev. Prince Lee, now Bishop of Manchester, who was peculiarly qualified for the task, from his previous

training under the late eminent Dr. Arnold, of Rugby. But notwithstanding its present success as an educational institution, I will venture to suggest that there is one error still retained in the method of instruction adopted in this as well as other public schools, which must materially lessen the amount of good they might otherwise be calculated to confer. I allude to the practice of *cramming* each boy with the same lessons, as if he were a mere machine, with no idiosyncrasy of his own—on the principle that what is good for one is good for all. I am aware of the difficulties attached to any alteration of system established in large schools, more especially when the reform desiderated is one which demands on the part of its conductors a knowledge, not of mere routine in the classics, but of science, of human nature, and more particularly of phrenology, as a guide to the mental bent and capacities of the pupil. As long as there are no two boys alike, it is simply absurd to apply the same discipline and expect the same results. It never has been the case, and never can be. Byron and Peel were at the same school together at Harrow, and sat on the same form. The scholastic regulations were admirably adapted to develop the mind of the embryo practical statesman. Not so with the poet; what was sport to his schoolfellow was death to him; and the *dunce* of a schoolmaster could not understand why a boy of his general ability could not *be up* in his lessons. He therefore held Peel up as an example, and tried (sapient mentor!) to *thrash* the other up to his standard. We know, however, if he had gone on thrashing till now, he would not have made a Peel of Byron. Then why attempt to apply and perpetuate so erroneous a principle, and continue to inflict blind and cruel punishment upon our children? The time *must* come for a radical change in our present unwise system of education; the question is no longer now as to the *desirability* of educating the people, but only as to the manner of doing it. We have already improved upon the master of Harrow, and even those of our own time, for no one would be so insane now as to flog a boy for a fault which was not wilful. In fact, I am glad to perceive, the savage custom of inflicting corporeal punishment is rapidly disappearing altogether. We have been called by a great authority ‘the worst-educated nation in Europe;’ and it is evident to me that our school teachers must first be taught the nature and responsibilities of their office, before we prove ourselves undeserving the ‘bad eminence’ assigned to us. Much, however, is being done, and especially in our own town, to lessen the amount of reproach to which we have rendered ourselves obnoxious. The manufactories, as well as the churches and chapels, are beginning to vie with each other in their efforts to facilitate the progress of education. Men are everywhere alive to its importance; and though we have not yet arrived at unanimity in reference to the plans to be adopted, the difficulties which opposed the establishment of a general system of instruction are by no means insurmountable. Ignorant prejudice and narrow-minded bigotry look now with less jealous eyes on the movements of that philanthropic band leagued together in the righteous cause of education, And the time may come when every child that is born shall be made a partaker, equally, in the light of knowledge, as in the air we breathe.”—*Horton's Birmingham*, pp.225-6-7 (1853.)

I have great pleasure in acknowledging here the courtesy of the Head Master, who furnished me with the following statistics of the school. (Midsummer to Christmas, 1860.) The following are the present Governors, 20 in number:—

William Charles Alston, Esq.	George Fabian Evans, Esq., M.D.
Joseph Frederick Ledsam, Esq.	Richard Spooner, Esq., M.P.
James Johnstone, Esq., M.D.	William Mathews, Esq.
John Aston, Esq.	The Rev. John Cale Miller, D.D.
Hon. and Rev. G M. Yorke, M.A.	Charles Rogers Cope, Esq.
James Timmins Chance, Esq., M.A.	George Richard Elkington, Esq.
John Ogden Bacchus, Esq.	Frederick Isaac Welch, Esq.
The Right Honbl. Lord Calthorpe.	The Rev. William Cockin, M.A.
Admiral Moorsom.	John Dent Goodman, Esq.
P. Hollins, Esq., (sculptor)	W. Ragge, Esq., (solicitor.)

These, it will be at once seen, are noblemen and gentlemen of the highest standing, but it is evident that their own very onerous duties must preclude them from giving much attention to the school, as governors or directors. Not that they can be supposed to have felt little interest in its welfare, because it must be acknowledged that this school is much in advance as regards its management when contrasted with many such endowments; but the question arises, whether tradesmen should not form the greater number of the governors, seeing that they know what the studies for trading youths should be, and knowing how much an income of £11,000 should accomplish, in a more apt manner than professional gentlemen.

Secretary to the Governors,—John Welchman Whateley, Esq.

MASTERS.

HEAD MASTER.—Rev. E. H. Gifford, M.A.

SECOND MASTER.—Rev. T. A. Hutchinson. M.A.

ASSISTANT MASTERS.—The Rev. T. B. Stevenson, M.A.; Rev. C. P. Male, M.A.; Rev. T. Price, M.A.; Rev. George Voigt, M.A.; Geo. R. Klugh, Esq., M.A.; Rev. A. Smith, M.A.; Rev. J. M. Guest, M.A.; Rev. F. Heppenstall, B.A.; and W. Lawson, Esq., B.A.

MATHEMATICAL MASTER.—Rev. James Yates, B.D.

COMPOSITION MASTER.—Vacant.

FRENCH MASTERS.—Monsieur A. Vincent.; and Monsieur N. A. Biet.

GERMAN MASTER.—Dr. K. Dammann (in both schools.)

WRITING MASTERS.—Mr. Isaac Walton; Mr. R. Rickard; Mr. James Allen; and Mr. J. Emery.

EXAMINING MASTERS,—MIDSUMMER, 1860.

Rev. W. Mandell Gunson, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College, Cambridge.
 Rev. W. Salter, M.A., Fellow of Balliol & Vice-Principal of St. Alban Hall, Oxford.
 W. Walter Merry, Esq., M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Lincoln Coll., Oxford.
 T. Percy Hudson, Esq., M.A., Fellow & Assistant Tutor of Trinity Coll., Cambridge.

EXHIBITIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

There are ten Founders' Exhibitions of the annual value of £50, tenable for four years, at any College of either University.

PRESENT EXHIBITIONERS.

- 1857—Mr. G. Swinden, Brasenose College, Oxford.
 Mr. W. M. Lane, Trinity College, Cambridge.
 Mr. W. Cockin, Wadham College, Oxford.
 1858—Mr. A. S. Chavasse, Balliol College, Oxford.
 Mr. T. W. Rawlins, Clare College, Cambridge.
 1859—Mr. A. Mackenzie, Trinity College, Cambridge.
 Mr. J. A. Bonser, Trinity College, Cambridge.
 Mr. W. H. Grimley, Trinity College, Cambridge.
 1860—Mr. G. Beilby, St. John's College, Cambridge.
 Mr. W. F. Murray.

These Exhibitioners include the sons of tradesmen to the number of six, and one is a son of a Minister of the Independents. The boarders are allowed to compete for these exhibitions, if the sons of parishioners are not fit.

John Milward, Esq., left an estate to be applied *inter alia* to the maintenance of scholars from Birmingham School at Brasenose College, Oxford. There are at present two scholarships of £50 a year, tenable for four years.

MILWARD'S SCHOLARS.

- 1856—Mr. J. R. Downes, Brasenose College, Oxford.
 1858—Mr. R. W. Baddeley, Brasenose College, Oxford.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

Two annual Prizes of £10 are given at Christmas by the Governors to Boys of the First Class, not under fifteen years of age, who pass the best Examination in all branches of study taught in the English Department.

PRIZEMEN.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1854—Rowlandson, R. W. | 1857—Sutton, W. |
| 1855—Wigley, A. | Devonshire, H. J. C. |
| McTurk, J. | 1858—Taylor, G. J. |
| 1856—Cockayne, B. H. | Bradbury, J. G. |
| Titley, W. J. | 1859—Barker, C. W. |

ANNUAL PRIZES.—BISHOP LEE'S PRIZE.

The Right Rev. Dr. Lee, Bishop of Manchester, and late Head Master of the School, gave £100 to found an Annual Prize for a Critical Essay on a passage of the Greck Testament.

PRIZEMEN.

1851—Freer, T. H.	}	1856—Chavasse, A. S.
<i>2nd Prize</i> , Rawlins, M. L.		1857—Rawlins, T. W.
1852—Lee, T. W.	}	1858—Davis, J. W.
*1854—Macdonald, H. J.		1859—Mackenzie, A.
1855—Marshall, J. H.		1860—Humphreys, A. E.

MR. CHANCE'S PRIZES.

William Chance, Esq., gave £200 to found an Annual Prize, for encouraging the study of the Holy Scriptures generally in the English Version, and of the New Testament in the original Greek.

PRIZEMEN.

1851—Rawlins, M. L.	}	1853—Ashfield, E. W.
1852—Moorsom, W. F.		1854—Bowling, E. W.

The regulations concerning this Prize were altered in 1855, with Mr. Chance's consent, and two Prizes founded, one for the Classical and one for the English School.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

1856—	{	Chavasse, A. S.
	{	Pettitt, W.
1857—		Mackenzie, A.
1858—	{	Barton, A. T.
	{	Rawlins, T. W.
1859—		Humphreys, A. E.
1860—		Hatch, W. M.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

1856—	{	Cockayne, B. H.
	{	Taylor, G. J.
1857—		Sutton, W.
1858—		Devonshire, H. J. A.
1859—		Lloyd, R. M.
1860—		Grimley, C. F.

KEARY PRIZE.

A sum of £50 was given by former members of the School, to found a Prize for History, as a memorial of affectionate regard for their late friend and school-fellow, the Rev. Henry Keary.

PRIZEMEN.

1853—Hatch, E.	}	1857—Rawlins, T. W.
1854—Chavasse, A. S.		<i>2nd Prize</i> , Goddard, F.
1855—Lanc, W.		1858—Mackenzie, A.
1856—Davis, J. W.		1859—Humphreys, A. E.

Subject for 1860: History of England from the accession of Henry VII. to the death of Elizabeth, and the History of English Literature during the same period.

ANNUAL PRIZES FOR COMPOSITION.

MIDSUMMER, 1860.

Greek Iambics, Beilby.	}	Latin Verse,... .. Humphreys, sen.
<i>accessit</i> ... Humphreys, sen.		Latin Prose Essay, Humphreys, sen.

* The time for awarding this Prize was changed from Christmas, 1853, to Midsummer, 1854.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. EDWIN HAMILTON GIFFORD, M.A., Head Master.

FIRST CLASS.		SECOND CLASS.	
Humphreys, sen. VI. †		C.	M. F.
Beilby, III. ††		1 Caldicott, I. † ...	... 2 4
Parish, III. ** ††		2 Cox, v. † ...	... 6 2
Bonser, VII.		3 Chesshire, sen. ...	... 3 4
Murray, sen. †		6 Gould, B. *****	... 1 7
Oldknow, III.		4 Clifford, I. * ...	... 5 3
Payne, sen. II. †		5 Johnstone, I. ...	... 4 1
Hatch, II.		7 Allday, III. † ||| ...	... 10 9
Smith, J. G. II. * †		8 Miller, II. ...	... 9 —
Tucker, I. *		9 Cowie, sen. I. † ...	... 8 6
Cockin, I.		10 Lovell, II. ...	... 7 8
Murray, jun. VI. †			

PRIZES.

Divinity Humphreys, sen.	Divinity Lovell
Classics Humphreys, sen.	<i>accessit</i> Gould, B.
<i>accessit</i> Beilby	Classics Chesshire, sen.
Composition Humphreys, sen.	<i>accessit</i> Caldicott.
<i>accessit</i> Beilby	Composition, Caldicott.
Mathematics, Tucker	<i>accessit</i> Cox.
<i>accesserunt</i> { Humphreys, sen.	Mathematics Gould, B.
{ Smith, J. G.	French Cox.
French Smith, J. G.	<i>accessit</i> Johnstone.
German { Murray, sen.	
{ Humphreys, sen.	

The Rev. ALBERT SMITH, M.A., Head Master's Assistant.

THIRD CLASS.		FOURTH CLASS.	
C.	M. F. G.	C.	M. F. G.
1 Carter, I. * ...	... 5 3 —	2 Harper, sen. ...	... 4 1 —
3 Chesshire, jun. ...	... 1 4 —	3 Webb, I. ** ...	... 1 7 —
5 Ludgater, I. ...	... 2 1 —	1 Reynolds, v. ...	... 14 10 —
2 Humphreys, jun. IV. †	12 5 —	5 Senior ...	... 6 4 —
4 Simcox ...	... 10 6 —	7 Horton ...	... 2 6 —
7 Cooper, I. } æq.	4 2 —	4 Stroud, sen. ...	... 12 — 2
6 Mecch, II. ** † }	3 — 2	11 Jagger, Alfred	... 10 3 —
9 Dewson † ...	... 7 — 1	13 Welch † ...	... 3 2 —
8 Greaves, I. ...	... 11 7 —	10 Marshall, sen.	... 9 — 1
10 Morgan ...	... 6 7 —	9 Elmore ...	... 8 11 —
12 Barrows ...	... 8 — 3	12 Jones ...	... 7 5 —
11 Williams, F. I. †	... 9 9 —	6 Addenbrooke	... 11 9 —
Hornblower ... æq.		8 Meredith, sen.	... 13 8 —
		14 Hodgkinson *	... 4 12 —

PRIZES.

Divinity	Carter.
<i>accesserunt.</i> {	Greaves.
	Morgan.
Classics	Cheshire, jun.
<i>accesserunt.</i> {	Carter.
	Greaves.
Composition	Carter.
Mathematics	Cheshire, jun.
<i>accesserunt.</i> {	Meech.
	Morgan.
	Ludgater.
French	Williams, F.
<i>accesserunt.</i> {	Humphreys, jun.
	Ludgater.
German	Dewson.

Divinity	Reynolds.
<i>accesserunt.</i> {	Stroud, sen.
	Addenbrooke.
Classics	Reynolds.
<i>accessit.</i> ...	Meredith, sen.
Composition	Horton.
Mathematics	Webb.
<i>accessit.</i> ...	Senior.
French	Webb.
<i>accesserunt.</i> {	Welch.
	Harper, sen.
German	Marshall, sen.

FREDERICK HEPPENSTALL, ESQ., B.A., Assistant Master.

FIFTH CLASS.

G. W.	M. F.
2 Sutherland *	... 1 1
3 Deeley, II.	... 3 4
1 Nock, I.	... 4 5
6 Harper, jun. †	... 11 2
4 Noble, sen. †	... 2 13
7 Iliffe, sen.	... 9 3
5 Moore, sen. I. *	... 4 14
8 Hadley	... 10 15
12 Jagger, Albert *	... 13 7
10 Cowie, jun.	... 14 12
14 Beardmore	... 12 11
13 Maude †	... 17 10
16 Grainger, I.	... 8 8
17 Giles	... 21 5
11 Bembridge, I.	... 7 21
9 Aston, II.	... 20 18
15 Taylor, F.	... 19 17
18 Garbett	... 6 16
20 Hall, sen. * †	... 15 8
19 Churchill	... 18 20
21 Taylor, W.	... 16 19

SIXTH CLASS.

G. W.	F. A.
1 Johnson, sen. **	... 1 1
2 Brown *	... 2 4
3 Ward	... 10 6
5 Newman, sen. I.	... 7 5
7 Harper, 3us.	... 6 7
6 Parker	... 4 11
4 Ratcliff	... 3 16
8 Phillips	... 11 9
11 Edelsten †	... 5 2
9 Stroud, jun. I.	... 8 15
10 Alldridge, I.	... 9 14
13 Richardson, sen.	... 12 13
12 Walthew, sen.	... 15 8
14 Foster, sen. *	... 14 3
16 Mackenzie **	... 13 10
15 Hurt, sen. I.	... 16 12

PRIZES.

Divinity	Sutherland.
<i>prox. acc.</i> ...	Deeley.
General Work	Nock.
<i>prox. acc.</i> ...	Sutherland.
Mathematics	Moore, sen.
<i>accessit.</i> ...	Noble, sen.
French	Sutherland.
<i>accesserunt.</i> {	Harper, jun.
	Beardmore.

Divinity	Newman, sen.
<i>accessit.</i> ...	Johnson, sen.
General Work	Parker.
<i>prox. acc.</i> ...	Brown.
French	Harper, 3us.
<i>accesserunt.</i> {	Newman, sen.
	Stroud, jun.
Arithmetic	Johnson, sen.
<i>prox. acc.</i> ...	Foster, sen.

The Rev. GEORGE VOIGT, M.A., Second Master's Assistant.

SEVENTH CLASS.			EIGHTH CLASS.		
G.W.		F. A.	G.W.		A.
1	Taylor, sen.	2 2	1	Noble, jun. II.	4
2	Clarke	3 3	2	Johnson, jun.	3
6	Smith, A. T. I. ***	1 1	6	Davies *	1
4	Salt, A. T. I.	4 6	3	Richards	13
5	Holbeche	12 3	5	Walthew, jun.	8
3	Leah, sen.	13 7	4	Eccleston	12
7	Fuller	7 22	8	Rawlings	5
11	Hunt, jun.	10 5	15	McInnis **	2
8	Leah, jun.	14 9	7	Hall, junior	9
12	Heeley, jun.	8 13	13	Foxwell	7
9	Cowie, 3us.	19 16	9	Oldfield, sen.	11
10	Iliffe, jun.	11 20	10	Marshall, jun.	15
16	Marston	5 19	12	Cooper, P. J.	10
13	Williams, sen.	17 17	11	Walton	15
14	Austin	16 11	16	Whitehouse } <i>æq.</i>	6
18	Tye	15 9	14	Gabriel	17
19	Mapplebeck *	6 12	17	East	14
17	Allen, R. F.	20 14		Brinton	<i>æq.</i>
15	Philpots	18 21		Hiron	<i>æq.</i>
20	Soden	9 15			
21	Rogers	21 7			
22	Cattell, I.	22 18			
	Hunt, sen.	<i>æq.</i>			
	Layard	<i>æq.</i>			

PRIZES.

General Work	... Taylor, sen.	General Work	... Noble, jun.
<i>accesserunt.</i>	{ Clarke.	<i>accesserunt.</i>	{ Johnson, jun.
	{ Salt, A. T.		{ Richards.
French	... { Taylor, sen.	Arithmetic	... Davies
<i>accesserunt.</i>	{ Smith, A.T.	<i>prox. acc.</i>	Johnson, jun.
	{ Holbeche.		
	{ Clarke.		
Arithmetic	... { Holbeche.		
<i>prox. acc.</i>	{ Smith, A.T.		
	Clarke.		

The Rev. CHRISTOPHER PARR MALE, M.A., Assistant Master.

NINTH CLASS.			TENTH CLASS.		
G.W.		A.	G.W.		A.
2	Bikker	...	1	Barwise, sen.	4
1	Ledsam, II. } <i>æq.</i>	...	2	Hunt, 3us. II.	1
	...	7	3	Langbridge, jun.	14
3	Shenstone **	...	6	Smart	5
3	Campbell	...	6	Plant, jun.	7
5	Tarleton	...	10	Lea *	8
6	Newman, A. S.	...			

7 Page, sen.	...	...	15	9 Phillpot, sen.	...	...	10
12 Flewitt *	} æq.	...	3	5 Moore, jun.	...	...	15
11 Richardson, A.		...	4	8 Walter, sen. *	...	...	13
10 Morrison	...	...	9	4 Gray	...	...	16
9 Stamps, I.	...	...	17	17 Maudsley	...	...	3
8 Meredith, jun.	...	...	23	15 Allen, F. H. I.	...	...	6
18 Dollman	...	...	5	12 Collins, T. J.	...	...	16
14 Capner	...	...	11	15 Keary	} æq.	...	11
17 Toy	8	11 Thomas		...	...	20
14 Heeley, sen.	...	...	16	20 Gibson, sen.	...	...	2
16 Hornblower, jun.	...	...	18	14 Pearce	} æq.	...	20
13 Overbury	21	13 Williams, jun.		...	...	22
21 Hands	...	...	6	18 Eagles	...	...	18
19 Plant, sen.	...	...	12	19 Hornsby	...	...	19
20 Langbridge, sen.	...	...	20	21 Darrall	...	...	9
22 Heeley, H. F.	...	...	22	22 Corder	...	...	12
23 Belton	...	...	19				
Oldham	...	...	æg.				

PRIZES.

General Work	...	Ledsam.	General Work	...	Barwise, sen.
<i>accesserunt.</i>	{	Bikker.	<i>accesserunt.</i>	{	Hunt, 3us.
		Campell.			Langbridge, jun.
		Meredith, jun.			Gibson, sen.
Arithmetic	...	Shenstone.	Arithmetic	...	Maudsley.
<i>prox. acc.</i>	{	Bikker.	<i>accessit.</i>	{	Hunt, 3us.
		Flewitt.			

GEORGE READER KLUGH, Esq., M.A., Assistant Master.

ELEVENTH CLASS.

DIVISION I.			DIVISION II.				
G.W.		A.	G.W.		A.		
2 Cattel, jun.	6	1 Knight	...	...	5
1 Hemming, W. H.	13	3 Hollingsworth	...	...	7
4 Palmer *	3	5 Foster, jun. *	...	...	2
3 Oxenbould	19	2 Newman, jun. I.	...	...	20
5 Barnes	16	6 Wilson, E. H.	...	...	9
6 Pitt	12	4 Horton	...	...	13
7 Walter, jun.	15	8 Richardson, jun.	...	...	3.
11 Cheshire, E.	2	7 Phillpott, jun.	...	...	15
8 Holmes	18	9 Perry	...	...	5
9 Wareham, sen.	7	10 Wareham, jun.	...	...	14
16 Young	14	14 Warden	...	...	3
13 Tonks	9	12 Smith, 3us.	...	...	18
12 Payne, jun.	21	16 Atkins	...	...	11
19 Ketley	4	13 Bird	...	...	17
14 Smith, sen.	11	17 Taylor, E. A.	...	...	10
16 Willder, sen.	8	19 Gibson, jun.	...	...	1
18 Emery	10	15 Wilkinson, jun.	...	...	19
21 Grove	5	11 Oldfield, jun.	...	...	23

15 Whitehouse, jun.	...	...	20	18 Sturges	...	...	16
17 Smith, jun.	...	...	17	23 Hunt, 4us.	...	...	8
24 Pears	} æq.	...	1	20 Bracey	...	...	12
20 Wilson, S.		...	22	21 Barwise, jun.	...	...	21
22 Dunn	...	...	23	22 Fulford	...	...	22
23 Price	...	...	24				
25 Smith, A. O.	...	...	25				

PRIZES.

General Work	...	Ketley.	General Work	...	Hollingsworth.
<i>accesserunt.</i>	{	Oxenbould.	<i>accesserunt.</i>	{	Gibson, jun.
		Pitt.			Wilson, E. H.
Arithmetic	...	Ketley.	Arithmetic	...	Gibson, jun.
<i>accesserunt.</i>	{	Grove.	<i>prox. acc.</i>	{	Foster, jun.
		Palmer.			Wilson, E. H.
		Pears.			

GEORGE READER KLUGH, Esq., M.A., Assistant Master.

TWELFTH CLASS.

G.W.	A.	G.W.	A.
5 Jennens	...	18 Collins, A.	...
1 Hemming, jun.	...	11 Hurt, jun.	...
4 Norton	...	19 Pickering	...
3 Hawley	...	16 Page, jun.	...
2 Burdett	...	17 Salt	...
7 Davenport	...	13 Topp	...
6 Hemming, sen.	...	14 Bayfield	...
9 Shearman	...	15 Phillips, S. H.	...
10 Whitehouse, 3us.	...	20 Thompson	...
8 Blake	...	21 Grinsell	...
12 Taylor, jun.	...	22 Phelps	...

PRIZES.

General Work	...	Hemming, jun.	Arithmetic	...	Shearman.
<i>accesserunt.</i>	{	Burdett.	<i>prox. acc.</i>	{	Collins, A.
		Hawley.			Jennens.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. THOMAS BLADES STEVENSON, M.A., Assistant Master.

FIRST CLASS.

G.W.	M.	F.	G.
1 Smith, T. H. †† * II.	...	1	1 2
2 Grimley, sen. VI	...	4	4 3
3 Sermon *	...	5	7 1
4 Shaw †	...	3	5 4
5 Pledge, II.	...	2	3 11
7 Myers, I. ††	...	6	10 6
6 Bradbury, I. † ||	...	8	8 7
8 Grimley, jun.	...	7	11 6
9 Assinder, I. †	...	9	6 9

SECOND CLASS.

G.W.	M.	F.	G.
1 Walton, I.	...	1	13 7
3 Heaven, sen. *	...	3	4 4
4 Jeff ***	...	2	6 12
2 Turner, W. B. ***	...	7	3 10
6 Shilton, sen. †	...	6	1 3
4 Goodwin, III.	...	12	12 5
9 Brown †	...	14	9 2
7 Pearson	...	8	16 13
10 Watson †	...	11	8 13

10 Barton	...	...	9	2	10	12 Allcock, sen.	...	...	5	2	8
11 Napper, sen. III.	...	...	11	9	8	8 Hunt	...	...	15	19	11
						11 Heap, II. ** ||	...	...	16	5	9
						14 Pettitt, III, ††	...	...	9	7	1
						13 Downing	...	...	17	14	16
						15 Smith, J. T.	...	...	4	18	19
						16 Weetman	...	...	13	17	18
						17 Showell †	...	...	19	15	6
						18 Taylor, I.	...	...	18	11	15
						19 Owen |||||	...	...	10	10	17

PRIZES.

Divinity	...	...	{ Shaw.	Divinity	...	...	Walton.
			{ Pledge.				
General Work	...	Smith, T. H.		General Work	...	prox. acc. ...	Turner, W. B.
<i>prox. acc.</i>	...	Napper, sen.			...	accessit. ...	Walton.
Composition	...	Smith, T. H.		Mathematics	...	Walton.	
<i>accessit</i>	...	Grimley, sen.		<i>accesserunt.</i>		{ Jeff.	
Mathematics, 1st Prize	...	Smith, T. H.				{ Heaven, sen.	
2nd Prize	...	Pledge.		French	...	...	Turner, W. B.
<i>accesserunt.</i>		{ Grimley, sen.		<i>accesserunt.</i>		{ Shilton, sen.	
		{ Shaw.				{ Pettitt.	
French	...	Smith, T. H.		German	...	...	{ Brown, D.
<i>accessit</i>	...	Shaw.		<i>accessit</i>	...	Goodwin.	
German.	...	Sermon.					
<i>prox. acc.</i>	...	Myers.					

The Rev. THOMAS PRICE, M.A., Assistant Master.

THIRD CLASS.

G. W.	F. G. A.
1 Mant, III. †	... 1 7 1
3 Beddoes	... 6 4 3
4 Greatorex, I.	... 4 1 5
2 Pearsall, I.	... 3 5 10
5 Humphreys † ||	... 2 2 11
8 Barnes, I. **	... 5 3 4
7 Parker, W.	... 7 9 6
6 Whitehouse, B.	... 8 6 8
9 Cooper, C.	... 12 12 9
12 Edge, sen. **	... 10 10 2
10 Oliver	... 13 8 7
11 Gilbert ||	... 11 11 14
13 Stanley, sen.	... 9 14 13
14 Brown, W. E. I. ||	... 14 13 12

FOURTH CLASS.

G. W.	F. A.
1 Hunt, R. **	... 2 1
2 Pitt	... 1 10
4, Osborne, II.	... 9 2
3 Scollick, sen.	... 7 16
5 Barker, I. * †	... 12 5
6 Browett	... 11 12
7 Marrian *	... 14 8
8 Brown, J. E. H. ||	... 4 11
9 Horton, W. H.	... 5 9
10 Adam	... 16 4
11 Smith, jun. *	... 17 3
12 Pyefinch	... 8 15
15 Pollock *	... 6 7
13 Harrison	... 10 13
14 Jones, F. G.	... 19 19
18 Wills	... 13 6
16 Barnard, sen. *	... 3 14
17 Millward	... 15 18
19 Thomas, jun.	... 18 17
20 Thomas, sen.	... æg.

PRIZES.

Divinity Beddoes.	Divinity Osborne.
<i>accessit</i> Mant.	<i>accesserunt.</i> { Hunt, R.
General Work ... Pearsall.	{ Marrian.
<i>accesserunt.</i> { Mant.	General Work ... Osborne.
{ Barnes.	<i>accesserunt.</i> { Scollick, sen.
French Whitehouse, B.	{ Adam.
<i>accesserunt.</i> { Mant.	French Pitt.
{ Beddoes.	<i>accesserunt.</i> { Hunt, R.
German Greatorex.	{ Horton, W. H.
<i>prox. acc.</i> Pearsall.	Arithmetic Adam.
Arithmetic Mant.	<i>accessit</i> Osborne.
<i>accessit</i> Edge, sen.	

The Rev. JAMES MERRICK GUEST, M.A., Assistant Master.

G. W.	FIFTH CLASS.	F. A.	G. W.	SIXTH CLASS.	F. A.
1	Heath	... 8 1	3	Walker *	... 4 1
2	Houghton, sen.	... 5 10	2	Bromwich	... 8 4
4	Marle	... 9 4	1	Dugard, I.	... 3 5
3	Whitehead, sen.	... 13 3	5	Whitehouse, H.	... 9 3
5	Richardson, I.	... 4 2	4	Makepeace	... 13 20
6	Thompson *	... 12 6	6	Crich, I.	... 7 7
11	White	... 3 5	7	Collins	... 2 6
12	Marshall	... 2 8	11	Wilkinson	... 5 8
8	Holloway	... 11 16	10	Perks	... 11 11
7	Hill	... 15 11	9	Taylor, J. *	... 20 10
13	Robbins, sen.	... 10 12	13	Brown, W. H. *	... 19 2
14	Green, W. A.	... 6 13	12	Wootton, sen. *	... 1 15
10	Cooke, I.	... 16 18	8	Atkin, I.	... 25 16
15	Napper, jun.	... 7 21	18	Lloyd	... 6 12
16	Parkes, T. E.	... 17 7	14	Busby	... 16 17
9	Gittins	... 22 19	15	Penn, sen.	... 23 9
20	Smith, J. H.	... 1 14	20	Scruton	... 14 13
17	Bill, sen. I.	... 18 17	16	Robbins, jun.	... 12 21
18	Hardy, H. J.	... 14 22	17	Harris	... 18 18
19	Ansell	... 21 9	22	Knight	... 15 19
21	Smith, F. J.	... 20 15	21	Dineley, sen.	... 17 22
23	Creamer	... 19 20	19	Kibby	... 21 22
22	Leigh	... 23 23	23	Moss	... 10 14
			25	Timmis	... 22 24
			24	Parker, J. F.	... 24 25

PRIZES.

General Work ... Heath	General Work ... Bromwich
<i>accesserunt.</i> { Houghton, sen.	<i>accessit.</i> ... Dugard.
{ Whitehead, sen.	French ... Wootton, sen.
{ Marle.	<i>accesserunt.</i> { Bromwich.
French ... Heath.	{ Makepeace.
<i>accesserunt.</i> { Hill.	Arithmetic ... Whitehouse, H.
{ Holloway.	<i>accessit.</i> ... Walker.
Arithmetic ... Heath.	
<i>accessit.</i> ... Whitehead, sen.	

WILLIAM LAWSON, Esq. B.A., Assistant Master.

SEVENTH CLASS.			EIGHTH CLASS.		
G.W.		A.	G.W.		A.
1 Spicer	...	12	1 Hadley	...	5
2 Shenton	...	9	4 Wood, I.	...	1
3 Harcourt	...	11	2 Jennings	...	14
5 Doherty	...	2	3 Elmore	...	19
6 Floyd	...	5	4 Phillip	...	26
4 Roe	...	8	7 Vincent	...	17
9 Heaven, jun.*	...	1	17 Ensor	...	2
7 Horn	...	14	6 Whitehead, jun.	...	22
8 Parkés	...	10	8 Baker	...	9
12 Napper, 3us	...	7	11 Bill	...	8
13 Cooper, F. G.**	...	11	10 Holdford, sen. I.	...	11
11 Dennison	...	13	12 Page	...	6
10 Bibby	...	18	13 Snow	...	7
14 Lovekin, sen.	...	15	9 Hargrove	...	20
17 Green	...	6	19 Sellman	...	3
16 Evans	...	16	18 Seollick	...	10
15 Allen	...	17	15 Davies	...	21
20 Newton	...	4	16 Fisher	...	23
19 Barton	...	19	14 Wyllic, sen.	...	27
18 Arculus	...	20	23 Thornton	...	12
			21 Edwards	...	16
			24 Banks	...	15
			25 Creese	...	13
			26 Spreadborough, sen.	...	17
			20 Norton	...	25
			21 Lewis	...	24
			27 Bartlett	...	18

PRIZES.

General Work	...	Spicer.	General Work	...	Hadley.
<i>prox. acc.</i>	...	Shenton.	<i>accessit.</i>	...	Jennings.
Arithmetic	...	Heaven, jun.	Arithmetic	...	Wood.
<i>accessit.</i>	...	Cooper.	<i>accessit.</i>	...	Ensor.

Mr. WILLIAM TOMKINS.

NINTH CLASS.			TENTH CLASS.		
G.W.		A.	G.W.		A.
1 Foster	...	4	2 Wood, C.	...	1
2 Brecknell	...	1	1 Watts	...	5
4 Read *	...	2	3 Toney	...	3
3 James	...	20	4 Chatwin	...	2
6 Porter	...	5	6 Southall	...	8
5 Davies, jun.	...	14	9 Green, W.	...	4
7 Holdford, jun.	...	15	5 Williams, jun.	...	15
10 Carr	...	9	10 Turner, G. T.	...	6
12 Wight	...	7	8 Allcock, jun.	...	12

11 Wootton, jun.	...	...	10	12 Manning	...	...	7
14 Edge, jun	...	...	3	7 Parkes, jun.	...	...	21
13 Grinsell, sen.	...	...	8	11 Page, W.	...	...	13
8 Dineley, jun.	...	...	19	15 Percy	...	...	9
9 Renaud	...	...	18	13 Allen, F.	...	...	19
16 Hands, F. G.	...	...	13	14 Mole	...	...	10
15 Hardy, J. T.	...	...	22	16 Ross	...	...	14
18 Onions	...	...	12	17 Ash	...	...	18
17 Cooper, J. H.	...	...	24	20 Shilton, jun.	...	...	11
21 Beech	...	...	6	18 Newey	...	...	19
19 Williams, sen.	...	...	23	19 Wyllie, jun.	...	...	17
22 Barnard, jun.	...	...	17	21 Houghton, jun.	...	...	20
26 Darrall	...	...	11	22 Wilder, jun.	...	...	23
20 Barton, jun.	...	...	27	23 Spreadborough, jun.	...	...	22
23 Stanley, jun.	...	...	25	24 Warden	...	...	24
24 Penn, jun.	...	...	21				
25 Lovekin, jun.	...	...	26				
27 Hewitt	...	...	16				

PRIZES.

General Work,	...	Foster	General Work,	...	Watts.
<i>accesserunt</i>	{	Brecknell	<i>accesserunt</i>	{	Toney.
		Holdford, jun.			Chatwin.
Arithmetic,	...	Brecknell	Arithmetic	...	{ Wood, C.
<i>prox. acc.</i>		Read			Chatwin.

WRITING PRIZES.

<i>Classical School.</i>			<i>English School.</i>				
Smith, A. T.	...	vii.	Wills	...	iv.		
<i>accessit</i> Davies	...	viii.	<i>accessit</i> Barnard, sen.	...	iv.		
Shenstone	...	ix.	Onions	...	ix.		
<i>accessit</i> Bikker	...	ix.	<i>accesserunt</i> { Lovekin, sen.	...	vii.		
					{ James	...	ix.

DRAWING PRIZES.

Model Drawing	...	{ Shilton, sen.	...	...	II. E.S.
		{ Gilbert	...	...	III. E.S.
<i>accesserunt.</i>		{ Assinder	...	...	I. E.S.
		{ Jeff	...	...	II. E.S.
Freehand Drawing	...	{ Pettitt	...	...	II. E.S.
		{ Harrison	...	...	IV. E.S.
<i>accesserunt.</i>		{ Pledge	...	...	I. E.S.
		{ Richardson	...	...	V. E.S.
Elementary Drawing	...	{ Marle	...	...	V. E.S.
		{ Beddoes	...	...	III. E.S.
<i>accesserunt.</i>		{ Gittings	...	...	V. E.S.
		{ Robbins, sen.	...	...	V. E.S.

The Boys (with the exception of the First Class in the Classical School, who rank by seniority) are arranged according to their merit in the work of the Half Year. The Roman Letters attached to any Boy's Name denote the number of Prizes he has gained in Divinity, Classics, and General Work. The * is used to

signify Mathematical, Arithmetical, or Writing Prizes; the † French or German Prizes; and the || Drawing Prizes.

The columns of figures placed opposite to the lists of the several Classes and headed by the letters C, G.W, M, F, G, A, indicate each Boy's position in the Class in Classics, General Work, Mathematics, French, German, and Arithmetic respectively.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1859.

Income and Expenditure of the Revenues of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham, for the year 1859. Published pursuant to an Act of Parliament, passed in the second year of the reign of King William the Fourth:—

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rents due at Lady-day and Michaelmas, 1859	....	10,572	10	8½			
Dividends on Stock (less Income Tax)	..	26	6	3			
TRUSTEE OF MILWARD'S CHARITY.							
One-third of Income up to the 31st December, 1859	.....	199	1	1			
Total General Year's Income	....	10,797	18	0½	10,797	18	0½
Old Materials and Sundry Receipts	....				94	5	6
Property Tax deducted from Rents, and repaid by the Special Commissioners of the Property Tax	....				1,234	18	10
					12,127	2	4½

LENCH'S SCHOLARSHIP.

Cash from Sampson Samuel Lloyd, Esq., Executor of the late Miss Joanna Lench, of Francis-street, Edgbaston, who died on the 1st May, 1858, being a Legacy to the Governors of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham, "to be kept as a fund, to be called 'Joseph Lench's Scholarship,' and the Income to be applied in perpetuity in founding an additional Exhibition at Oxford, as part of the Establishment of the said Free Grammar School"

.....	500	0	0
Balance carried down	3,703	4	11
	£16,334	7	3½

Balance up to 31st December, 1858	....				£	s.	d.
							3,848 12 6

PAYMENTS.

Masters of the Grammar Schools, Salaries and Capitation Fees	..	5,163	18	0
Capitation Fees (Middle Class Examinations)	....	98	0	0
One Year's Assessed Taxes, Borough and Parochial Rates for				
Masters' Houses	....	116	2	1
Fees to Examiners at Annual Visitation	....	84	0	0
Visitation Expenses	....	50	0	0
Exhibitors	..	500	0	0
Scholarships in English School	..	10	0	0
Secretary's Salary	....	250	0	0
Secretary's Salary for Collecting the Rents and Keeping the Accounts of the School	....	250	0	0
Secretary's Salary for Accounts made out and rendered to the Charity Commissioners	....	30	0	0
Prize Books for Grammar School	....	119	19	7

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Porter and two Assistant Porters' Wages, and payments for sundry						
Articles for School Cleaning	186	9	2			
Gas, Water, Fire Insurance, and Coals	188	12	0			
Books, Printing, Stationery, Advertising, and Receipt Stamps	148	5	11			
Tithe Rent Charge and Church Expenses	67	7	9			
Postages and Petty Expenses....	36	11	2			
Birmingham Canal Company, for Rent due at Christmas last (less Income Tax)	9	12	7			
Repairs, Poor Rates, and other Estate Expenses	199	8	10½			
Property Tax for Masters' Houses	14	15	0			
Interest	332	17	3			
General Law Charges....	81	3	8			
Surveyors' Charges	60	0	0			
General Repairs at Grammar Schools and Masters' Houses	147	3	7			
Fixtures and Fittings at Second Masters' House	118	7	9			
Tablets in Classical School	119	9	1			
Expenses Relating to Election of Masfers	32	0	0			
Eight Elementary Schools, viz., Capitation Fees, Salaries, Prize Books, Stationery, Stores, Repairs, Coals, School Cleaners' Wages, &c	2,234	13	0			
STREETS AND SEWERAGE.						
Birmingham Fire Office, third instalment on account of repayment of £5000, borrowed on mortgage under the authority of the Charity Commissioners	500	0	0			
Total General Year's Expenditure	11,149	0	2½	11,149	0	2½
STREETS AND SEWERAGE. <i>Ladywood and Wulmer-lane Estates.</i>						
Payments out of money borrowed on Mortgage, on account of forming and sewering streets....					439	8 4
LENCH'S SCHOLARSHIP.						
Investment in the purchase of £532 12s. 6d., 3 per cent. Consols				500	0	0
Property Tax deducted from rents, but which is returnable by the Special Commissioners of the Property Tax				393	6	3
				<u>£16,330 7 3½</u>		
Balance brought forward				<u>3,703 4 11</u>		

J. W. WHATELEY, Secretary to the Governors.

King Edward's School, June 29, 1860.

The following letters were written and published by inhabitants of Birmingham; the author of this work inserts them as a matter of fairness, so as to show the different prevailing opinions.

LETTER I.

The continued decline in efficiency, and the increased expenditure, of our Grammar School, during the last eight or ten years are subjects of conversation in every company; and all but a very select few admit the urgent need of vigorous and speedy reform.

Though classics occupy far the greater part of the boys' time, and take a large share of the school prizes, and engross the *whole* of the exhibitions—of which the half-yearly lists tell us there are 13 of the annual value of £50 each, and the number likely to be increased—yet our classical honours at the Universities have become very few and poor as compared with those in former days, when our pupils gained many a high prize against the first schools in England.

As to mathematical honours they could only be attained in spite of the school system, so little time or encouragement does it give to the study.

But if we fail at the Universities, we might surely have reckoned upon surpassing, with our ample resources, all ordinary competitors in the humbler Middle-class Examinations: yet here, too, we were signally defeated by schools without a tittle of our advantages; and how are we to reconcile these results with the half-yearly accounts of the very satisfactory state of the school?

The voluntary attendance of boys on Sundays has sadly fallen off, especially in the higher classes; the secretary stated to a Committee of the House of Commons in 1842 that there were then about 250—there are now, in 1858, at most 80, and now (1861) 60.

Boarders, who in the late head master's time applied in greater numbers than could be admitted, have now all but deserted us, the present head master having one or two only, instead of 18; whilst our rival, the Proprietary School, without a single exhibition to offer, can attract about 35; and boarders are of great service, both in maintaining a higher standard of attainment in a school, and setting an example of gentlemanly feeling and demeanour; and they are the test of the reputation and efficiency of our school: for though in our vast population there will always be hundreds of boys who must accept our gratis education or go without, yet a father who is to pay £80 or £100 per annum will avoid a school fallen off like ours.

The sad neglect by the school of writing and arithmetic—in a commercial town of all others—has been a long subject of just complaint; yet it was not until last year, in prospect of competition with other schools in the Middle-Class Examination, that a third writing and arithmetic master was engaged, who after all has the absurd number of 180 boys to instruct, and sometimes 50 on his hand at once! As this was so small an instalment of the rights of hundreds of boys whose bread depends on this teaching, the head master might surely have allowed it to take precedence of the £600 per annum increase of salary, which he long ago secured for himself.

And our falling off is in spite of several aids not afforded to the former head masters, who yet kept the school in a far higher state of efficiency than at present. For we have now at an expense of (say) £1000, four or five more under masters, besides a composition master, to whom the head master has handed over a share of his own ordinary work, as well as all the classical composition,—the highest, and to the boys, the most important part of all. And, by the way, it seems strange to us parents, that after the head master was elected at a high

salary in great measure on account of his excelling in this branch, our boys should be deprived of his instruction therein, and sent to an inferior master, who *also* has to be paid to do what he does not profess to do so well. Again the hours of attendance on the Sunday have been reduced one-half, so that the boys of the highest class have no longer the advantage of instruction separately.

Yet we hear of no reduction of salary for these failures of the head master, or his diminished work; but, on the contrary, an increase of £600 per annum beyond what satisfied his able and successful predecessor—whilst a slight pretence of more work is sufficient ground for increase of salary. Thus about £250 of the above is for occasionally visiting eight elementary schools instead of five—which five the former head master visited *gratis*, as the present head master agreed to do when elected, in consideration of the same salary as the former head master, viz., “about £1,100 per annum,” as stated in the printed conditions.

The rest of the £600 is said to be given because the present head master fails to attract boarders: this is simply a premium upon inefficiency at the expense of the charity.

The system of a self-elected body of governors secretly acting as their own treasurers and auditors is pregnant with mischief. No wonder they resisted so obstinately the publication of even the carefully veiled statement we see once a year. [See striking letters in the *Daily Post* of Dec. 21, 1858, and Jan. 3 and 12, 1859.]

And the whole receipts of both the head and second masters are excessive. The former, besides £100 per annum from each boarder, receives from the school funds about £1700 per annum in money, and about £400 in the shape of rent, taxes, rates, repairs, &c., &c. The latter, besides £80 per annum from each boarder, receives from the school funds about £520 in money, and £400 in the shape of rent, taxes, rates, repairs, &c., &c. Both these salaries are out of proper proportion to those of the 17 under masters—only three of them it appears being as high as £250, and the rest descending down to £100, without any other advantages. Or if compared with the receipts of other head and second masters, or contrasted with the results attained, they appear indefensible. How reverend gentlemen can in conscience take these sums from the charity is hard to understand.

For much less than we now spend we have had, and therefore could again have, far better management, and, at least, a *decent* share of success. We want back-boarders, whose payments to the head master would relieve the charity funds from a heavy tax. We want back success at the Universities, and to be secured from defeat like that of the last June Middle-class Examination; in which, for the future, we ought as far to excel others as our means exceed theirs; and in short to regain the high position we have lost; and which, with our increased numbers, resources, and expenditure, we ought not only to regain, but surpass.

But for this we need a head master, such as Dr. Arnold describes—“A man of tact, vigour, and force of character, just, impartial, and respecting other

interests besides his own." Only such an one can hope to revive the old spirit of the school, now demoralized by the sight of vacillation and failure.

The governors must address themselves to speedy reform, and that without respect of persons. Official thrift is wont to make a show of some trifling saving or alteration at the expense of subordinates, the better to screen the interests of superiors—to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. This will not satisfy: much better to yield at once with a good grace what *must* be granted, than oblige the ratepayers to force it from their grasp, as they did the erecting of elementary schools, and the publishing of the accounts in the newspapers, in 1831. And the Press must aid. Almost all improvements in this country are forced upon the authorities by public opinion in despite of themselves. If it had not been for the Press our soldiers would be armed at this moment with the old firelock, and our regiments reported, as our grammar school is half-yearly, "in the highest state of efficiency."

LETTER II.

THE FREE SCHOOL PAST AND PRESENT.

To the Editor of the ——— *JOURNAL.*

Sir,—I trust that in fairness you will insert the following remarks and corrections of Mr. Ingleby's letter in your paper of the 2nd instant. The list of mathematical honours which he presents as "tolerably correct and complete" is not so. He sets down Lightfoot twice, and omits 1843, Male, 34th Wrangler, and in 1844, Yates, 10th Wrangler and fellow of his college. But, in fact, as the head master never himself teaches mathematics in the school, he is but very indirectly responsible for success or failure in them at the University degree. And as not a single school exhibition is given for them, and the time allotted to them in the school is comparatively insignificant, any honours they gain are really notwithstanding the school system, instead of being due to it; and the school therefore must be judged by its success in classics, to which the head master continually devotes himself, and which consume far the greatest portion of time, and receive all the exhibitions, which the school list for Midsummer, 1858, states as thirteen of £50 per annum each, tenable for four years, and "likely to be increased."

The following list contains much that Mr. I. omits. It is taken from the honour list issued by the present head master in 1852, and the Oxford and Cambridge calendars. It begins with the year which Mr. I. admits to have been affected by Dr. Lee's training and influence. The honours are classical only, and were gained at Cambridge, unless otherwise expressed; the year prefixed is that of the degree of the pupils gaining them:—

THE REV. P. LEE'S SCHOLARS.

1844.—Third Classic. Bell Scholar. Fellow of Trinity, Lusby Oxford Scholar. Fellow of Brazenoze.

1845.—Two First Classics. Fifth Classic. Senior Bell Scholar. Fellow of Corpus College, Oxford. Fellow of Brazenoze. First Chancellor's Medal. Two Fellows of Trinity.

1847.—First Classic. Eighth Classic. Craven Scholar. First Chancellor's Medal. Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College. Fellow, Tutor, and President of St. Catherine's College. Two Lusby Oxford Scholars.

1848.—First Classic. Battie Scholar. Chancellor's Medal. Two University Members' Prizes. Two Brown Medals. Fellow of Trinity. Fellow of St. John's, Oxford.

1849.—Fellow of All Soul's, Oxford. First Class in Classics at Oxford.

1850.—Tenth Classic.

1851.—First Classic. Sixth Classic. First Chancellor's Medal. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity. Fellow of St. John's. Open Scholarship at Jesus College, Oxford. Tutor of Jesus College, Oxford.

1852.—Eighth Classic. Two equals as Ninth Classics. Bell Scholar. First Chancellor's Medal. University Members' Prize. Two Fellows of Trinity.

1853.—Second Classic. Thirteenth Classic, and Bell Scholar.

THE REV. E. H. GIFFORD'S SCHOLARS.

1854.—Last Classic.

1855.—Ninth Classic.

1856.—Eighth Classic. First Class in Classics, Oxford.

1857.—Eleventh Classic.

1858.—None.

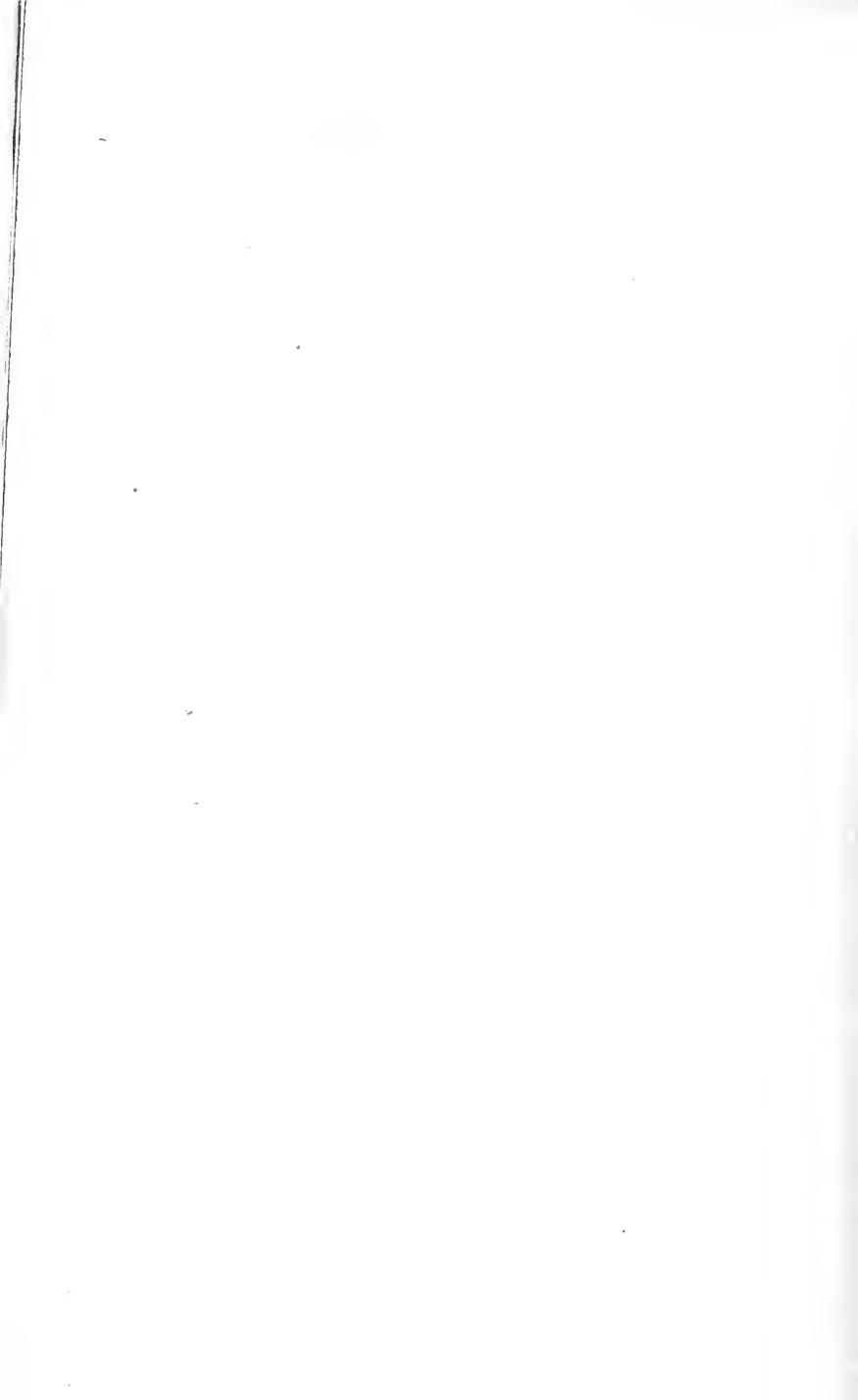
1859.—Eleventh Classic.

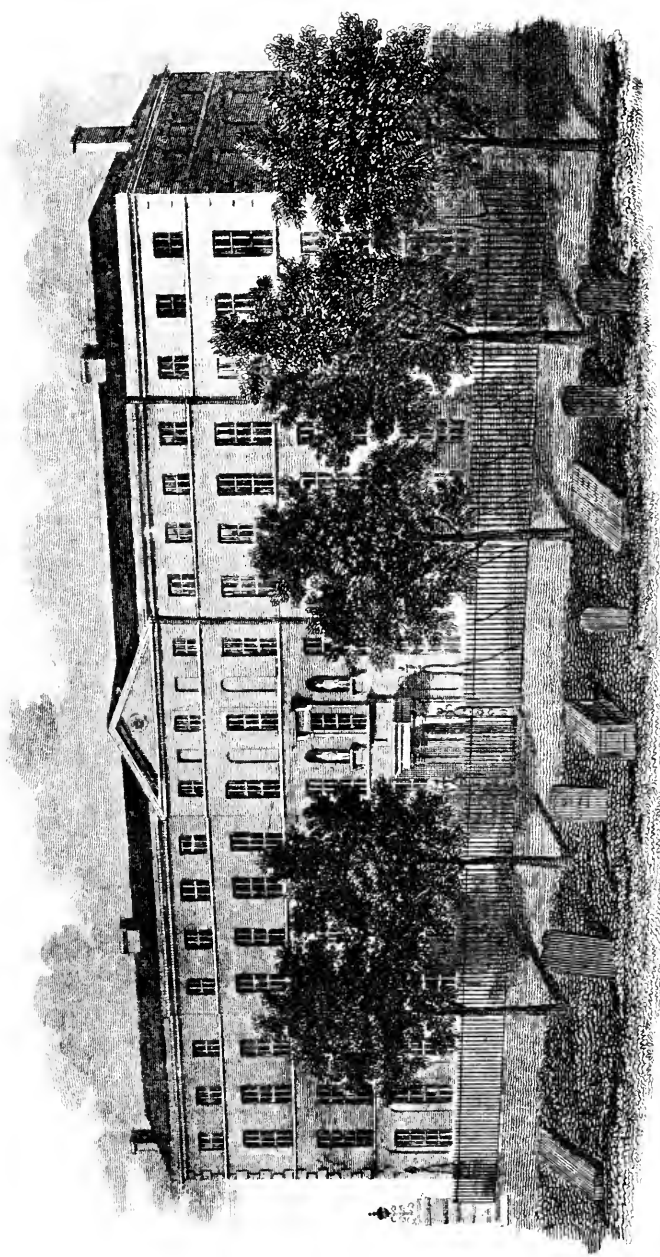
The pupils of 1852 were Dr. Lee's throughout the course, except that one was for half a year, and the other two each three quarters of a year under Mr. Gifford. The pupils of 1853 were twice as long in Dr. Lee's classes as they were in Mr. Gifford's.

The reader can now judge whether Mr. I has "utterly refuted the assertion," that "our classical honours at the Universities have become few and poor as compared with those of former days." As to quantity there seems no doubt. As to quality, it will be observed that all five Chancellor's Medals, all five First Classics, all ten Scholarships, and all sixteen Fellowships, *are confined to the earlier parts of the list.*

Your obedient servant,

L.





The Blue Coat Charity School, Birmingham!

THE BLUE COAT SCHOOL.

FOUNDATION.

By Indenture, dated 6th November, 1722, between the Right Honourable William Lord Digby and others, appointed to be commissioners, supervisors, and trustees, by John late Lord Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, pursuant to an Act of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for building a parish church and parsonage house, and making a new churchyard and new parish in Birmingham, to be called the parish of St. Philip," of the first part; the Right Rev. Father in God Edward Lord Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, patron of the parish church of St. Philip, and William Higgs, clerk, rector of the parish church, of the second part; and Richard Banner, clerk, and ten others, described as inhabitants of the town of Birmingham, of the third part; reciting, that by the Act power was given to Elizabeth Phillips, and others, to convey to the supervisors and commissioners, to be appointed as therein mentioned by the late bishop, a piece of ground known by the name of the Horse Close, in trust, for building the church thereon, for setting out a cemetery, and for building a parsonage house thereupon, which conveyance had been accordingly made; and that after building the church and parsonage house, with all conveniences, and setting out a cemetery, there still remained a little piece of ground not yet made use of, which ought, or was directed by the Act, to be disposed of for the

most advantage of the rector of the new church ; and further reciting, that several inhabitants of the town of Birmingham, and other pious people, considering that profaneness and debauchery were greatly owing to gross ignorance of the Christian religion, especially among the poorer sort, and that nothing was more likely to support the practice of Christianity than an early and pious education of youth, and that many poor people were desirous of having their children taught, but were not able to afford them a Christian and useful education, had therefore raised a considerable sum of money for erecting and setting up a charity school, and for a stipend and charity for a master and mistress for the teaching poor children to write and read, and instructing them in the knowledge of the Christian religion, as taught in the Church of England, and such other things as are suitable to their condition and capacity: It was witnessed, that the parties of the first part, with the consent of the Lord Bishop and William Higgs, parties of the second part, and also the parties of the second part, for the better promoting so pious and charitable an undertaking, thereby granted and demised to the parties of the third part, all the piece of ground (upon part whereof a charity school was then building), from the front of the intended charity school up to a stake or mark which was within five yards of the rector's garden, which piece shot from the stake down to the lane leading from Bull-street, and carried an equal breadth with the rector's garden, to hold to the grantees from the 29th September then last, for the term of 1,000 years, but upon the trusts after mentioned ; that is to say, to the intent, trust, and purpose to permit the intended charity school to be completed, and to be used and employed during the term by the governors thereof, or such other persons as should from time to time be appointed, pursuant to the orders and directions for governing the same already made, or thereafter to be made, at a solemn meeting of such persons as then subscribed one guinea a year each, or upwards, for the maintaining and teaching poor children to read and write, and instructing them in the knowledge of the Christian religion as professed in the Church of England; and also for the habitation of a discreet and sober master and

mistress for the purposes aforesaid, and for such other intents and purposes already agreed upon by the subscribers, or which from time to time should be agreed upon by them, or by a majority at such meeting; and upon further trust, that when the trustees should be reduced to the number of four by death, or going to live out of the town of Birmingham, such four should assign the premises for the remainder of the term to seven such other persons, inhabitants of the town, being then subscribers to or towards the charity school of the sum of one guinea a year, or upwards, each, as they the four survivors should think fit, in trust, for themselves and such seven other persons, upon the trusts, yielding therefore yearly during the term to William Higgs and his successors, the yearly rent of 10s. at Lady-day and Michaelmas, by equal portions, being the utmost value of the demised premises.

By virtue of subsequent assignments, these premises were vested in trustees.

ENDOWMENTS.

WHITE'S CHARITY.—Elizabeth White, by will, dated 3rd February, 1722, devised to Charles Blackham, Theophilus Levett, Thomas Luthner, and Richard Careless, their heirs and assigns, all her closes, lands and tenements, called Brook House Fields, and Slows Moor, in the parish of Aston-juxta-Birmingham, in trust (subject to the payment of certain annuities), to and for the use of her brother Thomas White for life; and after his death, to the use of her sister Sarah White, for life; and after her death, to the use and behoof of the charity school in Birmingham, to be applied for ever for the education of boys and girls in the school, in such manner as her trustees and their heirs should direct, recommending to them such children whose parents were of the communion of the Church of England; and for perpetuating her charity, she empowered and directed her trustees and the survivors of them, when they should think proper, to convey the premises to other trustees and their heirs, in trust, for the charity-school, and subject to such orders, directions, and ordinances as her trustees therein named should

make about the same, for the benefit and advantage of the charity-school.

- By indenture, dated 15th May, 1745, between Sarah White, sister of Elizabeth White, Theophilus Levett, and Thomas Luthner, of the one part, William Vyse, clerk, rector of St. Philip's Church, Birmingham, Richard Dovey, clerk, rector of the old church in Birmingham, and others, of the other part; reciting the will of Elizabeth White, and that Thomas White was dead, and the annuities charged on the trust-estates extinguished and discharged, and that Theophilus Levett and Thomas Luthner, the then surviving trustees, being advanced in years, were desirous, with the consent of Sarah White, to transfer the trusts to other respectable and substantial persons for the better managing and perpetuating the charity: it was witnessed, that Sarah White, Theophilus Levett, and Thomas Luthner, conveyed to the parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns, the trust premises, upon trust, to permit Sarah White and her assigns to possess and enjoy the same, and the rents and profits thereof during her life, and after her death to let the premises to the best advantage, and to apply the rents and profits for the use of the charity-school in Birmingham for ever, for the education of boys and girls in such manner as the trustees or the major part of them should direct, according to the will and intention of the donor, with the like power as by the will was given to Theophilus Levett and Thomas Luthner, and (so far as by law they might) to make rules, orders, and ordinances, for the management of the school and charity, and for the application of the rents and profits of the premises, and the conveyance of the premises to new trustees, that the charity might be perpetuated to future ages, and managed and applied in the best manner for the benefit of the school, and the boys and girls to be taught there, regard always being had to such children whose parents were of the communion of the Church of England as by law established, of which the donor was a worthy communicant.

There has been one subsequent trust-deed, dated 3rd May, 1788, whereby the trust-premises were vested in several trustees.

The property derived from the will of Mrs. -Elizabeth

White consists of the several premises as follows :—

	A.	R.	P.	Worth per Annum.
Land, formerly garden-ground	7	3	1	35 0 0
Land, formerly garden-ground	5	1	10	46 0 0
Two meadows	9	0	2	40 8 2
A small parcel, taken out of one of these } meadows, containing 800 square yards, on a } building lease for 99 years from Lady-day, } 1823, at .....	...	...		5 0 0
Another small parcel at the extreme angle of the } meadow, containing 311 square yards, on a } building-lease for 99 years from Lady-day, } 1823, at .....	...	...		2 11 10
Three cottages and gardens, and 39 other } gardens, containing together about } at several small rents amounting together to.)	7	0	0	117 0 1
Total Rents				£246 0 1

SALUSBURY'S CHARITY.—Benjamin Salusbury, by his will, dated 20th June, 1726, gave to his cousin Ann Rann, and after her death to her son Joseph Rann and his heirs, all his closes of land lying in the parish of Birmingham, at or near a place called Ladywood-lane, on trust, to pay yearly 15s on the 1st of November, to the rector of St. Martin's Church, Birmingham, and 15s. more on the 5th of June, to the rector of St. Philip's Church, in Birmingham, for a sermon to be preached by each of them, viz., one by the rector of St. Martins, at his church, on the 1st November, and one by the rector of St. Philip's, at his church, on the 5th of June, for the benefit of the charity school then lately set on foot in Birmingham, and maintained by the subscription of several of the inhabitants there for teaching poor boys and girls to read, and for instructing them in the principles of the Christian religion; and he gave the further sum of 20s. on each of the said days in every year to the governors and managers of the charity school for the time being, for the use of the school, and the further sum of 5s. on each of those days in every year to the overseers of the poor of Birmingham for the time being, to be laid out in penny bread, and to be distributed by them at the church there to poor old people of that place; and in case either of the rectors should refuse to preach the sermon on the

days prescribed, the money thereby appointed for him should be given upon every such refusal, but no oftener, to the overseers of the poor, to be by them distributed in bread.

The premises thus charged became the property of Mr. John Clarke, of Birmingham.

DUNCOMBE'S CHARITY.—Thomas Duncombe, by his will, bearing date 19th September, 1729, gave to his wife Sarah Duncombe, all those two messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses which he had then lately erected in Temple-row, Birmingham, with the appurtenances, for her life; and after her decease he gave one of the houses, viz., that which adjoined the lands of Mr. Williams, with an equal part of the garden and other appurtenances, to his nephew Thomas Ireland and his heirs for ever; and the other messuage, and the remaining half of the garden, with the appurtenances, to his nephew John Ireland, and his heirs for ever; but declared his will to be, that from and immediately after the decease of his wife, the same messuages should be chargeable with the payment of the yearly sum of 40s. payable out of the same, for the benefit and promotion of the charity-school for ever, or so long as the same should continue and be kept on foot, to be paid by half-yearly payments at Michaelmas and Lady-day.

This annual sum of 40s. is received by the trustees of the Blue Coat School from the present owner of the houses charged.

CHARITY OF THE LORDS OF THE MANOR OF BIRMINGHAM.—By Indenture, bearing date 16th May, 1795, between the Right Honourable Other, Earl of Plymouth, Christopher Musgrove, Henry Howard, and Edward Bolton Clive, esq., lords of the manor of Birmingham, of the one part, and Matthew Bolton, esq., of the Soho, Joseph Gibbs, and John Ward, both of Birmingham, being three of the trustees appointed to inspect into the management and care of the Blue Coat School, erected for the maintenance and education of orphans in the manor of Birmingham, in trust for the benefit of the school, but not otherwise, of the other part: It was witnessed, that for the considerations therein mentioned, the parties of the first part granted and demised to the parties of the second part,

their and every of their heirs, successors and survivors, in trust, but not otherwise, all that plot or parcel of waste land newly to be inclosed by the trustees, with all buildings thereafter to be erected upon the premises; which land abutted or was bounded by all parts of Birmingham Heath, and contained by estimation four acres, situate at Birmingham Heath, within the manor of Birmingham—to hold the same to the grantees, their heirs, successors, and survivors, in trust, from the 25th of March then last, for the term of 999 years, at the yearly rent of 1s.

This deed was executed only by Christopher Musgrove and Edward Bolton Clive.

On the back is endorsed a memorandum, importing that Joseph Harding, of Solihull, steward of the manor of Birmingham, by virtue of a power of attorney, dated the 2nd July, 1796, under the hands and seals of the parties of the first part, did, on the 21st of February, 1797, enter into the premises, and deliver seisin thereof to the parties of the second part, to hold the same to their heirs, successors and survivors, according to the force, form, and effect of the said indenture, in the presence of nine persons, whose names are thereunto subscribed.

By indenture, dated 5th June, 1819, reciting the above-abstracted indenture, and also, that by an Act of Parliament, passed in the 38th Geo. 3rd, for inclosing the commons and waste lands on the forests and manor of Birmingham, after reciting the lease, it was enacted that the commissioners for the inclosure should allot to and for the trustees of the Blue Coat School the piece of land for the uses and purposes of the school, according to the lease; and further reciting that the commissioners by their award, dated 27th May, 1802, did accordingly allot and set out to the trustees or governors of the Blue Coat Charity School, adjoining to St. Phillip's Churchyard, in Birmingham, a parcel of land containing 4A. 3R. 9P., then occupied by the trustees for the use of the said charity (bounded on the east by Little Hockley Pool), subject to the lease: It was witnessed that Joseph Gibbs and John Ward thereby conveyed and released to the Rev. Charles Curtis and others, their heirs and assigns, the parcel of land so

allotted, and containing by admeasurement 4A. 3R. 9P., in trust, for the present and immediate benefit of the Blue Coat Charity School, and that the rents and profits thereof should be for ever converted, applied, and disposed of for the ends and purposes of that institution; and upon further trust, that when the trustees should be reduced by death, or ceasing to reside in Birmingham, to three, the remaining trustees should, within a reasonable time, convey the land to such eight or more other persons, members of the Church of England, and their heirs, residing in Birmingham, as they should appoint, to the use of the remaining and the new trustees, to the uses and trusts before expressed.

This land was let on lease to John Ottley, for a term of 99 years, from Michaelmas, 1825, at the yearly rent of £96 10s.; the lessee also covenanting within four years to erect thereon three or more substantial messuages, according to a description specified in the lease, and to expend £1000 at least in the improvement of the premises.

CHARITY OF BROWN, KEMPSON, AND GIBBS; ALSO VAUGHTON'S CHARITY.—By indenture dated 15th May, 1799, enrolled in the Court of Chancery 3rd October following, between William Brown, Henry Kempson, and Joseph Gibbs, of the one part, and the Rev. William Woodcock, and six others, (described as all of Birmingham, and as trustees nominated by the parties of the first part, for the due performance of the gift and disposition after expressed) of the other part, reciting that the parties of the first part were seised in fee, as tenants in common, in one equal undivided moiety of the premises after mentioned, subject, so far as respected the whole of the piece of land, to a mortgage thereof; and further reciting, that they being persuaded of the great utility and very humane institution of the Blue Coat charity-school, in St. Phillip's church-yard, and wishing to aid and assist its support, were desirous of giving, as an absolute and voluntary gift in their life, for the benefit of such charity, to take effect in possession immediately from the making thereof, all their undivided moiety in the premises after mentioned: It was witnessed, that they thereby, each according to his interest, granted and conveyed to the parties of the second

part, their heirs and assigns, all such part or share which they or either of them had of in and to all those two messuages or tenements in or near to Moor-street, with the slaughter-houses and premises thereto belonging, and of and in a piece of land, containing by estimation seven acres, situate in the parish of Aston, near Birmingham, called by the name of the Brickkiln-piece, which moiety of the premises had been devised to them of the first part, by Mary Woolley, widow, deceased, to hold to the parties of the second part, and their heirs, subject to the payment of one equal half-part of the money so secured upon interest, in trust for the present and immediate benefit of the Blue Coat charity-school, and to be from time to time converted, used, applied, and disposed to and for the ends, intents, and purposes of that institution, in such manner as the trustees, or the major part of them, should from time to time think most fit and conducive to the benefit and advantage of the institution; and upon further trust, when the trustees residing within the parish of Birmingham should be reduced to three, to renew the trusts in manner therein mentioned.

In the year 1806, the trustees of this school, with a legacy of £400, bequeathed by Mr. Humphrey Vaughton, ("to be laid out in purchases, or placed out on securities, so as to produce annual and permanent income, and not to be otherwise appropriated or disposed of,") and a further sum of £31 14s. 6d. from the funds of the school, discharged the mortgage above-mentioned, then amounting, with interest, to £231 14s. 6d, and purchased the other moiety of the piece of land; as appears from the deed whereby the same was conveyed to them, being an indenture of bargain and sale, dated 16th April, 1806, enrolled in the Court of Chancery, 28th June following, between Thomas Colmore, of the first part; the Rev. William Woodcock, and others, described as trustees of the estate, of the second part; John Houghton, and others, executors of Humphrey Vaughton, of the third part; and the Rev. Charles Curtis, and others, trustees of the school, of the fourth part.

The moiety of the houses in Moor-street, was sold to the commissioners of the Birmingham Street Act, for the sum of £236 2s. 6d., which, after remaining some time in their hands

at 5 per cent. interest, was paid in and added to the funded capital of the school.

The land, consisting as above stated of about seven acres, is now held under a lease granted to James Rickards, for a term of 99 years, from Lady-day, 1825, at the rent of £162 18s. 2d., with a covenant on the part of the lessee in each year during the first seven years of the term, to lay out so much money in erecting good and substantial messuāges and outbuildings on the said land, as would actually produce yearly rents amounting together to £40, so as to make a total annual rental of £280 at the least, at the expiration of the first seven years, and to erect each of such buildings according to the rules therein specified.

INVESTMENTS.—1st. IN LAND.—Vaughton's legacy of £400. Other legacies and donations, with savings from the general funds, were in like manner invested, partly in land, partly in the funds. The following are the particulars; viz.

1st.—21st. October, 1731.—The sum of £680 in the purchase of "a messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, and all barns, buildings, gardens, hemplecks, orchards, and back-sides thereto belonging; and five closes of land, and one moor, and two meadows called the Hindswith, all situate in Bordesley, in the parish of Aston, a lane lying between Coventry road and Warwick road on some part thereof; and also three closes or parcels of land called the Birch Fields, and a meadow joining on one end of them, lying in Bordesley aforesaid, a lane leading from Spark Brook to Small Heath on some part thereof, (except and reserved thereout to the vendor, William Wharton, his heirs and assigns, tenants or occupiers of a meadow, part lying in Yardley and part in Bordesley, free liberty to take one half of the water that should come to some ground thereby granted, at or near the upper end of the said meadow, for the improvement thereof), which premises were conveyed by indenture of the date above-mentioned to William Hunt and ten others, trustees of the school, upon trust, and to the intent that the rents and profits of the premises should be yearly for ever applied by them and their heirs for the use, benefit, and support of the charity-school, according to the rules, orders, and

directions, that should from time to time be duly made and given by the governors of the school for the time being concerning the same.

The premises demised are described as six several closes, pieces or parcels of meadow and pasture-land, containing in the whole by admeasurement 27A. 0R. 3P., situate at or near Spark Brook, in the parish of Aston.

The residue of the estate is described as a messuage or dwelling-house, with the malthouse, barn, cowhouses, stables, and other buildings, and five closes, pieces or parcels of meadow and pasture-land thereto adjoining and belonging, containing in the whole by admeasurement 14A. 2R. 20P.

2.—29th December, 1787.—The sum of £127 in the purchase of three messuages situate in Bull-lane, in Birmingham, with outbuildings and premises thereto belonging (subject, with seven other houses in the same street, to a mortgage for £250,) which premises were conveyed to the trustees of the school, their heirs and assigns, by indenture of this date, in trust “for the use, profit, and advantage of the Blue Coat charity-school, and to answer the ends, intents, and purposes of that institution; and to be from time to time converted, used and disposed of for the use and benefit of the school, in such manner as the governors for the time being should think most for the advantage of the charity.”

22nd April and 2nd July, 1788, and 2nd October, 1792.—The sum of £562 in the purchase of seven other houses, in Bull-lane, which were conveyed to the trustees, their heirs and assigns by deeds of these respective dates, subject, with the three messuages above-mentioned, to the mortgage for £250. And on the 22nd July, 1814, the further sum of £250 was applied to the redemption of the mortgage.

3rd July, 1789.—The sum of £100 in the purchase of a parcel of ground on the south side of Bull-lane, afterwards called Monmouth-street, adjoining at the west end to the buildings and ground belonging to the charity-school as above-mentioned, which parcel of ground was conveyed to the trustees, their heirs and assigns, by indenture of bargain and sale enrolled of this date.

The ten houses above-mentioned have been taken down, and the greater part of the site thereof, and of the land purchased in 1789, has been converted into a play-ground for the children in the school, or occupied by offices belonging thereto. The rest is held by William Barrows, under a lease for 75 years from Michaelmas 1811, at the yearly rent of £11 13s. 3¼d. The lease is expressed to be granted in consideration of his having, in pursuance of a previous agreement, erected on the ground a substantial dwelling-house, with out-offices, and the land demised is described as containing in front towards the street 44 feet, and in the whole 200 yards seven feet and six inches.

In 1810 and 1811 the materials of the old buildings were sold for £181 15s. 6d.

3.—1823. The sum of £79 7s. 6d. in the purchase of John Jukes's interest in the lease of 99 years from 1811, granted to him by Lench's trustees of the Callow Closefield, as will be seen in the account of that trust.

Before this purchase, several under-leases of parts of the premises had been granted by Jukes, at rents amounting in the whole to £130 19s. 2d.; and since the purchase, following further leases of other parts of the premises have been granted by the trustees of the school.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE BLUE COAT SCHOOL TO THE PUBLIC, IN 1831.

In drawing the attention of the public to the Blue Coat Charity School, in Birmingham, the friends of the institution have the greatest satisfaction and confidence in recommending it to the zealous patronage and support of every inhabitant of the town who is anxious to provide a suitable and useful education for the children of the poor, an asylum for them in those years which most require superintendence and protection, a careful discipline in their minds in a system of virtuous and obedient habits, and daily instruction in the principles and duties of the religion of the Church of England. In each and

every one of these most important particulars, the supporters of the Blue Coat School are not afraid to challenge comparison with any other establishment of the same kind in the kingdom. It is impossible for any one who witnesses the children of it—whether in their general deportment, the neatness and cleanliness of their persons and dress, the gravity and propriety of their conduct in church, or their attention and obedience in school—without being strikingly convinced that the greatest possible attention must be paid to every essential branch of discipline, good order, and instruction; and that, consequently, the most ample justice would be rendered to that increased liberality and patronage of the affluent inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, which are now so much, so earnestly, and so anxiously solicited and required.

It cannot be expected but that in a large establishment of this description, as in everything where human beings are concerned, there will be occasional failures, and that when the children leave it, instances will sometimes occur, where the utmost care and vigilance will be defeated; but the managers of the Blue Coat School have the greatest pride in reporting that the instances of failure, compared with those of entire success, are infinitely less than could be expected; and that, as the most satisfactory proof which can be adduced of this, they are able to state, that very many of the most respectable tradesmen and mechanics of the place have had their education, and been trained in the steps in which they afterwards so carefully and honourably walked, within the walls of the Blue Coat School.

The design of this address is not to give an account of the progress and condition of the school at the present moment to those who are subscribers, but to gain new friends and supporters; and for them it may be desirable to state that the particular design of the institution is to receive as many of the orphan and destitute children of the poor of the parish of Birmingham as its funds and accommodations will allow—to clothe, maintain, and educate them in reading, writing, and arithmetic—to watch with unceasing vigilance the propensities of their minds—to check and correct them where they are vicious—to encou-

rage and animate them in virtuous and laudable pursuits—and, as the best and most certain manner of giving them on all occasions and in all circumstances a right direction and bias, to implant in their minds a deep and well-grounded sense of the truth and doctrines of the Christian religion, as professed and taught by the Church of England. The children are received into the establishment at nine years of age, and at fourteen they quit it. The boys are placed, whenever it is practicable, in the families of honest and industrious tradesmen, as apprentices, where they have the opportunity of learning some useful trade, or in respectable services; and the girls, who, while they are in school, are constantly instructed and employed according to their age in household business, are placed out as domestic servants—each with every fair and reasonable prospect of providing comfortably and creditably for themselves in the different situations of life in which Providence shall place them; and all, generally speaking, deeply grateful for the benefits they have received in the institution of the Blue Coat School, and anxious to recommend it by their good conduct to the patronage and liberality of the wealthy and benevolent, not only on its own account, but especially for the sake of others who may hereafter stand in the same forlorn condition of poverty and dependence in which they themselves were placed, and be, as they were, humble and successful candidates for its blessings.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE INSTITUTION.

By indenture of lease, bearing date the 6th day of November, 1722, setting forth, “That profaneness and debauchery are greatly owing to a gross ignorance of the Christian religion, especially among the poorer sort; and that nothing is more likely to promote the practice of Christianity than an early and pious education of youth;” the Commissioners appointed by “An Act of Parliament passed in the seventh year of Queen Anne, for building a parish church and parsonage house, and

making a new churchyard, and a new parish, in Birmingham, to be called the Parish of St. Philip; Edward, Lord Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, patron, and William Higgs, Rector of the said parish and parish church, granted and demised to certain trustees, inhabitants of the town of Birmingham, a piece of land, the property of the said rector (on which the present school is built), for one thousand years, at the yearly rent of ten shillings, to be paid to the said rector and his successors, from the 29th day of September, 1722, for the uses of a school to be built thereon, for the purposes of maintaining poor children, teaching them to read and write, and instructing them in the knowledge of the Christian religion, as professed in the Church of England; and for other purposes. The said land is bounded by the lane called Bull-lane, and extends to within five yards of the rector's garden wall, and is of an equal breadth with that garden. The present edifice of the school, which is an ornament to the town, and so spacious as to offer accommodation for a great number of children, if means could be obtained for their support, was carried over these five yards of ground in the years 1793 and 1794, when the Rev. Spencer Madan was Rector of St. Philip's Church, at an expense of £2,800, of which £480 was subscribed for the purpose.

By the said indenture, eleven trustees were appointed, who, when by death or removal from Birmingham, should be reduced to four, those four were to appoint seven others, such inhabitants of Birmingham as subscribed one guinea a year or upwards to the charity school, to be joint trustees with them.

To encourage and promote this charitable undertaking, Mrs. Felicia Jennens, in her life-time, gave £300 towards the building of the school, which was erected in the year 1724; and about the month of July in that year, 22 boys and 10 girls were admitted to be clothed, maintained, and educated; also, 10 boys and 10 girls were clothed and educated only. This latter mode seems to have been soon discontinued.

In the year 1770, two statues of stone, by Mr. Edward Grubb, of Birmingham, very creditable to the artist, repre-

senting a boy and a girl then in the school, were erected by voluntary contributions for that purpose, under which are the following inscriptions :—

“Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.”

“We cannot recompense you, but ye shall be recompensed at the resurrection of the just.”

Over the entrance is the following inscription :—

“This school, supported by voluntary contributions, erected 1724, enlarged 1794, and further enlarged during the year 1830.”

In the year 1724, Mrs. Elizabeth White, of Whittington, near Lichfield, bequeathed to trustees, for the use of this school, the reversion (after the decease of her brother Thomas and sister Sarah) of an estate in Bordesley, in the parish of Aston, near Birmingham, called the Brook House Fields, and Slow's Moor, containing about 25 acres and three roods, together with the barns and buildings thereon. This estate came into the possession of the charity on the 19th of September, 1747, when it was let for £39 per annum.

The following is an extract from the deed conveying this estate to the school :—Indenture, 15th of May, 18th year of Geo. II., 1745, between Sarah White, of the city of Lichfield, spinster, sister and heir of Elizabeth White, late of Whittington, in the county of Stafford, spinster, deceased, Theophilus Levett, and Thomas Luthner, of the first part, and William Vyse, clerk, Rector of St. Philip's, and Richard Tovey, clerk, Rector of the Old Church, in Birmingham, of the second part.

“Whereas the said Elizabeth White, late of Whittington, by will and testament, dated the 3rd of February, in the year 1724, did give to Charles Blackham (since deceased), Theophilus Levett and Thomas Luthner, and to Richard Careless (since deceased), all her closes, lands, and tenements, called Brook House Fields and Slow's Moor, then in tenure of Samuel Broughton, to hold upon trust, to and for the use of Thomas White for his life, and then to the use of Sarah White for her life; and from and after their decease to the use and behoof of the charity school in Birmingham, aforesaid, to be applied yearly for ever for the education of boys and girls in

the said school, in such manner as her said trustees, or the major part of them, and their heirs, should direct, recommending to them such children whose parents are of the Communion of the Church of England; and that such charitable intention and devise might be put upon a sure and solid foundation for ever, she empowered and directed her said trustees to convey over the said premises to other trustees (being members of the Church of England) and their heirs for ever, in trust for the charity school; and so from time to time, as trustees should die, the survivors to convey over to other trustees, to the same uses, and subject to the same rules, orders, and directions, as her above-named trustees should make about the same, for the benefit and advantage of the said charity school," &c.

The trustees appointed in 1829 were the Rev. Spencer Madan, D.D., James Woolley and Theodore Price, Esqrs., and Joseph Gibbs, the Rev. Laurence Gardner, D.D., Thomas Mole, Samuel Bodell, Humphrey Pountney, Samuel Willis, Thomas Paine, William Henry Osborn, Richard Roberts, William Bowes Dadley, and John Linwood, who were empowered to make rules, orders, and directions for the management of the school, regard always being paid to such children whose parents are of the Communion of the Church of England, now by law established, the donor being a worthy communicant thereof; and upon the further express condition that when the trustees shall, by death, be reduced to the number of three (or sooner if they shall think it meet and reasonable), such survivors, or the major part of them, shall convey over the premises to other substantial and reputable persons of the Communion of the Church of England, upon the same trusts, and to and for the same uses, intents, and purposes, as are herein contained, to the end that there may always be a competent number of trustees to act in the management of the trust and charity, and that the like rule of renewing the trust shall be observed in all succeeding times and generations.

Mr. Benjamin Salusbury, by will, dated 20th June, 1726, bequeathed to this school 40s. a-year for ever, payable on the 11th November and 5th June, yearly, and charged upon land at Lady-Wood. Mr. Salusbury also left 15s. a-year, for ever,

to be paid on the same days out of the same land, to each of the rectors of St. Martin's and St. Philip's Churches, in Birmingham, for a sermon to be preached by the former on the 1st day of November, in every year, at his church, and by the latter on the 5th day of June, in every year, at his church, for the benefit of this charity; and directed when those days should happen on a Sunday, the sermons should be preached on the Tuesday following. If the rectors should refuse to preach the sermons, Mr. Salusbury directed that the money should be laid out in bread, and distributed on those days by the overseers of the poor, to necessitous old people of this place; and 5s. more he has appointed to be distributed at each of those times, at the churches.

Mr. Thomas Duncombe, by will, dated the 19th of September, 1729, bequeathed to this school 40s. a-year, after the decease of his wife, Sarah Duncombe, and charged the same upon two messuages in Temple-row. This annuity began to be paid to the charity at Lady-day, 1748.

In the year 1731, a messuage, barns, stables, and other appurtenances, with about 39 acres and 2 roods of land, situate at Spark Brook, in Bordesley, in the parish of Aston, near Birmingham, were purchased by the subscribers, for £680 5s. and vested in trustees for the use of this charity; who, when they are reduced to four, by death, or removal from Birmingham, are to convey the premises, upon the same trusts, to the governors of the charity school for the time being.

This estate was leased in the year 1748, to Benjamin Owen, for 99 years, at the annual rent of £32, subject to land tax and chief rent. But about the year 1798, the acting committee for this charity, considering the loss sustained by the trifling rent received for it, procured the then trustees to file an information in chancery, at the suit of the Attorney-General; and at the sitting after Hilary Term, 1805, the lease was decreed void by Lord Eldon, Lord High Chancellor, and possession delivered to the trustees accordingly. The committee in 1837, let the estate in two parts, at annual rents, amounting to £220.

Mr. John Hammond, by will, dated the 20th of April, 1785, bequeathed to trustees one-fifth part of the yearly interests or

proceeds of the residue of his personal estate (the whole of which residue amounted to £800), to be applied from time to time in aid and support of this charity. There is now received from the same £7 4s., which becomes due on the 11th of Sept. in every year.

At various times, different properties in Bull-lane were purchased of Edward Hale, Edward Waldron, John Taylor, and T. E. Cecil, parts of which have been taken down and added to the school-yards, and part was let to Mr. Barrows, for building upon, at the yearly ground rent of £11 14s. 4d.

By an Act of Parliament, of the 38th of George III. for the enclosure of Birmingham Heath, a piece of land on that Heath, containing about four acres, and adjoining to Little Hockley Pool, was vested in fee in trustees for the benefit of this charity.

Mrs. Elizabeth Woolley, by will, dated June 2, 1796, bequeathed to Messrs. William Brown, Henry Kempson, and Joseph Gibbs, under promise that they would give the same to the charity for ever, a moiety expectant of an estate of about seven acres of land, with a barn thereon, situate in the Garrison-lane, in Bordesley, in the parish of Aston, subject to a mortgage of £220 to Mr. Thomas Colmore. This moiety, after the decease of Mrs. Woolley, was conveyed to trustees for the school, by deed of bargain and sale, dated the 15th of May, 1799.

By indenture of the 17th of November, 1804, the other moiety of this estate in the Garrison-lane was purchased for £200, by the committee, and vested in trustees in like manner.

By deed, of the 16th of April, 1806, it appears that Mr. Colmore's mortgage on this estate (amounting to £231 14s. 6d.) was redeemed by money left by the late Mr. Humphrey Vaughton.

When the first moiety of this estate came to the charity, it was under a lease for 14 years, from Lady-day, 1798, to Thomas Barnard, for £25 a-year, and by him underlet to William Hare, for £28 per annum, which lease was surrendered by Thomas Barnard, in 1806. It was afterwards occupied by the school until Lady-day, 1815; since which time it has been let on a building lease for 99 years, at £162 18s. 2d.

Mrs. Woolley also gave in like manner for this charity, the moiety of some old buildings in Moor-street, which was purchased on the 3rd of December, 1804, by the Commissioners of the Birmingham Street Act for £236, which sum the commissioners paid to the charity in the year 1823 ; and now forms a part of the money in the public funds.

Mrs. Jane Brandwood, in the year 1797, left to this charity £42, to secure a perpetual annuity of £2 2s. The above sum, with £11 5s. more, the committee laid out in the purchase of £100 stock, in the 3 per cent. consols ; but was afterwards sold in the year 1824, and invested in the purchase of freehold ground rent, in Great Hampton-street.

Mr. Humphrey Vaughton, who died in 1805, by will, dated the 2nd of November, 1801, bequeathed to this charity £400, to be laid out so as to produce an annual and permanent income. Part of this sum, viz. £231 14s. 6d. was expended in redeeming Mr. Colmore's mortgage upon the estate in the Garrison-lane, and the remaining £168 5s. 6d. was paid to the committee, by Messrs. John Houghton, William Marshall, and John Clarke, executors of Mr. Humphrey Vaughton's will, and is now vested in the public funds.

In 1802, Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esq., M.P., and the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, surviving executors of the late Isaac Hawkins, of Burton-upon-Trent, to whom was intrusted the distribution of a great part of his personal estate for charitable purposes, kindly gave to this charity £600, 3 per cent. consols, on the express condition that the same should not be disposed of, but by a general meeting of the governors.

In 1805, Miss Elizabeth Moore, in pursuance of the request of her brother, Mr. William Moore, deceased, gave to this charity £100. This sum was secured by the transfer of a mortgage, which was redeemed in 1808.

In 1805, the Grateful Society, consisting of young men brought up at this school, presented to the charity the sum of £52 10s. 3d. as a mark of gratitude and respect for the benefits received by them from an early education therein, to which they owed their comfortable and respectable situations in life. In the same manner was presented to the charity the sum of £40,

in the year 1810; of £12, in 1815; and of £10 10s. in 1816; and there is reason to hope that the number of those who set so excellent an example will not be diminished. The same young men associated themselves, under the denomination of the United Society of True Blues, for the purpose of forming, by weekly payments, a fund for the assistance of such of their body who may happen to be in sickness or distress; and to enable them to make regular annual donations to this institution; and this expectation has been realised, by their having paid, at various times, to the committee, for the general purposes of the charity, the sum of £37 0s. 6d.

In 1808, Mr. John Cooper left to this charity, a legacy of £200, to be laid out so as to produce a perpetual annual income; which sum being paid by Elizabeth Cooper, without deduction of legacy duty, was expended in the purchase of £300, 3 per cent. consols, and stands with other stock, amounting in all to £1100, in the names of trustees.

In April 9, 1810, Miss R. Cooper placed notes, value £50, in the hands of the committee, to be laid out, at their discretion, so as to produce an annual income, the amount of which notes, with interest thereon, £54 2s. 1d. was paid in 1812, and laid out the same year, together with a legacy of £100 (received in that year from the executors of Mr. William Cotton, and directed to be vested in government funds), and with a sufficient additional sum, in the purchase of £300, 3 per cent. consols, making part of the £1100 stock before mentioned.

In 1812, Mr Thomas Whateley, of Birmingham, bequeathed to this charity the sum of £1000, which was vested, in 1814, in purchase of £907 18s. 11d., 5 per cent. navy annuities.

In 1815, the committee purchased £1000, 3 per cent. consols, for £556 6s. 6d., but in 1816 £500 of this stock was sold for £301 16s. The remaining £500 is part of the £1100 stock in the 3 per cent. consols before-mentioned.

In the year 1823, the committee purchased of Edward Jukes, leasehold land, situate in Watery-lane, in the parish of Aston, for the sum of £79 7s. 6d., there being at that period an unexpired term of 87 years in the said lease, subject to an annual ground rent of £137 14s. 4d.

In the year 1824, the committee purchased freehold ground rents, payable out of land and buildings in and near Great Hampton-street, Birmingham, with reversion in fee of the estate, amounting to the annual sum of £51 11s. 5½d., at the sum of £1289; which were duly conveyed by bargain and sale, on the 26th day of April, in the year 1824, to the trustees.

In 1825, the committee purchased freehold building land, situate in Smith-street and Barr-street (at the back of Great Hampton-street, being near the property purchased in 1824), for the sum of £596 8s.

In 1829, the committee purchased of Mr. James Allison, freehold land and building, situate in Wagstaff-yard, in Bull-street, Birmingham, for the sum of £1995, for the purpose of building sick wards for the children, laundry, and other conveniences, separate from the present establishment, and likewise for enlarging the play-ground.

The following is a List of Benefactions and Legacies to this Charity, not ordered to be vested, nor mentioned in the foregoing statement, together with Annual Subscriptions and Contributions at the Charity Sermons:—

Year	Benefactors.	Benefactions and Legacies.			Subscriptions.		Sermons.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1722	Riland Vaughton	500	0	0						
1724	William Norton	50	0	0						
1727	John Harrison	462	12	2						
	And the remainder of a lease of land for 14 years, which produced ..	96	0	0						
1728					119	0	0	69	16	10½
1729	William Burton	40	0	0	24	9	6	80	10	11½
	John Calver	10	0	0						
1730	Dr. Smith	20	0	0	78	12	0	89	8	10½
	William Turton	50	0	0						
1731	W. Weaman	200	0	0	70	10	6	82	14	6½
1732	Mr. Bosworth	10	0	0	101	10	0	88	8	0½
	Mary Ellis	30	0	0						
1733	J. Billingsley	50	0	0	106	17	6	83	2	1½
	Richard Lord Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, £10 per annum from 1733 to his decease, in 1749									
1734	Benjamin Carless	200	0	0	93	15	6	83	13	6½
	Mrs. Williams	10	0	0						
	Thomas Wood	20	0	0						
1735	Robert Johnson	150	0	0	68	10	6	83	16	7½
	Josiah Russell, Esq.	20	0	0						
1736					86	11	6	75	14	2½
1737	Joseph Smith	50	0	0	101	13	6	71	17	2
1738	Josiah Ellis	20	0	0	98	17	6	76	14	7½
1739					98	6	0	80	3	2½
1740	Thomas Nickin	50	0	0	90	10	6	73	8	5½
1741					93	2	0	74	11	6
1742	Felicia Jennens	10	10	0	96	14	0	78	2	1½
1743	Felicia Jennens	10	10	0	93	5	6	80	12	4½
1744	Samuel Banner	100	0	0	128	18	0	83	19	1½
	M. Bakewell	100	0	0						
1745	John Wilkes	50	0	0	123	13	6	84	4	11½
1746	William Wood	50	0	0	119	9	0	80	2	6½

Year.	Benefactors.	Benefactions and Legacies.			Subscriptions.			Sermons.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1747					113	19	6	83	13	0
1748	Mary Carver	50	0	0	118	0	6	78	11	10
1749					144	18	0	90	19	0
1750					124	1	0	92	17	6
1751					189	2	6	96	5	3
1752	William Archer	30	0	0	160	1	6	101	6	3
1753					151	2	6	109	18	8
1754	F. Wollaston	60	0	0	161	12	6	108	9	4
1755	Mary Carver	50	0	0	157	14	6	108	8	11
1756					147	12	6	114	13	9
1757	Edward Allison	100	0	0	181	19	0	107	2	6
1758					180	4	0	126	11	2
1759	Thomas Fisher	100	0	0	172	16	6	120	14	7
1760	Ann Weaman	400	0	0	211	0	6	125	17	7
1761	Joseph Wood	20	0	0	207	17	0	116	8	5
1762	Sarah Dicken	46	0	10	210	15	0	128	6	7
1763	Mrs. S. Piddock	100	0	0	207	12	6	126	3	11
1764	Mary Carliss	20	0	0	226	5	0	120	14	2
	Richard Simcoe	20	0	0						
1765	John Wickins	20	0	0	271	8	0	126	2	1
	Thomas Lane	20	0	0						
1766					257	15	0	119	1	3
1767					253	0	6	139	7	9
1768					320	10	0	144	3	10
1769	Mary Dyason	50	0	0	321	11	0	161	17	11
1770	Humphrey Lowe	50	0	0	296	12	6	149	8	1
1771					270	18	0	172	13	11
1772					411	17	0	146	0	5
1773	Rev. Mr. Dovey	52	10	0	382	4	0	173	12	7
1774					349	13	0	183	5	0
1775					386	18	6	225	0	7
1776	Wm. Adams	50	0	0	377	9	0	286	15	8
1777					328	13	0	248	10	9
1778					342	6	0	222	12	7
1779					324	9	0	212	8	0
1780					411	12	0	187	7	5
1781	W. Davenport	50	0	0	407	8	0	174	11	8
	George Masters	100	0	0						
1782					637	7	0	212	8	6
1783					667	16	0	254	14	5
1784					603	3	0	212	11	6
1785	Edward Burton	60	0	0	658	7	0	210	10	10
1786	Jane Burton	100	0	0	617	12	0	209	4	10
	Ann Sawyer	100	0	0						
1787	Elizabeth Ford	21	0	0	696	3	0	234	17	5
1788	Francis Lewin	21	0	0	748	13	6	245	2	2
	John Boswell	30	0	0						
1789	John Cottrell	100	0	0	783	3	0	215	15	2
	John Smith	5	5	0						
1790	Stephen Logette	50	0	0	748	6	0	216	10	9
	Louis Placide La Pileur	50	0	0						
	Elizabeth Hollier	200	0	0						
	Joanna Harris	1000	0	0						
	Elizabeth Lane	20	0	0	749	12	6	234	9	0
1791					879	18	0	242	2	5
1792					816	18	0	269	7	1
1793					884	13	0	254	5	6
1794	Wm. Simpson	50	0	0						
	Wm. Allsop	100	0	0						
	Subject to an annuity of £5 to Mrs. Price, during her life.									
1795	Thomas Webb	10	0	0	857	17	0	225	5	8
1796	Mary Hale	50	0	0	932	19	0	260	17	3
	John Solomon	10	10	0						
1797	Susannah Seager	100	0	0	933	19	6	284	17	6
	Wm. Thomas, Esq.	5	5	0						
	Mrs. Siddons	5	5	0						
	Miss Mansel	5	5	0						
1798	Mrs Walters	50	0	0	958	3	0	252	3	1
1799					916	13	0	266	0	0
1800					957	6	6	312	9	1
1801	Joseph Motteram	52	10	0	857	2	6	383	5	10
1802					933	4	6	323	16	2
1803	John Cope, Draper	10	0	0	903	16	6	310	16	10
	Mrs. E. Farquharson	100	0	0						
	Mary Bentley	50	0	0						

Year.	Benefactors.	Benefactions and Legacies.			Subscriptions.			Sermons.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Wm. Homer	50	0	0						
1804	Thomas Green	100	0	0	758	2	6	337	13	5
	Ann Gold	21	0	0						
	Robert Coales, Esq.	100	0	0						
	Thomas Cooper	52	10	0						
1805	Job Moore	50	0	0	1011	12	6	351	0	11½
1806	Joseph Motteram, second donation	21	0	0	883	11	0	372	2	4
	Mr. Holland	5	0	0						
	Mr. Polito	5	5	0						
1807	Wm. Horton	21	0	0	1002	1	6	363	11	10
	J. F. per Mr. Wilkes	5	0	0						
1808	Thomas Jackson, Smyrna	5	5	0	998	0	0	359	17	9
	A Friend, by Mr. Gunby	10	10	0						
1809					985	18	6	375	10	2
1810	Charles Motteram	50	0	0	1057	2	0	449	10	10
	A Well-wisher	32	16	10						
1811	Rev. Dr. Madan, E. Boodle, and Thomas Hinckley, Esqrs., trustees of the late A. Newton, Esq.	300	0	0	1013	9	6	425	5	0
1812	Mrs. Rushton	50	0	0	1075	1	0	452	5	10
	Edward Davies	50	0	0						
1813	Miss Wheelley	20	0	0	1083	11	0	427	17	0
	Thomas Ward	100	0	0						
	James Webb, Esq.	21	0	0						
	R. Peart	5	0	0						
1814	John Taylor, Esq.	50	0	0	1017	1	0	425	7	2
	Mrs. Bragg	100	0	0						
	Mrs. Southall	5	0	0						
	Francis Mole	50	0	0						
	J. Chattaway, with interest, principal pay- able in 3 years	100	0	0						
1815	John Dallaway, Esq.	100	0	0	1068	1	6	406	19	2
	Mrs. Richardson	21	0	0						
	Mr. Rawlins	20	0	0						
	Mr. Maddox	10	0	0						
	Mr. Adams, the receipts at an equestrian performance	19	12	6						
1816	G. G. Hurst, Esq.	10	0	0	1042	2	0	393	8	2
1817	Rev. J. Webb	1	0	0	962	15	6	409	12	2
1818	Mrs. Ward	50	0	0	998	11	0	372	4	8
	Mrs. Haden	50	0	0						
	Alex. Forrest, Esq.	20	0	0						
1819	Society of True Blues	5	10	6	1075	14	6	361	15	2
	Richard Evans	10	10	0						
	John Campbell	10	10	0						
	William Christian	5	0	0						
	Henry Adams, the receipts at an eques- trian performance	12	9	9						
1820	Thomas Anderton	50	0	0						
	Society of True Blues 2nd donation	5	5	0	1000	2	6	387	9	8
	Richards Evans, 2nd donation	16	10	0						
	Edw. Palmer, Esq.	500	0	0						
	Mrs. Cooper	100	0	0						
	Thomas Astbury	500	0	0						
	Joseph Bissell	50	0	0						
1821	Society of True Blues, 3rd donation	5	5	0	959	3	6	362	15	3½
	Rev. Francis Blick	1	0	0						
	Miss Cooper	10	10	0						
	Mrs. Stevenson	40	0	0						
	Wm. Chance, sen.	1	1	0						
	Miss Moore	100	0	0						
	Mrs. Dowell	100	0	0						
1822	Society of True Blues, 4th donation	5	5	0	976	4	6	306	10	11½
	Mr. Lindop	3	0	0						
	Benjamin Hillman	10	0	0						
	Miss Dallaway	100	0	0						
	E. & T. Bennett	50	0	0						
	Mrs. Badley	50	0	0						
	Richard Beach	40	0	0						
1823	Society of True Blues, 5th donation	5	5	0	969	3	0	394	2	2
	Miss Rose	50	0	0						
	Thomas Morriss	100	0	0						
1824	Society of True Blues, 6th donation	5	5	0	960	12		297	6	8½
	Isaac Hadley	1	1	0						
	William Russell	100	0	0						

Year.	Benefactors.	Benefactions and Legacies.	Subscriptions.			Sermons.					
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
1825	Society of True Blues, 7th donation	..	5	5	0	1000	2	6	446	19	4
	Charles Yates	..	5	0	10						
	Joseph Hunter	..	5	0	0						
	William Bennett	..	100	0	0						
	Thomas Beach	..	20	0	0						
	Richard Geast	..	50	0	0						
1826	Samuel Hammond	..	50	0	0	965	9	6	339	10	10
	Thomas Simmons	..	50	0	0						
	John Gough, Esq.	..	10	5	0						
1827	Miss Sheldon	..	1000	0	0	972	7	0	300	12	2½
	Mrs. Russell	..	50	0	0						
	John Gough, Esq.	..	5	5	0						
1828	Thomas Hodgkins	..	20	0	0	952	6	6	273	9	3½
	Richard Hodgetts	..	50	0	0						
	John Gough, Esq.	..	100	0	0						
	Wm. H. Osborn	..	1	12	6						
1829	Wm. Wheelwright	..	100	0	0	946	11	6	353	12	2½
	Joseph Taylor	..	50	0	0						
	Joseph Lycett	..	50	0	0						
	M. Wilday and Co.	..	2	2	0						
	Mr. Bennett	..	1	0	0						
	Thomas Hicks	..	1	0	0						
1830	Henry Smith	..	25	0	0	925	1	0	243	0	1½
	Mrs. Wilkinson	..	25	0	0						
	John Brown	..	10	10	0						

BENEFACTIONS AND LEGACIES SINCE 1830.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.		
1831	Mrs. Guppy	..	1	1	0	1840	Miss Mary Perkins	..	100	0	0
	Mr. Samuel Steen	..	50	0	0		Mrs Elizabeth Bedson	..	50	0	0
	Mr. John Anderton	..	100	0	0		Miss Alice Wilson	..	100	0	0
	Miss S. Matthews	..	50	0	0		Mr. Edward Reddell	..	200	0	0
	Mr. T. Mole	..	50	0	0		Mr. N. Drinkwater	..	50	0	0
	Mr. Samuel Steen	..	50	0	0		Mr. Samuel Partridge	..	25	0	0
	Mr. Samuel Wheelley	..	210	0	0		Mr. William Devey	..	50	0	0
	Mr. William Danks	..	10	0	0		Mrs. Richards	..	25	0	0
	Mr. Hicks	..	2	0	0	1841	Mr. James Ke vile, donation	..	10	0	0
	Mr. Joseph Knight	..	100	0	0		True Blue Society, 10th don.	..	5	5	0
	Mr. George Insole	..	50	0	0	1842	Mr. John Taylor, donation	..	30	0	0
	Mr. Richard Rabone	..	300	0	0		Miss Sarah Phillips	..	100	0	0
	Mrs. Ann Gibbs	..	52	10	0		Mr. Clamroch	..	19	19	0
1832	Society of True Blues, 8th donation	..	40	0	0		True Blue Society, 11th don.	..	5	5	0
	Mr. William Ashburne	..	100	0	0	1843	Mrs. Smallwood, Monmouth	..	100	0	0
	Mr. William Recketts	..	19	19	0		True Blue Society, 12th don.	..	5	5	0
	Market Commissioners Committee	..	2	10	0	1844	Mr. James Ke vile	..	50	0	0
	Mrs. Elizabeth Baker	..	100	0	0		Benjamin Guest, Esq.	..	100	0	0
	Mr. Thomas Bladon	..	200	0	0		Miss Mary Richardson	..	100	0	0
1833	Mr. Edward Hoxford	..	200	0	0		Mrs. Gough, Perry Hall, don.	..	100	0	0
	Dr. Withering	..	200	0	0		Mr James Bellard	..	10	0	0
	Mrs. Elizabeth Newby	..	100	0	0	1845	True Blue Society, 13th don.	..	5	5	0
	Mr. David Owen	..	1000	0	0		Mrs Chapman, donation	..	12	0	0
1834	Mrs. Ann Clements	..	10	0	0		W. S. Dugdale, Esq., donation	..	10	0	0
	Mrs. James Bayley	..	50	0	0		Mr. John Cummings, ditto	..	5	0	0
	Rev. James Sugden	..	100	0	0		True Blue Society, 14th donation	..	5	5	0
1835	Mr. Thomas Richardson	..	100	0	0	1846	Samuel Bodell, Esq.	..	50	0	0
	Mrs. Fanny Taberner	..	200	0	0		Mr, John Davies, less duty	..	50	0	0
	Mr. Edward Thornley	..	160	0	0		Mr. Benjamin Coley	..	25	0	0
	Mr. James Belliss	..	20	0	0		True Blue Society, 15th donation	..	5	5	0
	Mrs. Ashmell	..	5	0	0		Joseph Walker, Esq.	..	100	0	0
1836	James Woolley, Esq.	..	100	0	0	1847	Mr. Hy. Hebbert, donation	..	10	0	6
	Mrs. Elizabeth Truman	..	16	19	9		True Blue Society, 16th donation	..	5	5	0
1837	Mr. James Womsley	..	10	0	0		Mrs. Rebecca Dolphin	..	200	0	0
	Mr. Thomas Mucklow	..	50	0	0		Miss Charlotte Primer	..	100	0	0
	Mr. James Goode	..	500	0	0		Mr. Thomas Podmore	..	50	0	0
1838	Mr. Alexander Sanders	..	10	0	0	1848	Joseph Jennens, Esq., don.	..	30	0	0
	Unknown, by John Turner	..	15	0	0		Mr. George Piggott, ditto	..	5	0	0
	Mrs. Soellner	..	20	0	0		True Blue Society, 17th donation	..	5	5	0
	Mr. Nathan Kimberley, donation	..	5	0	0		Mrs. Sarah Burns	..	100	0	0
	John Turner, Esq.	..	5	0	0	1849	True Blue Society, 18th donation	..	5	5	0
1839	Mr. A. Rochelle	..	50	0	0		James Augustus Labron, Esq., less duty	..	25	0	0
	Mr. Joseph Turton	..	50	0	0						
	True Blue Society, 9th don.	..	29	0	0						

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.		
1850	True Blue Society, 19th donation		5	5	0	Lord Dartmouth, donation		5	0	0	
	John Cope, Esq., legacy	100	0	0		John Ratcliff, Esq., "		5	0	0	
	Mr. W. C. Foulkes, donation.	10	10	0		G. R. Elkinton, Esq., "		5	0	0	
	Mr. William Lane, legacy, less duty		50	0	0	Mr. Stephen Barker, "		5	0	0	
	Mr. Jos. Marshall, donation,		10	0	0	Thank Offering		5	0	0	
	Mrs. Elzh. Reynolds, legacy.	19	19	0		True Blue Society, 26th donation		5	5	0	
1851	Francis Cox, Esq., legacy, less duty	2000	0	0	1858	James Richards, legacy, less duty		100	0	0	
	Wm. Mabson, Esq., donation	25	0	0		Mrs. Kennedy, legacy		20	0	0	
	Miss Mabson, ditto	25	0	0		A Friend, per A. Ryland, Esq., donation		100	0	0	
	True Blue Society, 20th donation		5	5	0	Miss Alston, donation		50	0	0	
1852	John Homer, Esq., donation	20	0	0		Birmingham Banking Company, donation		25	0	0	
	Isaac Anderton, Esq., legacy	50	0	0		C. F. C. Colmore, Esq., don.		20	0	0	
	True Blue Society, 21st donation		5	5	0	Birmingham Brewery Company, donation		10	0	0	
1853	Miss Elzbth. Tibbs, legacy,	10	0	0		Mr. Charles Cooper, donation		10	10	0	
	Miss Sarah Faulkner, legacy, less duty		30	0	0	Birmingham and Town District Bank, donation		10	0	0	
	Anonymous per Mr. S. Hasluck, donation	500	0	0		St. David's Society, donation		5	19	1	
	True Blue Society, 22nd donation		5	5	0	Birmingham Gas Company, donation		5	0	0	
1854	Mr. Wm. Hoddinott, legacy	500	0	0		C. B., donation, per Mr. W. Richards		5	0	0	
	Tradesmens' Ball, donation.	5	0	0		Clement Ingleby, Esq., don.		5	0	0	
	A Friend, ditto	10	0	0		J. F. Ledsam, Esq., donation		5	0	0	
	True Blue Society, 25th donation		5	5	0	Rebecca Morris, legacy		39	1	3	
1855	Mr. Wm. Whittall, legacy	50	0	0		Two Brothers, having been educated in the Blue Coat Charity School, one now deceased, the other having gained an independence by industry and perseverance, as an act of gratitude, presented the sum of £1000, in aid of its funds, in addition to a former donation in 1853	1000	0	0		
	Miss Lucinda Kempson, legacy.		58	19	10	Colonel Howard Vyse, don.		10	0	0	
	Mr. Wm. Hoddinott, share of residue.		89	19	11	Mr. John Chesshire, donation		10	0	0	
	Rev. Hy. Kempson, donation		26	5	0	Messrs. Chesshire & Gibson		15	0	0	
	Messrs. Evans & Askin, do.		10	0	0	The Members of the Howe Lodge, No. 157, who did not attend Church with the Provincial Grand Lodge of Warwickshire, on 13th October		10	0	0	
	Mrs. Ann Baldwin, legacy, less duty		100	0	0	Mr. Edward Armfield, legacy, less duty		100	0	0	
	True Blue Society, 24th donation		5	5	0	True Blue Society, 27th don.		5	5	0	
1856	Mr. Jesse Wilkes, legacy, less duty		25	0	0	1859	Mr. Thomas Simpson, legacy, less duty		100	0	0
	Mr. George Harrison, legacy	19	19	0		Miss A. R. Dowler, donation		20	0	0	
	True Blue Society, 25th donation		5	5	0	Sir John Ratcliff		25	0	0	
1857	The Mayor of Birmingham, being part of £100 left by H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, for the charities of the town		20	0	0	Mrs. C. Barker		5	0	0	
	Dr. & Mrs. Roden, donation		20	0	0	True Blue Society, 28th "		10	10	0	
	Dr. Bell Fletcher,		10	0	0						
	W. Tarlton, Esq., "		10	0	0						
	Baron D. Webster, Esq., "		5	5	0						
	Mr. George Unite,		5	5	0						
	Mr. H. M. Simpson,		5	5	0						
	Mr. J. W. McCardie,		5	5	0						

	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
Children admitted from 1724 to Dec. 31, 1783	500	211	711
From Dec. 31, 1783, to Dec. 31, 1805	386	132	518
From Dec. 31, 1805, to Dec. 31, 1816	197	84	281
From Dec. 31, 1816, to Dec. 31, 1830	368	154	522
	<u>1451</u>	<u>581</u>	<u>2032</u>

	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
In the School, December 31, 1830, Blue	130	67	197
Fentham's Trust, Green	16	1	17
St. David's Society	6	6	12
	<u>152</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>226</u>

	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
In the School, December 31, 1859	92	60	152
Fentham's Trust	8	6	14
Patriotic Fund Commissioners	4	0	4
Admitted by Purchase	2	0	2
	<u>106</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>172</u>

GENERAL RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE INSTITUTION,
PUBLISHED MAY, 1855.

That the Bishop of the Diocese for the time being be requested to be the patron of the institution.

RULE I.—That the committee for managing this Institution shall consist of twenty-five subscribers of one guinea each or upwards, who shall be members of the Church of England; and that the rectors of St. Martin's and St. Philip's shall always be members; that at the next general meeting of the subscribers for electing a committee, eighteen of the present members shall retire; that a similar number shall retire from the committee in every subsequent year (the members retiring being however eligible for re-election); and that at the last committee meeting immediately previous to every Annual General Meeting, the committee themselves shall determine which members are to remain, according to the following provisions, namely:—One member shall be selected from each of the five sub-committees hereinafter mentioned; that such members to be so retained shall have attended at least one-third of the meetings of the general committee, and also of the sub-committee to which they respectively belong.

II.—That a general meeting of the subscribers shall be held on the Friday in Easter week in every year, twenty-one days' notice having been previously given. That on the day of such meeting, two or more lists of the members of the committee for the preceding year, shall be fixed up in conspicuous parts of the room where the meeting is held, noting the number of times each member has attended the meetings of the general and sub-committees, and distinguishing the five members who are selected by the committee to remain in office. That to each of the subscribers present, a card or piece of paper shall be given, on which he may write the names of so many persons as may be required to fill up the committee, and that each subscriber do sign his list; that these papers or cards shall be

deposited in a box, provided for that purpose, and shall be examined by scrutineers to be appointed by the chairman ; and the persons who are found to have the greatest number of votes shall be considered as duly elected members of the committee, care being taken that no unsigned list be admitted. That if any so elected decline acting, those who shall have the next greatest number of votes shall be chosen in their stead ; and in case of an equality of votes occasioning a difficulty, it shall be removed by casting lots. A president for the year shall also be appointed by the meeting.

III.—That the committee, at their first meeting after the Annual General Meeting, shall elect a chairman, a deputy-chairman, and a banker for the ensuing year. That in the absence of the chairman and deputy-chairman at any meeting, the members present shall be competent to choose a chairman for the time being ; and if there be an equality of votes on any occasion, the chairman shall have a casting vote. That if any vacancy in the committee occur during the year, the other members shall have the power of filling it up.

IV.—That an annual public examination of the children of the charity shall be held on the Wednesday and Thursday in Easter week, by examiners to be appointed by the committee.

V.—That meetings of the committee (of whom not less than five shall be competent to act) shall be held at the school on the last Tuesday of every month, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

VI.—That the committee shall appoint from their own body five sub-committees, who shall meet at least once a fortnight. 1st,—For providing the various articles of food, required in the institution. 2nd,—For inspecting the clothing and all matters appertaining to domestic economy. 3rd,—For superintending the education of the children. 4th,—For managing the estates and other trusts. 5th,—A Finance Committee for superintending the collection of subscriptions, of the rental of the estates, and payment of current expenses. Which sub-committees shall enter minutes of their proceedings in books to be kept for that purpose.

VII.—That the committee shall be limited in their expenditure to the average yearly income of the school, unless they be further authorised by a general meeting of the subscribers.

VIII.—That the sub-committees, at their meetings, shall give orders in writing, signed by two members, for all things required for the current use of the Institution ; but that no extraordinary expenditure shall be incurred without the sanction of the general committee ; and that all articles shall be purchased of subscribers, when that can be done without prejudice to the charity. Provided always, that no article of current consumption be furnished by any member of the general committee.

IX.—That all accounts presented for payment be laid before the finance committee, at their meeting next after the presentation of the same ; and that all payments shall be made in cheques upon the banker, and signed by three of the committee.

X.—That the rents and income of the charity shall be demanded, as the same become due; and that no person shall be allowed to remain in arrear.

XI.—That a general cash account of the concerns of the Institution shall be always kept by the committee, and open at seasonable hours to the inspection of the subscribers; and that cash received on account of the charity, shall be immediately deposited in the bank chosen by the committee as aforesaid.

XII.—That the writings and books belonging to the Institution, shall be deposited in the chest, secured in the stone closet, having three locks, with different wards to each lock; the keys of which shall be kept by three individuals of the committee, one of whom shall be the chairman for the time being.

XIII.—That all legacies and donations made to this charity, which shall amount to fifty pounds or upwards, shall be forthwith invested in Government or freehold securities; and that no property belonging to the institution shall be sold, unless by the authority of a special meeting of the committee, called expressly for that purpose.

XIV.—That as the support of this charity materially depends upon benefactions, subscriptions, and voluntary contributions, it is desirable that sermons be preached annually, in favour of the institution, at each church and chapel in Birmingham; and that the rector or minister thereof be respectfully requested to allow the use of his pulpit for that purpose, and to nominate the preacher, or permit the committee to recommend one, subject to his approbation; and that collections be then made for the use of the charity, under the direction and management of members of the committee, to be appointed for each occasion.

XV.—That there shall be a charity-box in a conspicuous part of the school, having two locks with different wards, and a key to each lock, one of which shall be kept by the chairman, and the other by a member of the committee; and that the money shall be taken out at the last committee meeting in every year, and passed to the account of that year.

XVI.—That the committee shall appoint annually from the subscribers, persons to collect and solicit subscriptions; and that the collections shall, if possible, be completed, and the money paid to the committee, previous to Easter Monday in every year.

XVII.—That the admission of children into the school be conducted by election, in the following manner:—

1st.—That children be recommended as candidates for admission by the subscribers and donors to the charity,—each subscriber being entitled to recommend a child for every guinea annually subscribed; and each benefactor to recommend one for every donation (at one time) of ten pounds. Provided that when any subscriber or donor shall have nominated a child or children, in number to the extent of such subscription or donation, and the child or children shall be elected and admitted, such subscriber or donor shall not be entitled to nominate again by virtue of the subscription or donation in respect of which the privilege was exercised, until after the lapse of two years. That forms for such recommendations be obtained at the school, on application, between the 1st day of January and the

1st day of February in every year; such forms, when filled up, to contain the name and age of the child recommended; the name, residence, and occupation of its parents or friends; and the particulars of qualification hereinafter mentioned. That such forms of recommendation be returned to the school on or before the 1st day of February of every year.

2nd.—That each subscriber be entitled to one vote for every child to be admitted for every guinea annually subscribed; and each benefactor to one vote for every donation (at one time) of ten pounds. But that no member whose subscription is in arrear be entitled to vote at any election for the admission of children, until such arrear is paid.

3rd.—That every candidate for election shall be examined by the committee, to ascertain his or her fitness; and that notices of the time of such examination be sent to the parents or friends of the candidates.

4th.—That at least twenty-one days before the annual general meeting in every year, a printed list of the candidates eligible for admission, with their residences (stating also the number of boys and girls to be admitted), be forwarded, together with a voting paper, to each subscriber and donor entitled to vote, with a request that such subscriber or donor do place a mark against the names of those candidates for whom he or she intends to vote, and do sign the same.

5th.—That these voting papers be returned to the committee on a day to be fixed for that purpose, and named on the papers. That they be examined by scrutineers to be appointed by the committee, and the result reported at the general meeting; and in case of an equality of votes creating a difficulty, that it be removed by casting lots.

XVIII.—That immediately after the election, notices be sent to the parents or friends of the children elected, requiring them to appear before the committee for admission on such day as the committee may appoint; and in the event of non-attendance of any child at the time appointed (without good and sufficient reason to the satisfaction of the committee), such child shall be considered to have forfeited his or her claim to admission; and the vacancy or vacancies so created shall be filled up at the next meeting of the committee, by the child or children having the next greatest number of votes.

XIX.—That those children only shall be admitted whose parents are of the Established Church, of which fact the certificate of an officiating clergyman of the town shall be deemed sufficient evidence. That the children must be between the ages of eight and eleven years on the 1st of May on the year in which the election shall take place; and that their ages must be proved by a copy of the register, signed by the minister or clerk of the parish, or by other satisfactory evidence. That a certificate shall be required of the marriage of their parents; and that they must be parishioners of Birmingham. That a surgeon shall certify the children not to be subject to fits, nor afflicted with any disease of a scrofulous, infectious, or contagious character. That they shall be deemed by the committee proper objects of the charity. That if after admission, it shall appear that any disqualification existed previously to it, or that they are subject to any of the above-

named disorders, they may be dismissed by the committee from the school; and that two children belonging to the same parents shall not be in the school at the same time, unless the committee shall judge them to be very great objects of charity.

XX.—That the secretary, steward, master, matron and assistant teachers of the Institution shall be chosen at a special meeting of the committee, and their appointment confirmed at the next general meeting of subscribers; and that the committee shall have the power of discharging them for misconduct; and that all subordinate servants of the Institution may be engaged and discharged at the discretion of the committee.

XXI.—That the committee shall be empowered to admit into the institution children nominated by Fentham's Charity and St. David's Society, at sums to be fixed by the committee, to be paid half-yearly, or quarterly, as shall be agreed upon.

XXII.—That no boy shall remain in the school after attaining the age of fourteen years; and that no girl shall remain after attaining the age of fifteen years.

XXIII.—That the name, residence, and occupation of every person applying for an apprentice, (a preference being given to members of the Established Church) shall be entered by the secretary, in a book to be kept for that purpose; which book shall be laid before the committee whenever occasion requires; and that every indenture of apprenticeship shall be signed by two of the committee.

XXIV.—That the children, on leaving the school, shall have their best clothes, a change of linen, together with a suit of new clothing: also a Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, and such other book or books as the committee shall direct.

XXV.—That the committee, at their last meeting in every year, shall prepare an abstract of the accounts of the charity, and appoint two of the subscribers, not belonging to the committee, to inspect and audit such accounts; and the committee shall likewise prepare a list of the subscribers, a report of the state of the Institution, of the number of children admitted and apprenticed during the year, and of the number in the school; which abstract, list of subscribers, and report, shall be printed and delivered to each subscriber, as soon as possible after each annual general meeting.

XXVI.—That ladies subscribing, shall have the privilege of voting by proxy, such proxy being a subscriber.

XXVII.—That the power of making, altering, and repealing rules, shall be vested in subscribers at a general meeting, to be convened by circular to every subscriber (of which twenty-one days' notice shall be given); and that no new rule, or alteration in the present rules, shall be made, unless the intention to propose such rule, or alteration, be specified in the circular calling such meeting.

XXVIII.—That the committee for the time being may from time to time, when, and as they shall see occasion, and shall from time to time, at the request in writing of twenty-five or more of the subscribers of six months' standing at

least to the said school, and whose subscriptions shall be paid up, call a special general meeting of the subscribers to the said school, to be convened in the manner prescribed by the foregoing rules; and all questions that shall be propounded at any general, annual, or special general meeting, shall be decided by the major part or number of the subscribers present at such meeting in person, or (in the case of female subscribers) by proxy, as aforesaid; and in case of an equality of votes, the president or chairman of such meeting shall, besides his own vote, have an additional or casting vote; provided always, that no person shall be entitled to vote at the annual, general, or any special general meeting, until he or she shall have been a subscriber to the said school for six calendar months, at the least, before such meeting, or whose subscription shall be in arrears.

NOTE.—Addition to Rule XVII., passed at the general meeting, 18th April, 1857:—"That any donor of the sum of £60 to the current annual income, or any donor to the like fund of the sum of £25, with a satisfactory undertaking for payment of £20 for two succeeding years, shall have the privilege of placing one child in the school at any period of the year; such child being qualified in all respects, except parishionership, according to the established rules, and being subject to all the rules and regulations of the institution. Provided that it shall be in the power of the committee to limit from time to time the number of children who shall be admitted under this provision."

RULES RELATING TO MASTER AND MISTRESS.

PUBLISHED IN 1835.

I.—That they shall make it their chief business to instruct the children in the knowledge of the Christian religion, as it is professed and taught in the Church of England, and laid down in the Catechism; using such books for that purpose as shall be published or recommended by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and that they shall take particular care of the morals and behaviour of the children, and use their utmost endeavours to implant in them the principles of piety and virtue, and to check the beginnings of vice, particularly lying, swearing, cursing, taking the name of God in vain, and profaning the Lord's Day.

II.—That they shall take the children to church, twice on every Sunday, and teach them to behave there with due reverence; and they shall attend and read prayers in the respective schools every morning and evening.

III.—That they shall attend the business of the school from seven to twelve o'clock in the morning, allowing time for breakfast; and from two to five in the afternoon. That the master shall teach all the children reading, writing, and the common rules of arithmetic; and that the mistress shall teach the girls to knit, sew, and mark, and to do household work, and shall assist in teaching to read; and that the Madras or Dr. Bell's system of education shall be adopted as far as the circumstances of the school will admit.

IV.—That they shall promote cleanliness and neatness of person; that they shall take care that the children rise at six o'clock in the morning, or as soon after as it is light, and be not suffered to use candles on going to bed; and that monitors shall be appointed to superintend them in their bed-rooms.

V.—That the mistress shall, every morning, visit each room and office belonging to the school; and shall see that the beds are made, the rooms cleaned and aired, and the windows kept open, in suitable weather, in the day-time.

VI.—That the master and mistress shall, to the utmost of their ability, promote an economical and right use of all things belonging to the charity; and shall report to the committee any abuse which they may discover.

VII.—That they shall not sell or dispose of any things belonging to the charity; and that all moneys received by them, on account of the charity, shall be paid over to the committee, at their first meeting after such receipt.

VIII.—That they or any servant belonging to the school, shall not, on pain of dismissal, have any perquisite whatever, or receive any gratuity for any service done, or to be done, on account of the school, except the customary perquisite from Fentham's Trustees and St. David's Society; nor shall they teach any other than the children of the school.

IX.—That they shall not be absent from the school during the time of business, nor at any other time together, nor after eleven o'clock at night; nor shall they go out of town, without leave from the chairman of the committee.

X.—That the master and mistress shall obey the directions of the committee; and give at least three months' notice, whenever they wish to resign their appointment.

CHILDREN AND THEIR PARENTS AND FRIENDS.

I.—That the following resignation of the children to the subscribers, shall be signed by their parents or friends, previously to their admission into the school, viz.—“ We, whose names are underwritten, do hereby entirely resign our child, _____, who is now admitted into the school, to the sole management of the subscribers; and we do promise to submit to, and acquiesce in, the discipline of the said school, for our said child, and the disposal of him (or her) to such masters or mistresses, at such times, and on such conditions, as the subscriber shall approve, on pain of the forfeiture of ten pounds, to be paid by us to the committee of the school, for the use of the charity, and of the expulsion of our said child.”

II.—That the parents or friends shall submit the children to be chastised for their faults, and forbear coming to the school on such occasions, that the master or mistress may not be discouraged in the performance of their duty.

III.—That the parents or friends shall permit the children to continue in the school until the committee think proper to dispose of them, and shall not entice them away upon any pretence whatever; nor shall they enter the school, or take the children from it, without permission from the master or mistress.

IV.—That if any two or more of the children shall form any wicked scheme, conspiracy, or combination, they shall be expelled the school by the committee.

V.—That the children shall be permitted to visit their parents on Christmas-day, after morning service, and the seven following days (Sundays excepted); on Mid-Lent Sunday and Monday; for the Easter week; and for two weeks at Whitsuntide (except Sundays); and at Michaelmas Fair, for three days; but that they must be at school every night precisely at seven o'clock in the winter, and nine in summer, on pain of being confined the next holiday.

VI.—That a copy of these rules, relating to the children and their parents, shall be printed, and given to the friends of each child, on his or her admission.

The following table will be interesting so far as to show the income in 1830, contrasted with the present increase, as in the statement of 1859 :—

1830.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount received for Rents	1222	6 2
Dividends	158	12 0
Annual Subscriptions	925	1 0
					<u>2305</u>	19 2
Collections at Churches and Chapels, viz.						
St. Martin's	48	19 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
St. Philip's	73	10 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
St. Bartholomew's	26	9 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
St. Mary's	38	12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Paul's	39	12 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Christ Church	15	15 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
					<u>243</u>	0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Legacies—Mr. Henry Smith	22	10 0
Mr. John Brown	10	10 0
Mrs. Ann Wilkinson	22	10 0
					<u>55</u>	10 0
Annuities—Mr. John Hammond	7	3 9
Mr. Thos. Duncomb, 3 years	6	0 0
Mr. Benjamin Salusbury, 2 years	4	0 0
					<u>17</u>	3 9
Charity Boxes		1 1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Trustees of Fentham's Charity		217 6 11
St. David's Society		149 8 0
					<u>2989</u>	9 1
Balance due to Attwoods, Spooner, and Co.		91 3 10
					<u>£3080</u>	12 11

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE, APRIL 13, 1860.

Your committee, in presenting their report for the year 1859, beg leave to draw your attention in the first place to the number of children maintained and educated in the institution during that year.

On the Blue Coat Foundation there were in the school on January 1st, 1859, 73 boys and 60 girls. There were admitted in May, 46 boys and 12 girls: 27 boys and 12 girls left the school during the year for various employments, leaving 92 boys and 60 girls on that foundation at the close of the year.

On Fentham's Trust there were at the commencement of 1859, 10 boys and 4 girls; two boys and two girls were subsequently admitted, and four boys were placed out during the year, leaving eight boys and six girls in the school at the close.

The number of children placed in the school by the Patriotic Fund Commissioners remains the same as at the end of 1858, viz., four boys.

The number admitted under Rule XVII., by purchase, remains the same as reported last year, viz., two boys.

The total number of children in the school on December 31, 1859, was 106 boys and 66 girls.

Your committee are happy to report that the health of the children has been generally good. No death has occurred during the year.

Your committee deem it due to Dr. Bell Fletcher and Mr. W. Tarleton, to acknowledge, very gratefully, their continued gratuitous care of the health of the children.

The annual examination of the children by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, took place on the 27th of March and days following; and your committee beg leave to refer you to the very interesting report of the Rev. H. M. Capel, for the result of that examination, taking leave to say, on their own part, that they do so with very considerable satisfaction; although they are far from being insensible to the importance of some of the remarks of Her Majesty's Inspector with respect to deficiencies in the system of the school, to which they would earnestly direct the attention of the committee for the ensuing year.

The drawing class continues to obtain a favourable report from the Head Master of the School of Art.

Several ladies have kindly undertaken to examine the needlework of the girls, and have reported to your committee that they think it worthy of commendation. Your committee

desire to express their obligation to the ladies for the trouble they have taken in this matter.

Upon the whole, your committee think that they may congratulate the subscribers upon the progress of the children in the various branches of instruction, as well upon their general behaviour during the year. In saying this, they consider that they are giving to each of the officers of the institution the credit due to them for faithfulness in the discharge of their several important duties.

Your committee would next request your attention to the financial condition of the school, which is a source of very great satisfaction. They have not, indeed, to announce a magnificent donation of £1000, such as appeared in your balance sheet of last year, swelling your annual receipts to upwards of £5000; but they have to announce that your income has exceeded your expenditure, leaving a balance, though not a large one, to the credit of the institution. Your committee think it their duty to call the attention of the subscribers to the benefit which has resulted from the measures taken by the finance committee to render the services of the house steward and secretary remunerative to the institution. They attribute the increase of the subscriptions during the last two years mainly to Mr. Price's exertions. The following table shows the gradual rate at which the subscriptions have increased during the last seven years:—

1853.....	£667	1857.....	£830
1854.....	709	1858.....	916
1855.....	726	1859.....	1011
1856.....	701		

From which it appears that in the first four years of the period the increase was £34; while in the last three years the increase has been £310. This improved state of the finances has warranted your committee in admitting a larger number of children at the recent election than has been elected for several years. At the election for 1859, 58 children were admitted; this year, 65; total, 123; while the whole number admitted during the seven previous years amounted only to 211. It should be stated, however, that a certain modification of the way of admission has been adopted by your committee on the last

occasion. Instead of electing only a sufficient number to fill the vacancies ascertained to exist up to the 1st of May, they have elected a sufficient number of children to fill up the vacancies likely to occur during the financial year—reserving fifteen boys for admission as such vacancies take place.

Your committee have to report this year, as on former occasions, their obligation to the clergy and congregation of St. Philip's Church for a contribution of £50 1s. 1d., after sermons preached by Rev. Joseph Ray and the Rev. G. S. Bull, Rector of St. Thomas's. They have also to report that the accounts have been examined by Mr. R. A. Kemp, accountant, and audited by Mr. C. W. Elkington and Mr. Henry Rotton, to whom their best thanks are due.

It is now the painful duty of your committee to record the loss of some valued friends of the Blue Coat School. Mr. John Boucher and Colonel Bamford have been removed by death; the former was for very many years a most sincere and faithful friend of the Blue Coat School, and devoted a considerable portion of his time and attention to its interest; of the latter, it is scarcely necessary to say that he was one of the most vigorous and efficient managers of the affairs of the school during the time he was connected with it. Such friends are not easily replaced; and while deploring their loss, your committee feel that it imposes upon their successors increased exertions. They have also to report that they received and accepted with sincere regret, the resignation of Mr. H. M. Griffiths, the late chairman of the committee, who has been succeeded in that office during the remainder of the year by the Rector of St. Philip's.

By the removal of the Rev. J. M. Aston, from Edgbaston to King's Norton, the committee have been deprived of a most zealous and efficient member, and the children of the school of a most kind and watchful friend.

In conclusion, your committee beg leave to report that they received nominations in the month of January last, of 65 boys and 34 girls; of these were found qualified, 59 boys and 30 girls, and, as has been already stated, your committee decided to admit the whole of the girls and 35 boys.

The members of the committee who have been elected as continuing members of the committee, in accordance with Rule I., are as follows:—

The Rector of St. Martin's, ex-officio.

The Rector of St. Philip's, ditto.

Mr. James Barwell, from the House Committee.

The Rev. Joseph Ray, from the School Committee.

Mr. Samuel Briggs, from the Estate Committee.

Mr. J. T. Horton, from the Finance Committee.

Mr. W. J. B. Scott, from the Catering Committee.

G. M. YORKE, Chairman.

SUMMARY OF CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOL

During the year 1859, and how disposed of.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Blue Coat children in the school on January 1st, 1859	73	60	133
Admitted in May	46	12	58
Green Coat children in the school on January 1st, 1859	10	4	14
Admitted during the year.....	2	2	4
Patriotic Fund children in the school on January 1st, 1859 ...	4	0	4
Children in the school on 1st January 1859, received by } purchase, under Rule XVII..... }	2	0	2
	<hr/> 137	<hr/> 78	<hr/> 125
Blue Coat children placed out during the year.....	27	12	39
Green Coat children placed out during the year*	4	0	4
	<hr/> 31	<hr/> 12	<hr/> 43

Total daily average during the year, 185.

MEDICAL REPORT.

We are glad to be able to continue our favourable reports of the health of the children of your institution, and that we have no fatal case to mention.

In February, there were five cases of scarlatina, and one in November.

Skin affections have prevailed more than usual.

Woodcock, mentioned in the last report, was entered as cured on the 31st of September, and has remained well ever since.

Chilblains, owing to the very severe and long winter, have been more in the boys' school than usual. We have had no case amongst the girls.

The children who had not previously had cow pox were vaccinated on the 24th of September.

We have two cases of diseased hip-joint amongst the girls; one has been cured, and the other remains under treatment:

BELL FLETCHER, Physician.

WILLIAM TARLETON, Surgcon.

January 1st, 1860.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINER.

To the Chairman and Committee of the Birmingham Blue Coat School.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been desired by the Rev. H. W. Bellairs, Her Majesty's Inspector of the Schools in this district, to visit your institution and examine the children, and having been requested by more than one member of your school committee to furnish you with the results of the examination, I have the honour to lay before you the report of the past year.

In the boys school, I am glad to be able to record my conviction that the master and assistant masters have performed all their duties faithfully and conscientiously, and that their pupils have learnt to throw themselves heartily into their studies.

I was particularly pleased this year with the very great anxiety to do their best, which I saw in the lowest divisions.

I am sorry that my other engagements did not allow me in their case to give that individual examination which would enable me to place them in order of merit, and to recommend the most deserving for special rewards.

I would express my hope that some prizes may be given to these little boys; and assure any gentleman who will undertake the office of examiner, that he will find the task a very pleasant one.

In the other divisions I was able to conduct the competitive examination myself, although on several occasions I had to leave the superintendence of the pupils while working papers to their own teachers.

I hope in a few days to be able to send you in a tabulated form the result of this examination.

The Second Division were examined in the Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua, the Gospel Narrative, the Church Catechism, the Geography of England, Arithmetic, as far as Compound Long Division, Reading, Writing, and Dictation.

The Reading was very fair, the Map Drawing fair, the Religious Knowledge and the Writing very good, and the Arithmetic excellent.

Mr. Conway deserves high praise for the unusual state of efficiency to which he has brought his division.

In the First Division the competitive examination comprised both Prose and Poetry, Writing, Dictation, the Historical Books of the Bible, the Church Catechism, and part of the Thirty-nine Articles, with Scripture proofs. The order for Morning and Evening Prayer and the Collects, Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions and Simple Interest), Mensuration, the Geography of Europe (including Map Drawing), the History of England, and the Rudiments of English Grammar.

Their papers are most creditable to them and their master, Mr. Welch.

The Reading is much improved, and may now be pronounced fairly good.

The Maps are generally very fair, one or two of them remarkably good. The Religious Knowledge, Geography and History are good, the Writing and Spelling very good, and the Grammar very fair.

The Arithmetic papers are better than those of last year, although not, I think, equal to those worked by the boys who left your institution two years ago.

Few attempted the examples in Mensuration, although by no means difficult.

I was glad to see that the master has already obtained the necessary books to give the elder boys instruction and practice in Book-keeping; he tells me he intends to begin teaching the subject as soon as the new boys are admitted.

In the girl's school, I was much pleased with the liveliness and animation of the younger classes; all seemed to be interested in their lessons and attached to their teacher, the assistant-mistress.

Comparing them with children of the same age in the National Schools of this town, I should call their Religious Knowledge good, their Reading and Writing pretty good, and their Arithmetic very fair.

The mistress of the upper classes shewed me a register of the elder girls; I was sorry to see how many lessons they had been compelled to absent themselves from.

I do not think there is any improvement in the papers of these elder girls; indeed, I think some of them did better papers for me last year than now.

Still, I should not be doing Miss Meakes justice if I did not add that though the papers of several appear to have been worked in a hurried and careless manner, on the other hand, in many cases the Writing, Spelling, and Composition are very creditable.

The Reading of the elder girls is particularly good, and their Writing (in copy books) very fair.

I was much pleased with their knowledge of Scripture History, the Catechism, and the Thirty-nine Articles.

The Arithmetic is very unequal: some have fallen into many errors by mere carelessness, others have done well.

I was satisfied with their knowledge of Geography and English Grammar.

I was disappointed in their answers to the questions I gave in Domestic Economy. Girls who devote so much time as these do to household duties ought to be able to describe more fully and more accurately the daily routine of their future life: and their knowledge of cooking might be easily improved. Both the matron and the mistress should remember that this institution has to stand to these girls in the place of a home as well as a school.

What they do not learn here either in the school-room, the kitchen, the laundry, or the other rooms in your establishment, will not be learnt at all.

As I feel assured that in any changes made since my last visit, the object has been the better training of the girls for domestic service, not the saving of a few pounds in the annual expenditure, I would ask you to consider whether, when the elder girls have learnt to make and mend their own and the boys' clothes, it may not be possible to employ *too much* of their time in this way?

Surely it would be better, for instance, to so alter the time table as to ensure that each girl should, before she leaves your institution, have an opportunity of learning how to roast and boil, to make bread and puddings, to prepare gruel,

arrowroot, sago, &c., than to save three shillings by making her spend fifty hours in knitting stockings, instead of buying them.

I have been urging the managers of several of the National Schools in this district to rent a room and fit it up as a kitchen, that their elder girls may obtain instruction in this most useful art; and some of the managers have at considerable expense done this.

I cannot think, then, that I am stepping beyond my office in telling you that many of your girls leave your institution by no means so well instructed in household duties as they ought to be, in consequence of the very large quantity of clothes which they are obliged to make and mend. Nor do I think that even their needlework is improved by this: I believe if they had less dressmaking to get through, they would be much neater seamstresses.

I cannot conclude my report without again acknowledging the courtesy of all the officers of your institution with whom I was brought into contact, and again expressing my conviction that, as far as in them lies, both your masters and mistresses are striving to give the children committed to their charge, that education which will fit them for their future duties.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

H. M. CAPEL, M.A.,

Her Majesty's Assistant Inspector of Schools.

Educational Department, Council Office, Whitehall, S.W.,

April 9th, 1860.

COPY OF TABULATED REPORT.

BOYS.

Discipline—very good.

Religious knowledge, arithmetic, and geography—very good.

Dictation, grammar, and map drawing—very fair.

History, writing, and music from notes—good.

Reading—pretty good.

General efficiency of the schools—very good.

GIRLS.

Discipline—good.

Religious knowledge and writing—good.

Reading—very good.

Composition—pretty good.

Dictation, arithmetic, geography, and grammar—very fair.

"I think the elder girls ought to receive more systematic instruction in needlework, cooking, and other branches of domestic economy than they do."

REPORT ON DRAWING.

The Drawing class has suffered in the course of the past year from the unavoidable change of teachers which has taken place twice since my last report.

There are from thirty-five to forty pupils, and several of them are making fair progress. One pupil passed a first and one a second grade exercise in drawing, at the recent examination held by the Government Inspectors at the School of Art, in February last.

DAVID RAIMBACH,

4th April, 1860.

Head Master, School of Art.

LADIES' REPORT.

Having examined the Needlework of this institution, we think it worthy of great commendation. That of Rhoda Young is very superior; Mary Elizabeth Yates, Mary Jane Gittins, Emily Powers, Mary Elizabeth Bate, and Elizabeth Hinton, are deserving of the kind notice of the Committee.

MARY ANNE RICHARDS.

GEORGIANA KEELEY.

MARY COOPER,

SARAH ANN BARWELL.

CHILDREN ELECTED,—EASTER, 1860.

<i>Child's Name.</i>	BOYS.	<i>Nominator.</i>
1.—Baker, Arthur	Mr. John Davenport.
2.—Barnes, John J.	Mr. Thomas Luff.
3.—Bassett, Albert W.	Mr. Samuel Messenger.
4.—Bucknell, Theophilus E.	Mr. Thomas Uppill.
5.—Brittain, Joseph A.	Mr. John J. Bateman.
6.—Bradshaw, J. H. F.	Mr. Samuel Hargrove.
7.—Bunch, Thomas	Mr. Samuel Briggs.
8.—Caldicott, William	Mr. James R. Boyce.
9.—Clarke, Christopher W.	Mr. Samuel Aston.
10.—Derry, Richard	William Gough, Esq.
11.—Devereux, John	Mr. T. R. T. Hodson.
12.—Edwards, George	Mr. James Watson.
13.—Evans, George J.	Mr. Thomas Naish.
14.—Fulford, Richard	Mr. William Burgess.
15.—Garratt, Thomas Dunton	Mr. Joseph James.
16.—Gossage, George A.	Mr. J. A. Campbell.
17.—Harding, George Wm.	Mr. William Eccleston.
18.—Hawkes, William	Mr. Thomas Pemberton.
19.—Hillidge, Samuel	Mr. James Fortescue.
20.—Jewis, John William	Mr. John Richardson.
21.—Langley, James Charles	Mr. John Reynolds.
22.—Marshall, Edmund	Mr. George Branson.
23.—Parkes, Edwin	The Rev. J. B. P. Latimer.
24.—Pemberton, Joseph	Mr. Thomas Marston.

- 25.—Pitt, William Charles R. W. Winfield, Esq.
 26.—Phillips, Alfred William Mr. William Webb.
 27.—Robinson, Richard S. Mr. James Cattell.
 28.—Roberts, Edwin George Mr. John Welch.
 29.—Rogers, John F. The Rev. J. M. Aston.
 30.—Shaw, Richard Mr. T. F. Griffiths.
 31.—Shields, George Mr. W. Hawkesford, jun.
 32.—Smith, Thomas... .. The Bishop of Worcester.
 33.—Tyler, Henry Thomas Mr. J. Turner.
 34.—Webster, George Smith Mr. H. N. Grimley.
 35.—Welch, William Charles... .. Mr. Thomas Walford.

GIRLS.

- 36.—Angell, Clarinda Mr. Josiah Allen.
 37.—Askey, Hannah Mr. Joseph Best.
 38.—Anstey, Eliza Mr. George Whateley.
 39.—Bate, Jane... .. Messrs. C. & F. H. Palmer.
 40.—Beetleston, Mary Ann Mr. James Kindon.
 41.—Bowden, Clara Walters Mr. Allen Preston.
 42.—Chamberlain, Sarah... .. Mr. J. H. Cox.
 43.—Fletcher, Phoebe Ann Mr. J. Oliver Mason.
 44.—Goddard, Pauline Miss Emma Bower.
 45.—Green, Harriet... .. Messrs. Jones & Willis.
 46.—Harrison, Mary Mr. Charles Cooper.
 47.—Heath, Emma Mr. Richard Buckland.
 48.—Holland, Mary Elizabeth Mr. Peter Blacklock.
 49.—Jordan, Elizabeth Mr. Samuel Turner.
 50.—Lester, Mary Ann Mr. Peter Hollins.
 51.—Lewis, Ann Mr. Alfred S. Wilkes.
 52.—Manning Francis Ann Mr. Henry Bodington.
 53.—Packer, Emily Isabella Mr. George Rann.
 54.—Pearson, Maria... .. Mr. Matthew Smart.
 55.—Pinckston, Frances Mr. J. D. Goodman.
 56.—Price, Mary Mr. James Meredith.
 57.—Robinson, Emma Mr. Thomas Harrison.
 58.—Roden, Elizabeth Fanny... .. Mr. Robert Worrall.
 59.—Round, H. Elizabeth The Bishop of Worcester.
 60.—Smith, Sarah Jane Mr. Stephen Barber.
 61.—Trigger, Harriet Mr. Charles Cooper.
 62.—Waldron, Ann Mr. John Manley, jun.
 63.—Westwood, Emily The Rev. Philip Browne.
 64.—Watson, Sarah Ann... .. Mr. William Middleton.
 65.—Yates, Jane Messrs. E. Stockton & Co.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS, APRIL 13, 1860.

THE HON. AND REV. G. M. YORKE IN THE CHAIR.

Moved by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Briggs, and resolved unanimously—
 That the report of the committee, now read, be received and adopted.

Resolved unanimously—That the special thanks of the supporters of this institution are due, and hereby presented to H. M. Griffiths, Esq., their late chairman of the committee, for his laborious self-denying service on behalf of the Blue Coat School, for a period of more than twenty-five years.

Moved by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Griffiths, and resolved unanimously—That the accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1860, made up by the Secretary, examined by Mr. R. A. Kemp, Accountant, and audited by Messrs. Henry Rotton and C. W. Elkington, be passed, and published in three Weekly Papers, and that the thanks of this meeting be given to the auditors for their services.

Moved by Mr. C. W. Elkington, seconded by the Rev. G. Pettitt, and resolved unanimously—That the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to the chairman and other members of the committee for their efficient management, and the attention bestowed by them upon the interests of the institution.

Moved by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. James Barwell, and resolved unanimously—That the best thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby presented to Dr. Bell Fletcher and Mr. William Tarleton, for their kindness and unremitting care and attention to the health and comfort of the children.

Moved by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. J. T. Horton, and resolved unanimously—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the gentlemen who kindly undertook the collection of the subscriptions, and for the zeal manifested in the performance of those duties.

Moved by the Chairman, seconded by the Rev. J. Ray, and resolved unanimously—That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Rev. H. M. Capel, Her Majesty's Assistant Inspector of Schools, for the kind and efficient manner in which he conducted the examination of the children, as well as for the valuable suggestions contained in his Report.

Moved by the Chairman, seconded by Wm. Gough, Esq., and resolved unanimously—That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the ladies who kindly undertook to examine the girls' needlework.

Moved by the Chairman, seconded by Wm. Gough, Esq., and resolved unanimously—That Thomas Lloyd, Esq., Mayor of Birmingham, be respectfully requested to accept the office of President for the ensuing year.

The votes having been taken to fill up the vacancies in the committee for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were appointed to scrutinize the votes, and report thereon:—Messrs. J. Belliss and W. Robinson.

G. M. YORKE, Chairman.

The chairman having left the chair, and the same being taken by H. M. Griffiths, Esq.,

Moved by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. S. Briggs, and resolved unanimously—That the best thanks of this meeting be presented to the Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke for his courtsey and able conduct in the chair to-day.

H. M. GRIFFITHS.

COMMITTEE FOR 1860-61.

The Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke.	Mr. James Barwell.
The Rev. J. C. Miller, D.D.	Mr. John Cartland.
The Rev. Joseph Ray.	Mr. J. T. Horton.
Dr. Bell Fletcher.	Mr. Samuel Briggs.
Westley Richards, Esq.	Mr. J. A. Campbell.
William Gough, Esq.	Mr. W. J. B. Scott.
Mr. Charles Ellis.	Mr. M. Hickman.
Mr. Joseph James.	Mr. Thomas Walford.
Mr. P. M. Twells.	Mr. W. T. Watts.
Mr. Charles Cooper.	Mr. J. O. Mason.
Mr. Samuel Keeley.	Mr. D. S. Hasluck.
Mr. William Bolton.	Mr. John Perry.
Mr. John Mister.	

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1860-61.

- Patron.*—The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.
President.—Thomas Lloyd, Esq., Mayor of Birmingham.
Treasurers.—Messrs. Attwoods, Spooner, Marshall, and Co.
Chairman of the Committee.—The Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke.
Deputy Chairman.—Mr. John Cartland.
Physician.—Dr. Bell Fletcher.
Surgeon.—Mr. William Tarleton.
Secretary and Steward.—Mr. Henry Price.
Master.—Mr. J. H. Welch.
Matron and Governess.—Miss C. E. Moore.

LIST OF DONORS, 1859.

	DONORS.	£	s.	d.
Sir John Ratcliffe...	...	25	0	0
Miss Ann Robins Dowler, Great Charles-street	20	0	0
Mrs. Ryland, Barford Hill, Warwick (life donation)	20	0	0
Miss L. A. Ryland, ditto ditto	20	0	0
Mr. William Evans, Bennett's-hill (life donation)...	...	10	0	0
True Blue Society	5	5	0
Mrs. Catherine Barker, Calthorpe-street...	...	5	0	0
Messrs. W. and T. Sidwell	2	0	0
Mr. J. H. S. Hill...	1	1	0
Mr. Henry Shaw, Five Ways	1	0	0
Mr. John Mappin...	1	0	0
W. B., per Mr. C. F. Palmer	1	0	0
Mr. William Suckling...	0	10	6
Mr. B. Scriven	0	10	6
Mr. J. Suffield	0	10	6

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Thomas Hunt	0	10	0
Mr. C. Oughton...	0	10	0
Mr. E. Cartwright	0	10	0

LIFE DONORS.

Mrs. Ryland, Barford Hill, Warwick	20	0	0
Miss Ryland, ditto	20	0	0
Dr. Bell Fletcher, Waterloo-street	10	0	0
Mr. William Tarleton, Paradise-street	10	0	0
Mr. William Evans, Bennett's-hill	10	0	0

THE COMMITTEE OF THE BLUE COAT SCHOOL IN ACCOUNT
WITH THE SUBSCRIBERS.

From the First of January, 1859, to the First of January, 1860.

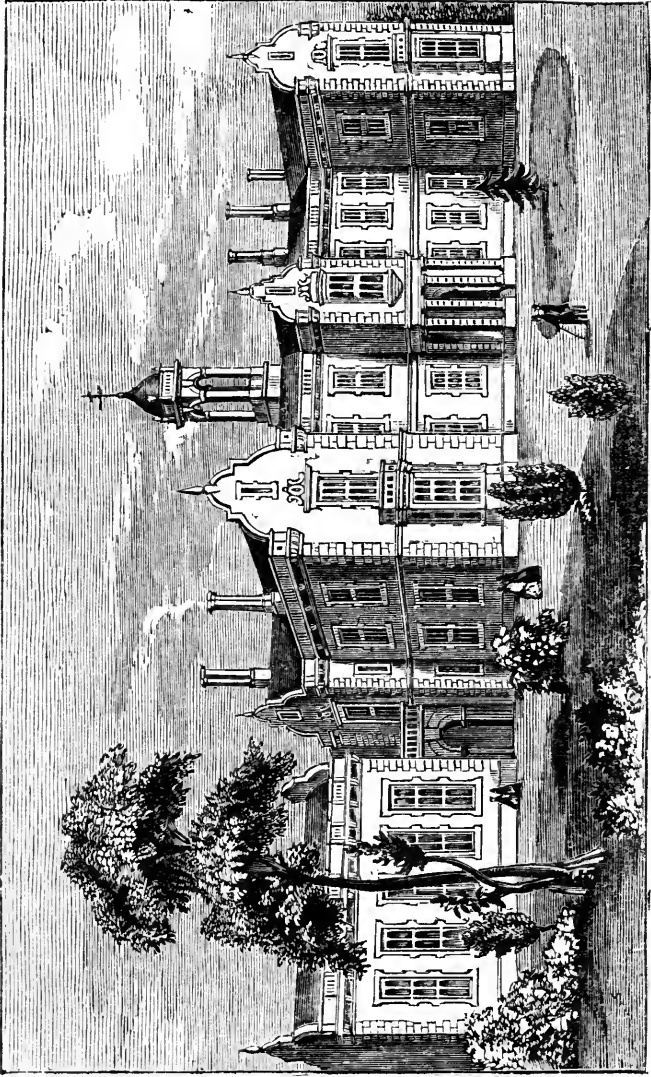
RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in the hands of Attwoods and Co., January 1st, 1859				23	0	6
Balance in the hands of Secretary and Steward, January 1st, 1859				16	2	2

ANNUAL INCOME.

Amount received forrents	1431	11	8
" " Dividends	339	4	5
" " Subscriptions	1011	0	5
Collections at St. Philip's Church	50	1	1
Donations	114	7	6
Annuities, viz :—			
S. Hammond	7	9	1
B. Salusbury's Trust	2	0	0
T. Duncombe	2	0	0
John Farr	1	0	0
	12	9	1
Charity Boxes	4	2	4
Old Clothes, &c., sold	10	2	6
Royal Commission of Patriotic Fndd for Maintenance and education of Children	52	11	0
Trustees of Fentham's Charity, for Maintenance and Education of Children	176	13	0
Legacy, viz :—			
Mr. Thomas Simpson	90	0	0
Interest on Exchequer Bills	22	5	7
Profits on the sale of sand	22	0	0
	3336	8	7
	£3375	11	3





THE GENERAL INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, EDGBASTON BIRMINGHAM.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

THIS Institution was first opened at No. 113, Broad-street, in 1848. The then governess was Miss Allerton; matron, Mrs. King; musical professor, Mr. Munden; treasurer, Mr. Thomas Goodman; and bankers, Messrs. Taylor and Lloyds.

The superintendents, in their first report, (Lady-day, 1847, to Lady-day, 1848,) informed the inhabitants that the greatest number of pupils was seventeen—ten males, and seven females:

MALES.	AGE.	FEMALES.	AGE.
John Edwards	17	Mary Carr	31
John Taylor... ..	13	Rebecca Evans	22
John Dale	12	Margaret More	19
Edwin Bennett	8	M. A. Brooks	19
Edwin Field	9	M. A. Cadley	16
Henry James	9	Susan Taylor	9
Thomas James	6	Harriet Thrower	9
William Evans	12		
Charles Taylor	7		
John Ward	12		

Several of whom learned to read the New Testament in that year, the characters (stenographic) by which they learned being the invention of Mr. Lucas.

The London Society, in Queen's-square, made two grants of books, scriptural and elementary, some of which were given to the pupils.

The system carried out at that time included not only reading and instruction from the scriptures, but music, singing, geography, arithmetic, English history, and general knowledge;

to which were added basket-making, knitting, and straw-plaiting. On the Sunday afternoon, eleven of the pupils met to receive instruction in scriptural history, &c. At this period there were but five boarders—want of room precluding any more. Some liberal person seeing this subscribed £25, and from this the institution took its first impulse to a better state of things.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, 1847-48.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Annual subscriptions ...	80	18	6	Governess	26	0	0
Donations	123	3	0	Teacher	6	18	0
Ditto for extension...	25	0	0	Second ditto	2	18	0
Pupils	16	3	9	Matron	4	0	0
Articles made by pupils...	6	4	8	Music Master... ..	15	15	0
Interest	1	15	6	Basket Maker... ..	10	2	0
				Rent, Rates, and Taxes...	27	18	1
				Books, &c.	6	2	8
				Board	9	13	3
				Work materiels	6	10	0
				Coals... ..	7	13	9½
				Washing, &c.	10	3	0½
				Governess travelling ...	6	0	0
				Ditto teaching music ...	1	11	6
				Furniture... ..	43	11	0
				Pianoforte	15	0	0
				Cash in hand	53	9	1
					<u>£253</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>

In 1848, a large accession of Patrons and Patronesses came to the aid of the institution—there were:—

The Mayor of Northampton.
 The Earl of Dartmouth.
 The Earl Spencer.
 The Earl of Lichfield.
 The Bishop of Worcester.
 The Bishop of Manchester.
 Lord Lyttelton.
 Lord Leigh.
 Sir. R. Peel, Bart.
 Sir. F. Lawley.
 Sir G. Chetwynd, Bart.
 The Dean of Chester.
 The Rev. W. H. Lyttelton.
 C. B. Adderley, Esq., M.P.

James Taylqr, Esq.

Lady C. C. Gough.
 Countess of Dartmouth.
 Countess of Harrowby.
 Lady Ward.
 Lady W. de Broke.
 Lady Leigh.
 Lady Caroline Leigh.
 Lady Lawley.
 Hon. Mrs. B. Noel.
 Mrs. Pepys.
 Mrs. James Taylor.

An influential committee was thereupon formed as follows :—

Mr. W. Chauce.	Mr. S. Kempson.
Mr. J. Moilliet.	Mr. S. S. Lloyd.
Major Purton.	Mr. W. R. Lloyd.
Mr. E. Bembridge.	Mr. J. Stock.
Mr. B. Davidson.	Mr. E. Sturge.
Mr. E. Gem.	Mr. J. Unett.
Mr. E. Heeley.	Mr. R. W. Winfield.

All Clergymen and Dissenting Ministers were elected as governors.

The following undertook to act in aid of the institution :—

Chaplain,—Rev. G. Lea.	Auditors,—Mr. Bolton and Mr. Heeley.
Physician,—Dr. Bell Fletcher.	Bankers,—Messrs. Taylor and Lloyd.
Surgeon,—Mr. Thomas Chavasse.	Collectors,—Mr. Thos. Thornwell and Mr. Blayney.
Treasurer,—Mr. Thomas Goodman.	
Hon. Sec.—Mr. Thomas Smith.	

Mr. Thomas Dallaway was appointed basket-maker.

In the second report (1848), the committee state that at the previous Midsummer they had taken Islington House, in Broad-street, for two years, at £60 per annum, wherein 25 pupils were instructed (13 residing and 12 being day-scholars); that being desirous of still extending their operations, they had by their exertions obtained £1600 in donations; this did not include the subscriptions, which amounted to £365 that year.

The year's expenditure was £800, one moiety of which was expended in an organ and furniture.

They therefore had £1200 in hand, which was placed out at interest to await further operations.

The sales of the goods made by the pupils realised £20, and the number of pupils had, on April 25, 1859, increased to 25, viz., 13 males and 12 females. A pleasing instance of liberality is recorded in this year's list of subscriptions, viz., Blue Coat School Children, £1 10s.; and the general interest in the institutions welfare may be evidenced by the following gifts :—Smith and Jesson, Oldbury, a boat load of coals; Thomas Perkins, Spiceal-street, £5 in brushes; Mr. Lingard, Snow-hill, two bedsteads; a friend at Oxford, 21 duodecimo volumes; Mr. J. W. Showell, 36 copies of the History of James Wilson, the blind author; Miss Martin, Edgbaston, a pianoforte; Mr. G. Harrold, a gymnastic post.

At the general meeting it was announced that any subscriber of one guinea annually, or donor of ten guineas, should be constituted a governor, and confer a right of one vote.

The special donations for beds this year amounted to £37 10s., and for an organ to £48 0s. 8d.; the annual subscriptions to £555; and the reserved fund for building the new institution to £1500—of which £1200 was invested with the Birmingham and Staffordshire Gas Company.

In 1850 the committee pushed out their feelers still further, by announcing a list of 26 country bankers who were willing to receive subscriptions on behalf of the institution.

In this year the first death of a pupil occurred—Edwin Field aged 11 years—the cause being consumption; he was interred in St. Thomas's Church-yard, to which place his sorrowing fellow-pupils followed his corpse.

The revenues now were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Annual subscriptions	630	0	0
Donations	816	0	0
Legacies.—Wm. Hodinott, Edgbaston	500	0	0
Jno. Whorrall, Birmingham	100	0	0
Mrs. Reynolds, Birmingham	19	19	0
	<hr/>		
	£2065	19	0
	<hr/>		

The important step of securing land on which to build the new institution was now taken—Lord Calthorpe agreeing to let two acres of land for that purpose, at a rent of £40 for 99 years; situate where the Church-road and Carpenter-roads join, and within half-a-mile of the Five Ways.

Two premiums, of £200 each, were offered for the best designs for the building—No. 1 being awarded to Messrs. Cox and Goodwin, of Sydenham, and No. 2, to Mr. P. E. Masey, of Wolverhampton. The reserve fund now reached £2,200, and the expenditure, £8,160, including the £40 premiums.

In the report for 1851, it was stated that the younger pupils learn more quickly than the older, and that at a meeting of

their parents and friends at Christmas, no less than fourteen of the pupils played on the organ or pianoforte, some being quite capable of becoming public organists.

The annual subscriptions now reached £767; the donations, £705; and a gift from Sir George Chetwynd of £100. Of the total receipts, the reserved fund received £800 more, making it £3,000.

On the 23rd of April, the corner stone of the new building was laid; this was marked by some agreeable proceedings. 168 of the Blue Coat children, and the whole of the inmates of the Deaf and Dumb-house were invited to Islington House; from thence they walked with the Blind pupils to the ground, accompanied by the treasurer, the committees of the three schools, and many of the clergy and ministers of the town.

After appropriate religious services, conducted by the Hon. Chaplain and Vicar of the parish in which the land for the new building lay (Edgbaston), the stone was laid by the treasurer, (the untiring friend of the blind), Thomas Goodman, Esq., the trowel being presented to him by the Rev. J. A. James, at the conclusion of a suitable address.

On their return to Islington House, the Rev. J. C. Miller, Rector of St. Martin's, addressed the assembly, and a medal, by Allen and Moore, was presented to each pupil by the lady superintendent, who also, aided by some friends, provided them with new and uniform clothing.

At the close of the proceedings, a collation was supplied by means of a subscription, and donations, amounting to £54 3s. were announced by Mr. Heeley, as also one of £500, from an anonymous friend, "F. P. H.," through the hands of Mr. Thomas Eyre Lee: by these means the building fund was swelled to £5,000.

This large sum evinces the liberality of the people in and around Birmingham, inasmuch as the institution was not confined to the admission of the blind of any particular district, but open to all parts alike.

The inscription on the trowel was as follows :—

WITH THIS TROWEL WAS LAID,
 APRIL 23, 1851,
 THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE
 GENERAL INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, AT EDGBASTON,
 BY THOMAS GOODMAN, ESQ., TREASURER,
 WHOSE ZEALOUS AND SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS TO GIVE EXTENSION
 AND PERMANENCY TO A SCHOOL OF CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION AND USEFUL
 EMPLOYMENT, ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED AND CONDUCTED BY THE
 PRIVATE LABOURS OF FEMALE BENEVOLENCE,
 ENTITLED HIM TO BE ACCOUNTED AS ITS SECOND FOUNDER.

The inscription on the corner-stone was :—

THIS CORNER STONE OF A
 GENERAL INSTITUTION FOR TRAINING AND INSTRUCTING
 THE BLIND,
 AS USEFUL MEMBERS OF SOCIETY AND HEIRS OF ETERNAL LIFE,
 IN THE FAITH AND PRACTICE OF THE GOSPEL,
 WAS LAID BY
 THOMAS GOODMAN, ESQUIRE, TREASURER,
 APRIL 23RD, 1851.

On the 18th June the fourth annual meeting was held, and the Bishop of the Diocese was elected president; the year's expenditure was £842.

This year a change in the instructors took place—the new master being Mr. Albert Lockwood; the two matrons, the Misses Elizabeth and Maria Corbett; and the matron, Mrs. Luckcock.

In the year 1852, the subscriptions reached nearly £750, and the donations £880, and the expenditure fell to £746.*

A new organ was thereupon bought, at a cost of £383, made by Bishop, of London.

The new building was erected by Messrs. Branson and Gwyther, and superintended by Mr. Samuel Hemming. The total cost of completion reached £7000; of this large sum only £500 was then deficient.

In July, 1852, the inmates numbered 26 males and 18 females.

Two legacies were received—£90 from Mr. John Whorrall, and £50 from Mr. William Botfield, and no less than 81 gifts

* The house expenditure was less than 4s. per week for each inmate.

of various articles for the use of the institution during its erection, and on its completion, were made by charitable individuals.

The Lady-day report, 1853, shewed the year's subscriptions, donations, and legacies, to be £1200, and the articles made by the pupils realised £37 2s. 7d. A legacy in reversion, under the will of Mr. John Terrett, of Tewkesbury, for £500, also came to the aid of the committee. The expenses this year, including furniture and organ, reached £2500; and 26 gifts of manufactured goods were made in addition.

The county of Warwick was peculiarly benefited by this institution, inasmuch as whilst the proportion of the blind in the whole kingdom is as one in 1500, that of this county is as one in 1100.

Of the 61 pupils admitted up to Lady-day, 1854, 34 were residents of Birmingham.

The total receipts this year reached £2335, and the sales of the pupil manufactures, £100. The institution was now in debt only £400.

At Lady-day, 1855, the number of pupils reached 50; one procured the situation of organist in Staffordshire, at a salary of £20 per ann., and one female pupil's eyesight was restored.

More than 100 volumes of the embossed Scriptures were given to the institution this year, and 60 maps were embossed for the pupils' use by friends.

The receipts now reached £1669, and up to this period the total legacies amounted to £2000.

In this year four looms were erected for the use of the pupils in weaving and mat making, and a new room for basket making was built, 132 feet long by 24 feet wide; this cost £846. The establishment expenditure this year rose to £1524.

In 1856, the number of pupils was 49, *i.e.*, 30 males and 19 females.

Mr. Munden, who had conducted the musical department from Lady-day, 1847, now resigned, and Mr. James Stimpson took his place.

The year's receipts were £1646, and the amounts received for goods made by the pupils was £149: yet the deficiency

arising from debts due to the contractors and treasurer stood as high as £1020.

In the year 1857, the number of pupils advanced to 55 on the average; one of them (Robert Whitcomb) was appointed organist of Christ Church, and another (John Taylor), organist of St. James's Church, Edgbaston; this year the articles made by the pupils realized £179.

The debt of £1020 was reduced to £480—donors having paid in this year the liberal sum of £540.

A blind lady, who had lost her sight for nearly 20 years, and who died in 1857, bequeathed 20 volumes of books in Freer's character to the institution.

An announcement was made by the committee this year, that they would aid the instruction of any blind persons residing at their own houses—it having been published that 29,000 in the United Kingdom, from age and other causes, lived in private dwellings.

The total receipts this year were £1970, and the establishment expenses, £1465.

In 1858, two pupils, John Dale and William Crowder, opened a basket shop at 72, Edmund-street; they had been for 10 years in the asylum; another, Thomas Wimbush, went to Leamington, and opened a shop there.

A special meeting was held at the institution in February, 1858, on the subject of teaching the blind in the town who were not inmates of the asylum, and Joseph Dunn, aged 28, was appointed to go to their houses as teacher.

At the close of 1857, the total inmates were 60, and the total receipts £1585, exclusive of £228 received for the pupils' work in baskets, mats, &c. In ten years, the cost of pupils' work materials was £562, and the receipts, £1004, leaving for their labour a profit of £442. The healthy state of the inmates during three years may be guessed at from the fact that for the whole period the medicine did not cost seven shillings. At the Lady-day audit, 1858, only £216 was due by the institution to its creditors.

The committee this year carried out their plan of teaching the blind at their own homes. They adopted Mr. Moon's

system. Mr. Moon (himself being blind) perfected a system by which persons of the dullest touch, and above eighty years of age, could learn to read; he stereotyped the old and new Testaments, a collection of hymns, the Pilgrim's Progress, and other books.

The committee, as stated above, employed a home teacher from London, Joseph Dunn, and he succeeded in finding out and teaching 27 blind persons to read well, and 18 partially so, who were not so apt. At a meeting of ladies friendly to the institution, held on the 5th of February, 1858, at which the Rev. G. Lea, Mr. Unett, and Mr. Goodman assisted, it was resolved to establish a lending library of Moon's embossed books for the use of the blind in various parts of the town, and the Rev. H. Humphreys, chaplain to the general hospital, consented to act as superintendent of the home teacher.

The pupils during 1857-58 increased to 65; one of them, Edward Bennet, having reached the age of 21, was appointed assistant in the school-room; another, Henry Bywater, 16 years of age, was appointed organist of St. James's Church, Wolverhampton.

In the first 12 months of the home teaching, 83 blind persons were visited by the teacher—the result being as follows:—

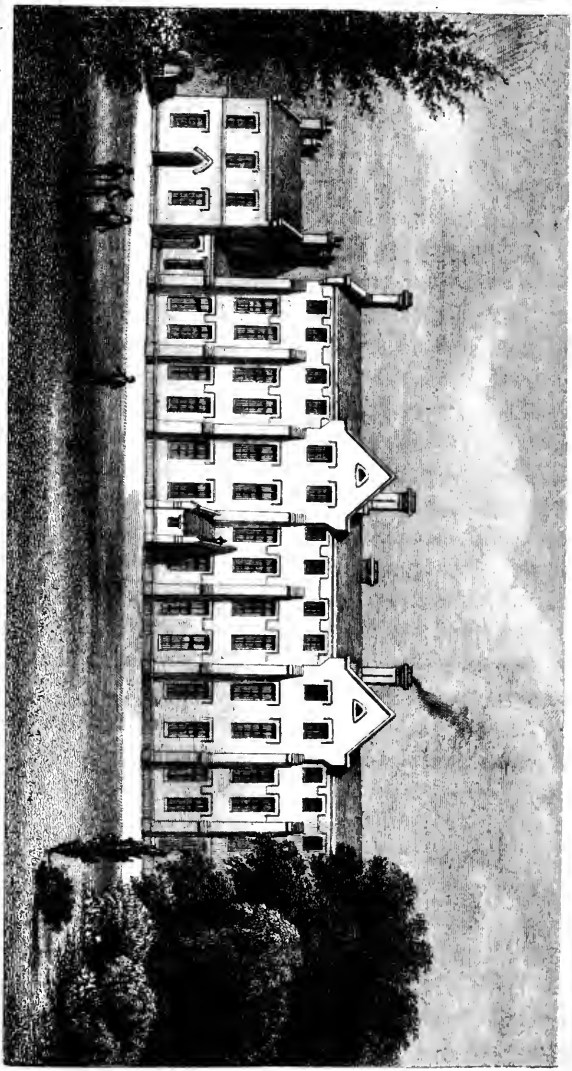
Taught to read	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
Admitted into the Institution	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Left the town	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Died	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Sight recovered	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Indifferent about learning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Unable to learn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
							<hr/> 83

The liberality of the supporters of the institution this year was very marked—no less than £2110 being received from all sources, including a gift of £50 from a blind gentleman living at Kempsey, near Worcester—Theobald Butler, Esq., at the hands of his residuary legatee, J. Butler, Esq., of Killeah, County Cork.

This year also is notable in the annals of the institution for its first endowment—a legacy of £100, under the will of the

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

A suitable and convenient building, erected by Lord Calthorpe, upon part of his estate, in the parish of Edgbaston, in Calthorpe-street, which contained accommodation for forty children of both sexes, with play-grounds, master's residence, &c., was first established in December, 1812. The present building was erected in 1814, and entered upon January 4, 1815. Deaf and dumb children from all parts of the kingdom are eligible. The parents or guardians of the children are expected to pay at least four shillings per week for board and lodgings, and to find them suitable clothing. The pupils are admitted between the ages of eight and thirteen. The expenses, over and above what is paid by the parents, are defrayed by private subscription, the proceeds of a bazaar, conducted by the ladies of the neighbourhood, charity sermons, dividends, &c. A matron superintends the domestic department, and a committee of ladies attend to the employment of the girls. The science of instructing deaf and dumb persons was first introduced to the inhabitants of Birmingham, by the late Dr. De Lys, in a lecture delivered by him at the Philosophic Institution, in 1810; he illustrated his subject by the introduction of a little girl, eight years of age, who had been deaf and dumb from her birth. The audience was so impressed with the importance of the subject, that a society was immediately formed, to impart the benefits of this improvement in science to all who might stand in need. Mr. Thomas Braidwood, grandson of the celebrated master of that name, in Edinburgh, who founded in this country the art of instructing the deaf and dumb, was appointed first master to this establishment. Mr. Louis Du Puget, a



INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB
EDGECASTON NEAR BIRMINGHAM



gentleman, was elected as his successor, whose general knowledge of the art rendered him highly valuable to the institution. A public examination of the children takes place annually in October, at the general meeting of subscribers, who nominate the children, generally about ten, to be admitted to fill up vacancies.

This institution, the only one it must be remembered in the Midland Counties, has been now in useful action for near half a century. It had its origin at a time when the number of unfortunate children, deaf and dumb, was supposed to be small, and when very imperfect notions of sanitary requirements prevailed. The original building, granted at a moderate rent for the uses of the institution by the kindness of the late Lord Calthorpe, was not originally destined for the purpose to which it has been subsequently devoted; and although altered and enlarged as the necessity for so doing became imperative, it has not, until the present time, 1858, been found practicable to adopt any well matured, or general plan of alteration. The number of children waiting admission constantly increased, so much so, that there were at the commencement of that year, eighty children in the school (namely, forty-eight girls and thirty-two boys), and twenty-five others, candidates for election.

To this subject,—the necessity for an enlargement of the school building, public attention was called in the report of the committee to the general meeting held on the fifth of November, 1857; and again in March, 1858, by a circular from the chairman, Mr. Lucy, in both of which, reference was made to a very able and elaborate report of the honorary surgical officer, Mr. Baker; in which he insists upon the necessity of some steps being taken for the more healthful accommodation of the inmates, or of a considerable reduction in their number.

Urged by the consideration of this very serious condition of things, and the pressing need for effecting some speedy amendment, the committee availed themselves of the summer season, and during the children's holidays, commenced and prosecuted with all diligence, the needful alterations, on a well-considered plan, so as to render the school house capable of receiving one hundred and twenty pupils.

Relying on the generous sympathy of the public to enable them to realise their views, (a sympathy always strong towards the unfortunate objects of this very interesting charity, confined in its benevolent operation, within no narrow bounds of parish or county, but thoroughly catholic in its purpose and aim,) the committee recommended the admission of the whole number of candidates for election. It will be readily supposed that this work of enlargement necessitated a very heavy outlay,—not less than from two to three thousand pounds,—undoubtedly a much larger sum than was originally contemplated.

The committee were on this, as on all former occasions, aided by Mr. Hopper the head master, whose untiring devotion and kindness in imparting instruction, is proved by the establishment in the town of an adult class, averaging twenty-one pupils, receiving gratuitous weekly instruction from him.

The institution was much aided also by A. E. Everitt, who instructed the pupils in drawing, a pursuit in which the children took unusual pleasure, and which, in many cases became conducive to their future welfare, by furnishing a lucrative employment in the arts of engraving, painting on glass, on papier mache, and in other analagous branches of manufacture.

The Westbromwich and Wednesbury Juvenile Association, animated by the zeal of Mrs. M. S. Lloyd, and under her kind auspices, lent its valuable aid, furnishing the expences of twelve children, who otherwise would be unable to avail themselves of the instruction the institution provides. Six children from the Northampton Branch also enjoyed similar privileges.

Considering that a knowledge of the pursuits, the good or bad conduct, and the future lot in life of the numerous children educated in the school could not fail to be matter of the highest interest to its friends and supporters, the committee instituted enquiries on this head, in reply to which more than 90 letters were received; and although the results as set forth in these letters were, as might have been anticipated, of a chequered character—good and ill—it may be safely affirmed that the former largely preponderated, so much so as to afford the best possible encouragement to perseverance and renewed effort, fully to accomplish the benevolent purposes, for the attainment of which the institution was originally established.

In the month of June, by the kind invitation of Lord and Lady Hatherton, the children had the great enjoyment of a visit to Teddesley, his lordship's seat, near Penkrige, and were highly delighted with the hospitality of their reception, and the ample provision made for their entertainment.

The following Legacies and Donations were received in 1858:—

				£	s.	d.	
Executors of the late J. Wright, Esq.	legacy	...	...	64	11	11	
Executors of the late J. Richards, Esq.	ditto	...	...	90	0	0	
Executors of the late J. Crowther, Esq.	ditto	...	...	500	0	0	
Executors of the late Mrs. Daniels	ditto	...	...	91	0	9	
Executors of the late Miss Burman	ditto	...	...	19	19	0	
Mr. Joseph Gillott	...	...	donation	...	5	0	0
Dr. Jephson	...	...	ditto	...	10	0	0
Miss Burdett Coutts	...	...	ditto	...	10	0	0
Mr. William Docker	...	...	ditto	...	5	0	0
Mrs. Kennaday	...	...	ditto	...	5	0	0
Miss Rushton	...	...	ditto	...	5	0	0
R. L. Chance, Esq.	...	...	ditto	...	5	0	0
Small Donations	...	...	...	...	5	2	0
Donation Box	...	...	...	...	2	1	8
General Meeting, 1857	...	...	...	...	13	3	10
				£830 19 2			

In accordance with the Report, the following twenty-five Candidates were admitted in January, 1859:—

BOYS.	
William Evans, Bromyard, Herefordshire. Eden Frederick Hale, Bidford, Warwickshire. Frederick H. Davis, Worcester. John Harvey, Birmingham. Thomas Rooney, Bilston. Joseph Lemuel Green, Tipton. Thomas Inight, Birmingham. Richard Hampton Partridge, Hanley, Worcestershire. John Field, Alcester. Albert William Jones, Bristol. Jabesh Hubbard, Coventry. Thomas Williams, Birmingham.	William Frederick Huxley, Fillongley, Coventry. Peter Bradbury, Bakewell, Derbyshire. Joseph Dexter, Walsall. Thomas Smith, Birmingham. Thomas Smith, Smethwick. Howard Jones Martin, Coventry.
GIRLS.	
Lucy Large, Dudley. Sarah Ann Parham, Birmingham. Fanny Bishton, Cannock. Mary Ann Saunders, Cannock. Louisa Lane Ball, Coventry. Mary Ann Tailby, Kettering. Ellen Prosser, Ombersley.	

REGULATIONS, AS AMENDED OCTOBER 17TH, 1845.

I.—That the Institution be called a “General Institution for the Instruction of Deaf and Dumb Children.”

II.—That annual subscribers of one guinea be members, with the right of voting at general meetings.

III.—That donors of £10 and upwards (at one time) or executors paying a legacy of £50 or upwards, be entitled for life to the privileges of members.

IV.—That there be a president, patrons, and vice-president.

V.—That at every annual general meeting there be elected from among members residing in Birmingham, and the adjoining parishes, by lists, to be sent to the secretary three days previous to the general meeting, twenty gentlemen, who with the president, patrons, vice-presidents, and all members not residing in Birmingham, or the adjoining parishes, shall constitute a committee, in whom shall be vested the management of the institution, and that any three of them be competent to act; but that the lists for the appointment of such committee be sent only to members (including ladies) resident in Birmingham, and the adjoining parishes; and that in case of death or resignation of any member or members so chosen, the committee be empowered to fill up the vacancy or vacancies from among the members eligible to serve on the committee, as before-mentioned: and that in the event of any member of the committee attending less than twice during the first six months from the date of the annual general meeting, he be considered no longer a member, and that his place may be filled up by the Committee.

VI.—That two auditors be elected annually by the general meeting.

VII.—That the committee have the power of making regulations for the government of the institution; such regulations to be in force only during the continuance of that committee, unless confirmed by the next general meeting.

VIII.—That there be a general meeting of the members on such day in the autumn of each year as the committee shall appoint, by advertisement at least one fortnight before the time, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee, passing the accounts, and appointing the officers and committee for the ensuing year; confirming, enacting, or altering regulations, electing children, and transacting other business of the institution.

IX.—That within the space of two calendar months from the day of the annual general meeting, a report of the same be invariably sent to each member of the institution.

X.—That at any time, on requisition of the president, or any three of the patrons or vice-presidents, or of a committee convened for the purpose by a circular, a special general meeting shall be called, giving a fortnight's previous notice of meeting by advertisement.

XI.—That children be admitted into the asylum only by votes of members, except where the charge of board, lodging, and education shall be entirely defrayed by the parents or friends of the child, or by any branch or juvenile association connected with this institution; but that in all such cases the power

of admission shall be entrusted to the general committee, who shall decide upon the fitness of the candidate.

XII.—That no elected child shall be admitted into the asylum before eight years of age, and after thirteen: and before any can be received as candidates, the proper form, to be obtained from the secretary, must be filled up, signed, and returned to him (post paid) by the 1st of August; and in case such child appears to the committee to be eligible, the name, age, and residence are to be printed on the list of approved candidates; but that where the charge of board, lodging, and education, shall be defrayed by the friends of the child, the committee be empowered to admit such child under the age of eight, but not exceeding the age of thirteen years.

XIII.—That fourteen days previous to the general meeting, a letter be addressed to each subscriber, stating the number of children that can be admitted into the asylum for the ensuing year; and that the names, ages, and circumstances of each candidate be added thereto, together with the following laws.

XIV.—That no member whose subscription is in arrear, be entitled to vote at any election for the admission of children, until such arrear is paid.

XV.—Members not voting personally, must transmit their polling papers to the secretary, on or before the day of meeting, or deliver the same at the table, being first properly marked, and the blanks filled up as directed.

XVI.—That each subscriber be entitled to one vote for the admission of children, for every guinea annually subscribed; each benefactor to one vote for every donation (at one time) of ten pounds; an executor paying a legacy, to one vote for every fifty pounds; and any person paying an anonymous subscription or donation, to one vote for every guinea annually subscribed, and to one vote for every donation (at one time) of ten pounds.

XVII.—That no children be lodged or boarded in the asylum unless their friends, or the parishes to which they belong, contribute toward the expense of their maintenance and clothing, according to a rate, to be regulated from time to time by the committee.

[The following Law was passed at the General Meeting of September, 1855.]

XVIII.—That the committee be empowered to fill up any vacancies which may occur during the year, by admitting either a boy or a girl having the greatest number of votes, amongst the unsuccessful candidates at the last election.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RULES AND BYE-LAWS.

No child shall be admitted unless deaf and dumb, which shall be attested by two credible witnesses. No child deficient in intellect, or subject to fits, can be considered as an object of this charity.

No elected child shall be admitted into the asylum before eight years of age, or after thirteen; and, before admission on the list of candidates, the printed form of questions, which may be had of the master, at the asylum, at Edgbaston, or of the secretary, must be filled up in writing, with proper answers, and the

attestations properly signed, and returned to the secretary, to be laid before the committee, with a certificate of the birth or baptism of the child.

Every child whose parents or friends reside within twenty miles of Birmingham, shall, if required, appear personally before the committee, to be examined previously to being placed on the list of candidates for election.

No child can be admitted into the asylum unless he or she shall have had the small-pox, or have been vaccinated. One respectable housekeeper must give security to pay such sum for the board of the child as the committee shall appoint, and also to provide the child with sufficient and proper clothing, during his or her continuance in the asylum, and in case of sickness or death, or of being found, after sufficient trial, from any circumstance, an improper object, to remove such child from the asylum.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FROM JUNE 30, 1857, TO JUNE 30, 1858.

		RECEIPTS.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To amount in the hands of the Matron	100	0	0
„ Arrears of subscriptions	163	11	6	
„ Subscriptions for 1858	375	9	6	539 1 0
„ Legacies, Donations, &c., 1858	830 19 2
„ Dividend on Stock, 3 per cent.	18	14	8	
„ Interest from the Borough Treasurer	67	5	3	
„ Ditto, from Worcester and Birmingham Canal Company	145	12	6	231 12 5
„ Return of Property Tax, five years	65 2 0
„ Arrears of Childrens' Board and Clothing	152	14	0	
„ Childrens' Board, 1858	265	14	6	
„ Ditto, Board and Lodging, &c., 1858	187	10	0	605 18 6
„ Childrens' Clothing, 1858	11 19 11
										<u>£2384 13 0</u>
		PAYMENTS.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Balance due to the Treasurer	294	18	4
„ One Year's Rent to Lord Calthorpe	75	0	0
„ Salaries, one year	512	11	0	
„ Printing, Advertising, Stationery, &c.	49	18	9	
„ Collecting Subscriptions, Postages, Insurance, &c.	40	2	9	
„ Building Repairs, Furniture, &c.	62	14	1	
„ Housekeeping Expenses, one year	762	17	9	1428 4 4
„ Childrens' Clothing Account	31 0 2
„ Matron in advance, for Housekeeping Expenses	100 0 0
										<u>1929 2 10</u>
„ Balance in the hands of the Treasurer	455 10 2
										<u>£2384 13 0</u>

Examined and found correct,

HENRY ROTTON,
WILLIAM BOLTON,

} Auditors.

August 28th, 1858.

In the Report of the Committee for 1859, they state:—

“There still remains a debt on the building account of upwards of £250.

“It is the earnest hope of the committee that this debt will not be allowed to continue, but that by your liberality this noble institution may be released from this obligation. You have now an establishment equal to any in the kingdom, and capable of accommodating 120 children.

“Last year the whole of the candidates (twenty-five in number) were received into the asylum without an election. Most gladly would the committee do the same this year, but, owing to the state of the funds, they regret to say that out of the seventeen candidates, they only propose the admission of ten children, viz., six boys and four girls; and even this additional number can only be contemplated on the assumption of increased support on the part of the public, by annual subscriptions, &c., since the expenditure already exceeds the income by £150 per annum. Appeals are necessarily being made to the benevolent public for their assistance and co-operation; and it is earnestly hoped they will not be made in vain.

“When the real condition of the deaf and dumb is taken into consideration—shut out as they are from intercourse with those dearest to them, unable to hear the voice of love and kindness, some of them even living in the utter ignorance of God, it does seem sad to be obliged, for want of means, to shut the doors of such an institution upon those who so greatly need its care, instruction, and protection.

“At the re-opening of the asylum in January last, 93 children were on the books; three of whom have since been removed; there are 90 now remaining.

“An enquiry having been instituted into the cause of deafness in the case of each of the children admitted into the institution since its foundation in 1812, the following statistical information has been obtained. Out of 412 pupils, 319 are reported to have been born deaf; 39 to have become deaf from fever; 45 from other diseases; three from fright; two from accidents; one by the ill-treatment of its mother; and three from unknown causes.

“The 412 children were sent from 369 families; of these, 294 families had 366 deaf and dumb out of 1386 children; and 75 families made no return of the number of their children.

“The greatest number of deaf and dumb in one family was 7 out of 10 children, and 19 families had each an *only* child, such child being deaf and dumb.

“The committee have more fully carried out, since the publication of the report for 1858, the enquiry into the conduct and condition in life of the former pupils; and although, from deaths and changes of residence, many of them have not been traced, yet they have the satisfaction of stating that of the replies received, about nine-tenths were of the most encouraging character.”

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION FOR 1860-61.

Committee.—Abel Peyton, Esq., chairman; William Sharp, Esq., deputy chairman; and Messrs. Alfred Baker, F.R.C.S., Edward Bembridge, William

Bolton, T. W. Blakeway, James Busby, James Collins, Charles R. Cope, Thomas Goodman, Samuel Haines, William Holliday, Joseph James, Joseph Frederick Ledsam, S. W. Lucas, Howard Luckcock, William Lucy, Jacob Phillips, Rev. Isaac Spooner M.A., Thos. Tyndall, W. F. Wade, M.D., and Frederick I. Welsh.

Physician—W. F. Wade, Esq., M.D.

Surgeon—Mr. Alfred Baker, F.R.C.S.

Treasurers—Messrs. Moilliet and Sons.

Auditors—Messrs. Henry Rolton and Samuel Buckley.

Secretary—Mr. Edward Everitt.

Instructor—Mr. Arthur Hopper, B.A.

Drawing Master—Mr. Allen Edward Everitt.

Assistant Instructors—Messrs. Robert Jas. Jackson, and Albert Woodbridge, and Misses Ann Penn, Ann Stanyon, and Hannah Stanton; the last three are deaf and dumb, and formerly were pupils in the institution.

Matron—Mrs. Green.

Collector—Mr. Alexander Forrest, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.

Secretary's Office—66, New-street, Birmingham.

The following is an extract from the Report of the Committee (read by J. F. Ledsam, Esq.), submitted to the General Meeting, on the 18th of October, 1860; on which occasion the Mayor presided:—

“It was long believed that the deaf and dumb were cut off from the acquisition of knowledge; and it appears that, under that impression, no successful efforts were made for their instruction until towards the end of the sixteenth century.

“An asylum was founded in 1792 in London; little progress was attained, however, until the Abbé Sicard and the Abbé L'Épée made public an account of the success that had attended their endeavours. In this country, the mode of instruction was for many years a strictly guarded monopoly in the Braidwood family. About the year 1810, the ingenious and persevering exertions of Dr. de Lys, and Mr. (now Dr.) Alexander Blair, were most successfully exerted in behalf of a very engaging and intelligent child, Jane Williams, a native of this town, whose faculties were so quickly developed by their instruction as greatly to interest the public mind in the subject; the result of which was the establishment of the Edgbaston Institution.

“Since the opening of the school, in 1812, four hundred and eighty-eight pupils have been admitted, who have derived, some very great, but all, more or less, advantage from education and physical improvement. In the greater part of these cases, without such providential aid, it would be painful to contemplate the sad condition of ignorance, vice, and neglect in which they might have grown up; burdensome to their relatives and to society at large.

“The privation of speech and of hearing are so far mitigated by the improved methods of instruction now adopted, as to enable the deaf and dumb to become useful and respected members of society. Many gratifying instances are recorded of deaf-mutes who have attained distinction in the fine arts; for which many of them possess a special taste.

“The number of pupils on the books during the year has been 105; of whom 51 boys and 39 girls were in the institution at Midsummer, 1859; nine boys and six girls have been since admitted, and ten boys and five girls have since left,—so that at Midsummer last there were 90 pupils, the same number as in the previous year, namely, 50 boys and 40 girls.

“Of the boys who have left, one has gone to brass casting, one to optician’s work, one to locksmith and bell hanger’s work, one to gun lock filing, one to agricultural labour, one not ascertained, two to shoemaking, one died at home, and one was removed on account of want of intellect; while of the girls, three have gone to dressmaking, one to domestic service, and one is at home with her parents.

“The institution was greatly enlarged and improved in 1858 and 1859, and now contains ample accommodation for 120 pupils. All appliances being commensurate with that enlargement, the only expenses of thirty additional children would consist chiefly of those items which are incidental to their maintenance, calculated at about £10 each per annum. It is therefore much to be regretted that the want of £300 of additional income deprives thirty poor children of the benefits that the committee would be able and happy to afford, without local restriction, from any part of the country.

“The course of instruction embraces the English language as it is written; writing, arithmetic, geography, and drawing, in addition to calisthenic exercises, which have an important influence on the health of the children.

“Some idea of their mental attainments may be gathered from the short examination, which is not the least interesting part of this day’s programme. With respect to their moral and religious instruction, it may be truly stated that they are carefully and diligently taught to know Him who had compassion on the deaf and dumb—Him, who looking up to heaven sighed and said “Ephphatha!” and straightway the deaf ears were opened and the tongue was loosed. The children are thus happily enabled to commune with Him without speech: and without hearing to receive answers to their prayers.

“It is a duty extremely gratifying to the committee to acknowledge, with merited commendation, on this, as on all other occasions, the ability and watchful perseverance of the much esteemed head master, Mr. Hopper: and the zealous efforts of his assistant, Mr. Jackson; and the effective instruction of Mr. Everitt, the drawing master; as also of Mrs. Green, the valued matron, and of the female assistant teachers.

“The institution is greatly indebted to the medical officers, Dr. Wade and Mr. Baker, whose generous and able professional attendance is at all times promptly and kindly rendered, when required.

“The benevolent interest which Mrs. Lloyd has so long exhibited in the maintenance of the Westbromwich and Wednesbury Juvenile Association, and the continued efforts of the patrons and supporters of the Northampton Branch, in connexion with this institution, afford gratifying evidence of what may be done by such useful auxiliaries. The committee would tender their best thanks to all such fellow-helpers, and wish them every success.”

LEGACIES, DONATIONS, &c.,

Received from June 30, 1859, to June 30, 1860.

	£	s.	d.
Sir John Ratcliff (two donations)	50	0	0
Mr. George Banks (Hanbury)	10	0	0
Mr. Peter Hollins	5	0	0
Mr. Thomas Paddy (Leicester)	10	0	0
The Lord Calthorpe	20	0	0
Mr. George Wragg	5	0	0
Dr. Bell Fletcher	10	10	0
Miss Tayleur (Market Drayton)	10	0	0
Donation Box	3	3	1
Small Donations	9	3	0
Legacy from the late Clement Ingelby, Esq.	45	0	0
Legacy from the late Lewis Lyon, Esq.	50	0	0
Collection at General Meeting, 1859	5	14	3
	£233 10 4		

COMMITTEE ELECTED FOR 1860.

Mr. Edward Bembridge	Joseph F. Ledsam, Esq.
Mr. Thomas W. Blakeway	Howard Luckcock, Esq.
Mr. William Bolton	William Lucy, Esq.
Mr. James Busby	Mr. S. W. Lucas
Mr. James Collins	Abel Peyton, Esq.
Charles R. Cope, Esq.	Mr. Jacob Phillips
Mr. Thomas Goodman	William Sharp, Esq.
Mr. Samuel Haines	The Rev. Isaac Spooner
Mr. Joseph James	Mr. Thomas Tyndall
Mr. William Holliday	Frederick I. Welch, Esq.

After an examination of the Poll Papers, the following Twelve Children were declared duly elected, and were admitted into the Institution in January, 1861 :—

BOYS.

Beresford Bellringer
 Harry Stephen Redman
 Thomas Smith
 Alfred Handy
 Edwin Collins
 Alfred Woolley

GIRLS.

Betsy Cockbill
 Martha Cole
 Eliza Wood
 Julia Emma Rickards
 Mary Ann Haines
 Mary Elizabeth Richardson

EDWARD EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

PATRONS.

His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch	Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London
His Grace the Duke of Devonshire	Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Worcester
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester
Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth	Right Hon. Lord Willoughby de Broke
Right Hon. the Earl of Aylesford	Right Hon. Lord Scarsdale
Right Hon. the Earl of Warwick	Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton
Right Hon. the Earl of Craven	Right Hon. Lord Calthorpe
Right Hon. the Earl of Powis	Right Hon. Lord Hatherton
Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	Right Hon. Lord Leigh
Right Hon. the Earl of Bradford	Right Hon. Lord Wenlock
Right Hon. the Earl of Lichfield	Right Hon. Lord Belper
Right Hon. the Earl Beauchamp	
Right Hon. the Earl Howe	
Right Hon. the Earl of Dudley	

PATRONESSES.

Right Hon. the Countess of Dartmouth	Lady John Scott
Right Hon. the Countess of Powis	Lady Charlotte Law
Right Hon. the Countess Howe	Lady Elizabeth Inge
Right Hon. Lady Wenlock	Lady Beaumont
Right Hon. Lady Willoughby de Broke	The Hon. Mrs. Berkeley Octavius Noel
Right Hon. the Dowager Lady Willoughby de Broke	Lady Lawley
Right Hon. the Baroness Windsor	Lady Parker
Right Hon. Lady Ward	Mrs. Pepys

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

Hon. Granville Dudley Ryder	Hon. & Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield
Hon. F. H. W. G. Calthorpe, M.P.	Very Rev. the Dean of Chester
Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart., M.P.	Rev. Chancellor Law
Right Hon. Charles Bowyer Adderley, M.P.	William Evans, Esq., M.P.
Sir George Chetwynd, Bart.	C. Newdigate Newdegate, Esq., M.P.
Sir William E. C. Hartopp, Bart.	Richard Spooner, Esq., M.P.
Sir Francis E. Scott, Bart.	William Stratford Dugdale, Esq.
Sir Francis L. H. Goodrick, Bart.	William Orme Foster, Esq., M.P.
Sir Thomas Skipwith, Bart.	John Pritchard, Esq., M.P.
	Evelyn J. Shirley, Esq.
	Charles Holte Bracebridge, Esq.

THE BRANCH COMMITTEES.

BRIDGNORTH BRANCH COMMITTEE, formed May 1st, 1829.—Rev. John Bartlet, Thomas Purton, Henry Dickenson, Valentine Vickers, John Pritchard, M.P., Esquires.

LICHFIELD BRANCH COMMITTEE, formed January 7th, 1833.—P. Sandeman and John Mott, Esquires.

WALSALL BRANCH COMMITTEE, formed November 18th, 1833.—C. S. Foster, Esq., M.P., Peter Potter, Esq., and Rev. J. H. Sharwood.

WORCESTER BRANCH COMMITTEE, formed January 14th, 1834.—Right Hon. the Earl Beauchamp and Richard Spooner, Esq., M.P.

STAFFORD BRANCH COMMITTEE, formed Jan. 27th, 1834.—Messrs. Stevenson, Salt, and Co., Bankers, Rev. W. E. Coldwell, Rev. R. Anlezark, Rev. R. Temple, Philip Seckerson, Esq., Harvey Wyatt, Esq., William Fowke, Esq.

CHELTEMHAM BRANCH COMMITTEE, formed October 8th, 1835.—Joseph Wilkinson, Esq., Treasurer, Edward Armitage, Esq., the Rev. W. Hodgson.

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

ARE RECEIVED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKERS:—

Messrs Moilliet and Sons	...	...	...	...	Birmingham.
The Banking Company	...	...	...	...	{ Warwick and. Leamington.
Messrs. Little and Woodcock	...	...	...	...	Coventry.
Messrs. Stephenson, Salt, and Co.	...	...	...	...	Stafford.
The National Provincial Bank	...	...	...	...	Lichfield
Messrs. Berwick and Co.	...	...	...	...	Worcester.
Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co.	...	...	...	...	Derby.
Pare's Leicester-shire Banking Company	...	...	...	...	Leicester.
Messrs. Rock, Eyton, and Co.	...	...	...	...	Shrewsbury.
Messrs. Coopers and Purton	...	...	...	...	Bridgnorth.
The Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Banking Company	...	...	...	...	Wolverhampton.
Branch of Birmingham Banking Company	...	...	...	...	Walsall.
Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., and Co.	...	...	...	...	London.
Messrs. Williams and Co., Old Bank...	...	...	...	...	Chester.

It is requested that Ladies and Gentlemen becoming Contributors to this Institution will leave their Address with the respective Bankers; and that any omission or error in the List of Subscribers may be notified to the Secretary, in order that it may be supplied or corrected.

THE MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

Take place at the Office of the Secretary, on the third Wednesday in each Month.
The Chair to be taken at Twelve o'clock precisely.

DAYS OF MEETING, 1861.—January 16, February 20, March 20, April 17, May 15, June 19, July 17, August 21, September 18, October 16.

LEGACIES, THE VOTES OF WHICH ARE LOST BY THE DECEASE OF THE EXECUTORS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Adams, C. H., Walsall, 1854	..	19	19	0	Baldwin, Miss M. A., Birmingham,	..	45	0	0
Addison, Samuel, Wednesbury, 1819	100	0	0	0	1854 .. ..	..	10	0	0
Baker, E. Birmingham, 1851	..	20	0	0	Ballard, John, Birmingham, 1815	..	10	0	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Barber, S., Walsall, 1847	..	500	0	0	Lloyd, Mrs., Birmingham, 1846	..	19 19 0
Beet, John, Rowley, 1844	..	45	0	0	Lycett, Joseph, Birmingham, 1829	..	45 0 0
Burman, Miss, Henley-in-Arden, 1850	..	19	19	0	Middleton, E., Birmingham, 1855	..	19 19 0
Caddick, Thomas, Tewkesbury, 1849	409	2	5		Mottershaw, Thomas, Esq., 1826	..	90 0 0
Clinton, Samuel, Birmingham, 1841	100	0	0		Parsons, Daniel, Esq., Dudley, 1821	90	0 0 0
Coney, William, Edgbaston, 1854	..	5	0	0	Peake, Mrs., Birmingham, 1845	..	100 0 0
Cooper, Mrs. E., Edgbaston, dividend of legacy, 1855	..	20	4	5	Phillips, Miss, Birmingham, 1844	100	0 0 0
Dadd, Mrs. J., 1858	..	10	8	0	Primer, Miss, Birmingham, 1848	..	100 0 0
Daniels, Mrs., Birmingham, 1858	..	90	0	0	Repington, E. C. Esq., Tamworth, 1837	..	50 0 0
Davies, Miss, 1854	..	20	0	0	Reynolds, Miss, 1850	..	20 0 0
Dolphin, Mrs., 1847	..	50	0	0	Richards, I., 1858	..	90 0 0
Flower, the Hon. Caroline, Cheltenham, 1844	..	10	0	0	Rochell, Mrs. A., 1840	..	45 0 0
Gibbs, Mrs. A., Edgbaston, 1832	..	52	10	0	Sharpe, Mrs., Birmingham, 1846	..	50 0 0
Giles, Miss, 1850	..	55	10	0	Earl Stamford and Warrington, 1845	500	0 0 0
Harding, Mrs. E., Stafford, 1831	..	45	0	0	Steen, Joseph, Birmingham, 1852	..	5 0 0
Harrison, Charles, Edgbaston, 1856	19	19	0		Tibbs, Miss, Birmingham, 1853	..	10 0 0
Jennings, Joseph, Birmingham, 1849	25	0	0		Trueman, Mrs. W. H., 1856	..	75 19 8
Jones, Mrs., Newport, Salop, 1826	..	100	0	0	Turton, Joseph, 1839	..	45 0 0
Keirle, James, Birmingham, 1845	..	20	0	0	Vinrace, John, Atherstone, 1842	..	50 0 0
Kimberley, Wm., 1850	..	62	14	0	Watkins, Rev. J., Clifton Campville, 1833	..	45 0 0
Lea, Miss, Kidderminster, 1852	..	45	0	0	Whorral, John, Birmingham, 1852	..	100 0 0
Lea, Miss E., Kidderminster, 1853	..	50	0	0	Wilkes, Jesse, Birmingham, 1856	..	22 10 0
Lea, Miss S., Kidderminster, 1845	..	45	0	0	Willoughby, Mrs., 1857	..	19 19 0
					Woolley, James, Birmingham, 1839	..	900 0 0

DONATIONS, THE VOTES OF WHICH ARE LOST BY THE DECEASE OF THE DONORS, &c.

	£	s.	d.
Barker, E., Edgbaston, 1858	..	5	0 0
Beaumont, J., Barrow Hall, Derby, 1814	..	10	0 0
Cadbury, R. T., Esq., ditto, 1853	..	5	0 0
Curtis, Mrs. Elizabeth, Walsall, 1849	..	200	0 0
Friend of the Charity, per Venerable Archdeacon Hodson, 1827	..	300	0 0
Henderson, Mrs., Glasgow, 1817	..	12	10 0
Homer, John, Edgbaston, 1852	..	20	0 0
Kempson, the Rev. H., Long Preston, Yorkshire, 1855	..	26	5 0
Knight, J., Esq., Wolverly Hall, 1814	..	10	0 0
Lady, A, per Messrs. Palmer and Greene, 1836	..	10	0 0
Lichfield, the Right Hon. the Countess of, 1834	..	10	0 0
Lloyd, James, Esq., (part of a fund left by Mrs. Kennedy, for charitable purposes)	..	5	0 0
Marshall, William, Lichfield, 1851	..	5	0 0
Mordaunt, Sir J., Bart., M.P., and Friends, 1833	..	100	0 0
Newton, the late A., per the late Rev. S. Maden, D.D., the late Thomas Hinckley, Esq., & E. Bootle, Esq., trustees of, out of a fund left for charitable purposes, 1817	400	0	0
Second Donation ditto ditto	..	100	0 0
Pitman, Colonel Robert, Edinburgh, 1825	..	10	0 0
Steen, Joseph, Birmingham, 1852	..	5	0 0
Weldon, T., Bramley Hall, Sheffield, 1815	..	10	10 0
Wollaston, Miss K. H., Eltham, Kent, 1814	..	50	0 0
Wood, Colonel, Foston Hall, Derby, 1832	..	12	0 0
Wrench, the late Captain M., R.N., Widcombe House, Bath, and the late Rev. L. Leapy, part of an estate left to them for charitable purposes, 1823	..	100	0 0

FORM OF LEGACY.

I give and bequeath the sum of _____ to the Treasurer for the time being of the General Institution for the Instruction of Deaf and Dumb Children, at Edgbaston, near Birmingham; the same to be paid within _____ months next after my decease, out of such part only of my personal estate as shall not consist of mortgages or chattels real, in trust, to be applied to the uses and purposes of such Institution, and for which the receipt of such Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS, from JUNE 30, 1859, to JUNE 30, 1860.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To amount in the hands of the Matron, July 1, 1859					100	0	0
Arrears of Subscriptions received		183	15	6			
Subscriptions for 1860		383	1	6	566	17	0
Legacies, Donations, &c., 1860					244	2	10
Arrears of Children's Board and Clothing		148	6	8			
Children's Board for 1860		327	12	0			
Children's Board and Lodging, ditto		162	10	0	638	8	8
Children's Clothing, 1860.					18	15	6
Dividend on stock, 3 per cent.		3	2	6			
Interest from Borough Treasurer		67	7	6			
Ditto from Worcester Canal Company		144	7	6	214	17	6
Balance carried forward, being accounts unpaid					314	15	6
					<u>£2097 17 0</u>		
PAYMENTS.							
By Balance due to Treasurer, July 1, 1859					80	11	10
One year's rent to Lord Calthorpe					75	0	0
Salaries for one year		493	10	0			
Printing, Advertising, Stationery, &c.		61	4	0			
Collecting Subscriptions, Postages, Insurance, &c.		45	10	0			
Housekeeping Expenses, one year		969	17	0			
Building Repairs, Furniture, &c.		231	12	3			
					<u>1801 13 3</u>		
Children's Clothing Account.					40	11	11
Matron in advance for Housekeeping Expenses, June 30, 1860					100	0	0
					<u>£2097 17 0</u>		
Examined and found correct,		HENRY ROTTON,		} Auditors.			
9th October, 1860.		SAMUEL BUCKLEY.					

LIST OF THE CHILDREN,

With the date of their admission into the Asylum, name, age, where from, &c.

- Jan. 15, 1852, Emma Gibbs, 10, Ditchford, Gloucestershire.
 Jan. 12, 1854, Charles Woodward, 8, Bulkington, near Coventry.
 ... Richard Tilley, 8, Rowley Regis.
 ... Phoebe Green, 9, Counden, near Coventry.
 ... Harriet Blake, 9, Atherstone.
 ... Emma Turner, 9, Wolverhampton.
 Jan. 19, 1854, Mary Southall, 12, Belbroughton.

- Jan. 19, 1854 Fanny Martin, 8, Birmingham.
 Feb. 9, 1854, Sarah Wright, 8, Cole Orton, Leicestershire.
 Jan. 11, 1855, Edwin Jones, 9 Bourton, near Much Wenlock.
 ... Cornelius Rose, 9, Birmingham.
 ... Thomas Orford, 9, Oldswinford.
 ... James Fletcher, 8, Chillington, near Brewood.
 ... Annette Hendly, 8, Bidford, near Alcester.
 ... Fanny Watson, 11, King's Newenham, Warwickshire.
 Apl. 30, 1855, Mary Ann Piercy, 9, Handsworth.
 July 19, 1855, John Edward Cole, 9, Hanbury, near Droitwich.
 Oct. 4, 1855, Julia Keene, 9, Birmingham.
 ... Dinah Pardoe, 10, Stratford-on-Avon.
 ... Isaiah Pearson, 9, Dudley.
 Jan. 10, 1856, Sarah Ann Garland, 10, Dudley.
 Feb. 5, 1856, Mary Elizabeth Knott, 9, Bromsgrove.
 July 24, 1856, Richard Geeson, 10, Grantham, Lincolnshire.
 ... Fanny Oakden, 11, Longford, Derbyshire.
 Mh. 30, 1857, Thomas Cutler, 10, Birmingham.
 Jan. 15, 1857, Edward Ferrer, 9, Birmingham.
 Mh. 28, 1857, Thomas Walter Smith, 8, Cheltenham.
 Jan. 15, 1857, Susan Rowe, 12, Wolverhampton.
 ... Mary Ann Palmer, 10, Stourbridge.
 ... Mary Jane Howell, 9, Birmingham.
 ... Leah Hendly, 8, Bidford, near Alcester.
 Jan. 14, 1858, Jane Elizabeth Harman, 9, Worcester.
 ... Lucy Oakden, 10, Longford, Derbyshire.
 ... Harriet Hannah Ormerod, 10, Stone, Staffordshire.
 ... Maria Rowley, 9, Finedon, Northamptonshire.
 ... Mary Elizabeth Wagstaff, 9, Droitwich.
 ... George Richards, 9, Wolverhampton.
 ... John George Tailby, 9, Kettering, Northamptonshire.
 Jan. 10, 1859, Louisa Jane Ball, 9, Coventry.
 ... Fanny Bishton, 9, Cannock.
 ... Peter Bradbury, 13, Bakewell.
 ... Frederick Henry Davis, 10, Worcester.
 Jan. 26, 1859, Joseph Dexter, 9, Walsall.
 Jan. 10, 1859, John Field, 11, Alcester.
 ... Eden Frederick Hale, 10, Bidford, near Alcester.
 ... Thomas Harber, 13, Feckenham, Bromsgrove.
 ... John Harvey, 11, Birmingham.
 ... Jabesh Hubbard, 11, Fillongly, Coventry.
 ... Thomas Inight, 11, Wednesbury.
 ... Albert William Jones, 9, Edgbaston.
 ... Lucy Large, 9, Dudley.
 ... Howard Jones Martin, 9, Coventry.
 ... Sarah Ann Parnham, 10, Birmingham.
 ... Richard Hampton Partridge, 9, Upton-on-Severn.
 ... Ellen Prosser, 9, Ombersley.

- Jan. 10, 1859, Thomas Smith, 9, Smethwick.
 ... Mary Ann Tailby, 9, Kettering, Northamptonshire.
 Jan. 17, 1859, Thomas Smith, 13, Birmingham.
 Feb. 17, 1859, Mary Ann Saunders, 11, Cannock.
 Jan. 12, 1860, Harriet Euphemia Mills, 11, Birmingham.
 ... Emma Elizabeth Clive, 11, Birmingham.
 ... Sarah Middleton, 9, Coventry.
 ... Merrey Mary Flowers, 9, Crick, Northamptonshire.
 ... George Collins, 8, Erdington.
 ... Edward Jones, 12, Bourton, near Much Wenlock.
 ... Thomas Thompson, 12, Hartbourn, Durham.
 ... Frederick Powell, 9, Walsall.
 ... William Davis, 9, Rugeley, Staffordshire.
 ... Joseph Hirons, 7, Birmingham.
 Mh. 25, 1860, Josiah John Hands, 11, Birmingham.

CHILDREN FROM THE NORTHAMPTON BRANCH.

PRESIDENTS—The Duke of Grafton; the Earl Spencer.

SECRETARY—The Rev. D. Morton.

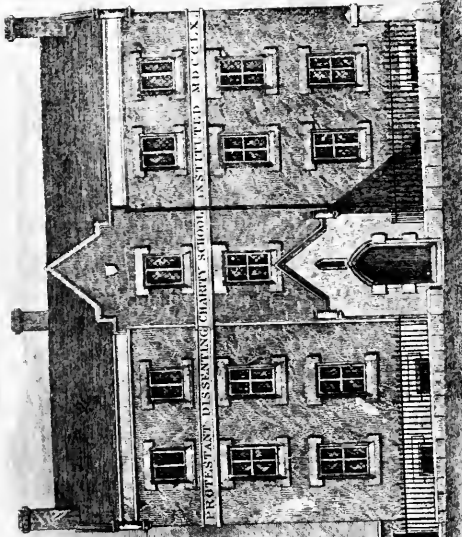
- Jan. 15, 1855, John Bonham, 9, Northampton.
 Jan. 15, 1857, George Leach Cave, 8, Northampton.
 Jan. 18, 1858, Caroline Hornsey, 9, Northampton.
 Jan. 12, 1860, Martha Elizabeth Craddock, Northampton.

CHILDREN FROM THE WESTBROMWICH BRANCH ASSOCIATION.

TREASURER—Mrs. Jones. SECRETARY—Mrs. M. S. Lloyd.

- Jan. 12, 1854, Zillah Taylor, 8, Westbromwich.
 ... Mary Parkes, 8, Tipton.
 Jan. 15, 1855, Thomas Titterton, 8, Birmingham.
 Oct. 4, 1855, Cornelius Thomas Doyle, 10, Birmingham.
 ... George Johnson Page, 10, Coventry.
 ... Emma Williams, 10, Wolverhampton.
 Jan. 10, 1856, Elizabeth Hartley, 10, Tipton.
 Jan. 15, 1857, Anthony Hines, 11, Coventry.
 Sept. 5, 1857, John Evans, 9, Long Bennington, Lincolnshire.
 Sept. 7, 1857, Thomas Henry Cox, 10, Birmingham.
 Jan. 14, 1858, Simeon Taylor, 9, Tipton.
 May 4, 1858, Matthew Chapman, 10, Birmingham.
 Jan. 10, 1859, Thomas Rooney, 13, Bilston.
 ... Joseph Lemuel Green, 13, Tipton.
 Jan. 12, 1860, Thomas Kite, 11, Netherton, near Dudley.
 ... Charles Sparrow, 10, Coventry.





D. R. Hill, Architect.

FRONT ELEVATION
OF THE PROTESTANT DISSENTING CHARITY SCHOOL,
IN GRAHAM STREET, NEW-HALL HILL.
BIRMINGHAM,
ERECTED MDCCCXXIX.

PROTESTANT DISSENTING CHARITY SCHOOL.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE INSTITUTION.

THIS valuable Institution has just celebrated its First Centenary. It was established in the year 1760, and has been carried on, and is still supported, almost entirely by voluntary contributions. Its benevolent founders proposed to themselves to establish a "Working School for Poor Children," where as many poor children, from any locality and of any religious denomination, as its funds could provide for, should be boarded clothed, and educated. At first, both boys and girls were admitted: but in 1813 it was confined to girls, of whom the number has, for many years past, been about 35. The establishment is under the management of a matron who superintends the conduct of the "large family," and a governess whose time is occupied in school duties. Sewing and knitting are taken in to be done by the girls, who make all their own clothes, and perform the whole of the household work; no servant is kept, an assistant washerwoman being the only help that is ever employed; so that these "poor girls," beside being well instructed in school, are taught, as far as is possible in such an institution, the duties of domestic servants.

With reference to those highest and most important objects, moral and religious training, the endeavour is to instil virtuous and religious principles; and the children are taught those fundamental truths in which all Christians agree. They attend the religious services of the Old and New Meeting Houses, unless it be desired by the parents or patron of any child that she should attend some other place of worship; in which case, provision being made to the satisfaction of the committee that such attendance will be regular, the child is permitted to attend such other place of worship accordingly, and permission is also given for her to receive religious instruction from any minister of religion whom her parents or patron may choose.

The school is thus eminently adapted to supply the want which the venerable and noble President of the Association for the Advancement of Social Science has noticed as among the special wants of the age. In a speech delivered in Liverpool, and reported in the *Birmingham Journal* of November 7, 1857, Lord Brougham remarks.—“I only wish it were possible that I saw an immediate prospect of any kind of school for the benefit of persons of a humble rank, to be taught, not needlework or embroidery, or arts of that description—things useful enough in their way—but ordinary, common things; so as to qualify girls for being domestic servants. If, instead of teaching them embroidery, &c., they taught them those ordinary matters of cookery, washing, and domestic management, which would qualify them for domestic servants, they would obviate that universal complaint, both in town and country, the difficulty of obtaining domestic servants; and prevent that great source of immorality of young women in London and elsewhere, which Mr. Acton has so justly, and without the slightest exaggeration, described.”

Such is, and for more than a century has been, the very purpose of the Graham Street School—a purpose which has been carried out without the least regard to sectarian or party distinctions, or to the mere accident of locality, among either its subscribers or its beneficiaries. It will be for its subscribers and friends so to maintain and extend its benefits, that not

merely its existence may be more widely known, but its usefulness and efficiency be more powerfully felt than hitherto; in consideration of the eminently practical and benevolent objects at which it aims, and the liberal principles on which it has been always faithfully conducted.

As the expenses of carrying on an Institution of this nature are necessarily great, and the funds derived from voluntary contributions must ever be fluctuating, it is at all times necessary to provide for such contingencies by new subscriptions and donations, which will be most thankfully received by the treasurer or secretary, or any other member of the committee for the time being.

GENERAL MEETING, 1861.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Governors of the School, held at the School-house, in Graham-street, Birmingham, on Monday, the 28th of January, 1861, Rev. S. Bache, in the chair. The treasurer's accounts and the committee's report for the past year having been read, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted; with the exception of resolution 7, which was carried by a majority of 13 to 7.

1.—That the treasurer's accounts and the report of the committee now read, be received and adopted, and entered on the minutes.

2.—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the gentlemen who composed the committee during the past year, for their kind and efficient services.

3.—That the cordial and grateful thanks of this meeting be presented to the Rev. Samuel Bache, for his valuable services as secretary during the past year, and that he be requested to undertake the office for the ensuing year.

4.—That the best thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. W. G. Postans, for his valuable and energetic services as treasurer during the past year; and that he be respectfully requested to continue his services for the year ensuing.

5.—That the best thanks of this meeting are due to the visitors and caterers of the past year: to Dr. Russell, for his kindness in examining the health of the candidates for admission; and to those gentlemen who have audited the treasurer's accounts.

6.—That the best thanks of this meeting be presented to the ladies' committee, for their very valuable superintendence of the school during the past year, and

that they be empowered to fill up vacancies, and add to their numbers, as they may think desirable.

7.—That in order to extend the benefits of this charity to a greater number of the numerous candidates for admission, and also to ensure the constant presence of a greater number of girls capable of undertaking the work of the establishment, no child be admitted into the school who has not attained the age of ten years.

8.—That the best thanks of this meeting be presented to those gentlemen who have afforded their sanction and aid to the centenary fund, by consenting to become members of the committee appointed by the last annual meeting for carrying out this important object; and that, in particular, the active, persevering, and eminently successful exertions of the Treasurer and Mr. William Earl in raising this fund, be most cordially and gratefully acknowledged by this annual meeting; with the earnest hope that its amount may be yet further increased to £1,500 before they conclude their invaluable labours.

9.—That Mr. Thomas Thornwell be appointed collector for the ensuing year.

The reports of the scrutineers having been read from the chair, it was resolved:—

10.—That the reports of the scrutineers of the votes for the new committee, and for the candidates for admission into the school, now read, be received and adopted and entered on the minutes; and that the best thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Biggs and Mr. Earl for their kindness in preparing the same.

(Signed)

SAMUEL BACHE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE, JAN. 28, 1861.

Your committee have again the pleasure of presenting to you a satisfactory report of the state of the school. The number of children now in the school is 39, which is also the average number for the entire year, and is larger than any during the last five years, and an increase of two upon last year.

The treasurer's account shews a balance due to the bankers of £90 16s. 4d.; and this notwithstanding an increased subscription list: but the unusually wet season of 1860 caused a great advance in the cost of the necessaries of life, in which department of expenditure the treasurer's account shews an increase of £56; and an increase of £32 in expenditure for repairs, occasioned by the necessity of having the school-room painted, after a very long interval. It is therefore hoped that very little expenditure will be required for repairs during the

present year. The treasurer further reports a falling off of £21 in donations for the current expenses of the past year : but this was naturally to be expected in consideration of the great liberality with which the friends of the institution have contributed to the centenary fund. These three items, amounting to £109, are more than equal to the entire deficiency due to the bankers; and it is confidently hoped that by strict economy, and by the reduction of the price of provisions to their ordinary level, the debt thus unavoidably incurred may be entirely paid off during the ensuing year.

There has been an addition of 21 new subscribers to the school during the past year; and the subscription list is now larger, both in numbers and amount, than at any former period in its history. On the other hand, the committee have to lament the loss, from various causes, of ten of the old subscribers during the same period.

The school was inspected on Thursday, Feb. 16, 1860, by H. M. Inspector, William Scoltock, Esq., who presently afterwards transmitted to your committee the following very satisfactory report:—

“Shrewsbury, 24th March, 1860.

“Birmingham, Graham Street Charity Girl’s School. The reading is intelligent and intelligible; the dictation good. The children seem well acquainted with household matters. In fact, the school is conducted in a most judicious manner.

(Signed)

WILLIAM SCOLTOCK.”

Your committee have again to acknowledge with thankfulness the valuable services of Dr. Russell, in examining and reporting on the health of the children admitted into the school during the past year; and those of Mr. Joseph Redfern and Mr. W. R. Wills in discharging the office of caterers during the same period.

The visitors during the past year by monthly appointment have been the following gentlemen, in the order in which their names are set down, viz.—Mr. Robert Wright, Mr. John Bragg, Mr. Joseph Parkes, Mr. J. C. Stokes, Mr. E. D. Wilmot, Mr. William Greenway, Mr. C. H. Edwards, Mr. John Green, Mr. J. J. Heath, Mr. Henry Wiggin, and Mr. Edwin

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FROM JANUARY 26, 1860, TO
JANUARY 26, 1861.

INCOME.	£ s. d.	DISBURSEMENTS.	£ s. d.
Annual Subscriptions ..	437 1 6	Balance due to Treasurer ..	6 5 2
Collections after Sermons	84 4 3	Salaries	85 0 0
Dividend on Consols ..	3 0 0	Provisions. &c.	302 3 5
Interest from Corporation 22 10 0		Drapery, Shoes, &c. ..	103 3 2
Less Tax, &c.	0 16 0	Coals	39 10 2
	21 14 0	Brushes, Mats, &c. ..	7 3 8
Rent from Park-st. Propty. 30 0 0		Books, Printing, &c. ..	31 6 9
Ground Rent, Taxes, &c. 5 5 4		Insurance	1 16 0
	24 14 8	Dispensary	2 2 0
Interest on Mortgage ..	10 0 0	Gas and Water	13 14 0
Interest on the late Mr.)		Repairs, Painting, &c ..	47 7 0
T. Whitfield's Legacy } 4 0 0		Advertising	3 10 6
Less Tax	0 2 11	Washerwomen	8 6 3
	3 17 1	Sundries, as per Matron's Account	10 1 0
Donations	7 4 6	Ditto, as per Treasurer's Account	13 19 5
Payments by friends of children..	7 2 3	Commission to Collector	21 18 0
Rent for use of Rooms	1 1 0		£697 6 6
Work done by girls	2 10 11	Balance due to Bankers	£90 16 4
Sale of old Materials.. .. .	0 13 0		
Tea at annual meeting	3 7 0		
Advanced by Bankers	90 16 4		
	£697 6 6		

Examined and found correct, Jan. 18, 1861,

JOSEPH FOXALL,
CLARKSON OSLER.

DONATIONS, 1860.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Acts xxvii. chapter, 24 verse	.. 5 0 0	J. N. .. .. .	.. 1 1 0
A Friend .. .. .	.. 0 2 6	Mr. Thomas Thornwell..	.. 1 1 0

DONATIONS TO THE CENTENARY FUND.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Mrs. Kentish .. .. .	.. 100 0 0	A Friend, per Mr. Earl ..	.. 20 0 0
Archibald Kenrick, Esq.	.. 100 0 0	Mr. I. R. Mott .. .. .	.. 20 0 0
Thomas Phillips, Esq. ..	.. 30 0 0	Mr. W. J. Beale .. .. .	.. 20 0 0
Mr. J. F. Lee, Kinfare ..	.. 30 0 0	Mr. Clarkson Osler .. ..	.. 10 10 0
Mr. Thomas Gladstone ..	.. 30 0 0	William Middlemore, Esq.	.. 10 0 0
Abraham Dixon, Esq. ..	.. 25 0 0	Mr. Brooke Smith .. ..	.. 10 0 0
James Hunt, Esq. .. .. .	.. 25 0 0	Mr. Edward Ridge .. ..	.. 10 0 0
Mr. William Hawkes .. ..	.. 25 0 0	Mr. Samuel Brown .. ..	.. 10 0 0
Mr. W. G. Postans .. .. .	.. 25 0 0	Mr. Charles Clifford ..	.. 10 0 0
Mrs. Harrold .. .. .	.. 25 0 0	Mr. Henry Wiggin .. ..	.. 10 0 0
Mr. A. Follett Osler .. ..	.. 25 0 0	Mr. Samuel Smith .. ..	.. 10 0 0
Mr. Abel Peyton .. .. .	.. 25 0 0	Mr J. H. Nettlefold ..	.. 10 0 0
Mr. F. S. Bolton .. .. .	.. 25 0 0	Robert Martineau, Esq.	.. 10 0 0
Mr. W. H. Brown .. .. .	.. 25 0 0	Mr. D. W. Crompton ..	.. 10 0 0
Mr. Timothy Kenrick.. ..	.. 25 0 0	Samuel Thornton, Esq..	.. 10 0 0
Thomas Lloyd, Esq. .. ..	.. 25 0 0	Brooke Evans, Esq. .. ..	.. 10 0 0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mr. C. H. Adams ..	10	0	0	Miss A. Whitfield, Leamington ..	5	0	0
James Yates, Esq., London ..	10	0	0	Mr. William Greenway ..	5	0	0
Mrs. Scott, Stourbridge ..	10	0	0	Mr. H. W. Tyndall ..	3	3	0
Mrs. Wills ..	10	0	0	Mr. Patrick Thompson ..	3	3	0
Mr. Thomas Short, jun. ..	10	0	0	Mr. Samuel Booth ..	3	3	0
Mark Philips, Esq., Snitterfield ..	10	0	0	Richard Greaves, Esq., Warwick ..	3	3	0
James Lloyd, Esq. ..	10	0	0	Mr. Thomas Tyndall ..	3	3	0
Miss Hoole, London ..	10	0	0	Mr. C. W. S. Deakin ..	3	3	0
Messrs. A. S. and J. H. Clark, } Adelaide ..	10	0	0	A Lady, per Mr. Earl ..	3	0	0
Mr. W. S. Harding ..	10	0	0	Miss Greaves ..	3	0	0
Miss A. E. Pagett, Leicester ..	5	5	0	Mr. Thomas Prime, junior ..	2	10	0
Mrs. Lloyd, Moseley ..	5	5	0	Mr. William Hollins ..	2	2	0
Mr. C. H. Edwards ..	5	5	0	Mr. C. T. Shaw ..	2	2	0
Mr. Joseph Redfern ..	5	5	0	Mr. William Rolason ..	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Prime ..	5	5	0	Mr. Edmund Wright ..	2	2	0
Mr. Arthur Ryland ..	5	5	0	Mrs. Joseph Lane ..	2	2	0
Mr. Joseph Foxall ..	5	5	0	Mr. Thomas Short ..	2	2	0
Mr. John Webster ..	5	5	0	Messrs. T. and J. Bragg ..	2	2	0
Mr. Ambrose Biggs ..	5	5	0	Mr. Thomas Thornwell ..	2	2	0
Mr. John Cornforth ..	5	5	0	Mr. J. J. Heath ..	2	2	0
Mr. John Hinks ..	5	5	0	Mrs. Crompton ..	2	2	0
Unitarian Brotherly Society ..	5	5	0	Mr. Henry Winnall ..	2	2	0
Mr. William Hndson, Shrewsbury ..	5	5	0	Mr. James Hinks ..	2	2	0
Mr. John Betts ..	5	0	0	Mr. Joseph Scott ..	2	2	0
Mr. Samuel Tonks ..	5	0	0	Mr. Louis Keller ..	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Warden ..	5	0	0	Mr. John Cresawell ..	2	2	0
Mrs. Thomas Warden ..	5	0	0	Mr. John Oakes ..	2	2	0
Mr. Henry Holland ..	5	0	0	Mr. William Aston ..	2	2	0
Mr. William Earl ..	5	0	0	Mr. William Rea ..	2	2	0
Mr. Samuel Whitfield ..	5	0	0	Mr. Matthias Green ..	2	2	0
Mr. J. C. Wynn ..	5	0	0	Mr. W. J. Scott ..	2	2	0
Mr. W. R. Wills ..	5	0	0	Mr. Joseph Parkes ..	2	2	0
Mr. J. S. Keep ..	5	0	0	Mr. John Stokes ..	2	2	0
Mr. J. F. Empson ..	5	0	0	Mr. J. W. Hornblower ..	2	2	0
Mr. William Kenrick ..	5	0	0	Mr. Henry Smith ..	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Fearn ..	5	0	0	Mr. James Horton ..	2	2	0
Mr. M. S. Topham ..	5	0	0	Mr. Jacob Boys, Brighton ..	2	2	0
Miss E. F. Lee, Kinfare ..	5	0	0	Mr. Thomas Weston ..	2	2	0
Mr. E. D. Wilmot ..	5	0	0	Mr. Richard Turley ..	2	2	0
Mr. Samuel Messenger ..	5	0	0	Mr. Samuel Bissell ..	2	2	0
Mr. Harry Heaton ..	5	0	0	Mr. Edward Martin ..	2	0	0
Mr. William Shaw ..	5	0	0	Mr. William Ryland ..	2	0	0
Mrs. Charles Talbot ..	5	0	0	Mrs. Hipkiss ..	2	0	0
Mr. James Stevens ..	5	0	0	Mrs. Timothy Smith ..	2	0	0
Miss Lawrence ..	5	0	0	Mr. R. L. Grew ..	1	1	0
Miss Sarah Lawrence ..	5	0	0	Mr. John Pickering ..	1	1	0
Mr. John Francis ..	5	0	0	Mr. Amos Taylor ..	1	1	0
Mr. William Barlow ..	5	0	0	Mr. James P. Foster ..	1	1	0
Mr. Rowland, Neath ..	5	0	0	Mr. Joseph P. Foster ..	1	1	0
M. W. K., per Mr. Earl ..	5	0	0	Mr. Joseph Bromage ..	1	1	0
Mrs. Beasley ..	5	0	0	Mr. Clemeut Gibbs ..	1	1	0
Mr. James Cobley ..	5	0	0	James Johnson, M.B. ..	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Cox ..	5	0	0	Mr. Benjamin Stych ..	1	1	0
Mr. John Collyer ..	5	0	0	Mr. Edward Suckling ..	1	1	0
John Watson, Esq., London ..	5	0	0	Mr. G. J. Johnson ..	1	1	0
Miss Yates, Liverpool ..	5	0	0	Mr. Thomas Walker ..	1	1	0
Mr. John Goode, junior ..	5	0	0	Mr. John Coppock ..	1	1	0
				Mr. Charles Flavel ..	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Mr. J. Briscall	..	1	1	0	Mr Charles Haywood	..	1	1	0
Mr. T. R. Jackson	..	1	1	0	Mr. John Whitworth	..	1	1	0
Mr. Samuel Mills	..	1	1	0	Mr. E. C. Osborne	..	1	1	0
Mr. T. S. Copner	..	1	1	0	Mr. S. A. Carpenter	..	1	1	0
Mr. D. B. Grove	..	1	1	0	Mr. John Kemble	..	1	1	0
Mr. George Barlow	..	1	1	0	Old Meeting Teachers' Society	..	1	1	0
Mr. John Clarke	..	1	1	0	Mr. Richard Clarke	..	1	1	0
Mr. William Sutton	..	1	1	0	Mr. Samuel Cox, King's Heath	..	1	0	0
Mr. Joseph Warden	..	1	1	0	A Friend, per Mr. A. Taylor	..	1	0	0
Mr. John Poultney	..	1	1	0	Miss Kenrick	..	1	0	0
Mr. William Hiron	..	1	1	0	Miss Bowman, Shrewsbury	..	1	0	0
Mr. John Phillips	..	1	1	0	Misses Eaton, Shrewsbury	..	1	0	0
Mr. Thomas Perkins	..	1	1	0	A Lady, per Mr. C. W. S. Deakin	..	0	10	0
Mr. William Grove	..	1	1	0	Mr. William Batt	..	0	10	0
Mr. George Hull	..	1	1	0	Mr. J. Bradbury	..	0	10	0
Mr. John Hilliard	..	1	1	0	A Friend, per Mr. A. Taylor	..	0	10	0
Mr. Josiah Green	..	1	1	0	Mr. John Aspinall	..	0	5	0
Mr. Daniel Baker	..	1	1	0	A. R.	..	0	2	6
Mr. William Kimberley	..	1	1	0					

 COMMITTEE FOR 1861.

Rev. Samuel Bache, Secretary.
 Rev. Charles Clarke,
 Charles Clifford,
 William Earl
 C. H. Edwards,
 Joseph Foxall,
 Matthias Green,
 Isaac Robert Mott,
 T. Clarkson Osler,

William George Postans, Treasurer,
 Thomas Prime,
 Joseph Redfern,
 Edward Ridge,
 Brooke Smith,
 H. W. Tyndall,
 Thomas Warden,
 W. R. Wills.

 CANDIDATES TO BE ADMITTED INTO THE SCHOOL.

Jane Stonehall, nominated by Miss Phipson, Westbourne.
 Emily Spragg, nominated by Mr. Henry Wiggin.
 Clara Rosina Westbury, nominated by Mr. Thomas Walker, Oxford-street.
 Maria Toy, nominated by Mr. John Stokes.
 Mary Jane Knott, nominated by Mrs. Crompton
 Catharine Maria Britton, nominated by Abraham Dixon, Esq.
 Helen Maria Rock, nominated by Mr. Henry Winnall.
 Eliza Phesie, nominated by Miss Maria R. Evans.

(Signed)

 THOMAS BIGGS, }
 WILLIAM EARL, } Scrutineers.

Jan. 25th, 1861.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS, 1861.

The Annual Subscriptions are, according to the Rules of the Institution, considered to be due on the 1st of February, in advance. If any error be found in the following List, it will be corrected on being made known to the Collector, Mr. T. Thornwell, Albion-street. Additional names will be thankfully received by any Member of the Committee. The Treasurer requests information when any alteration of address takes place.

* DENOTES A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Adames Charles H., Summer-row...	1	1	0	Blakeway T. W., Chad-road ...	1	1	0
Allcock W. P. Union-street ...	1	1	0	Blunt G. V., Newhall-hill ...	1	1	0
Alston W. C., Esq., Elmdon-hall...	1	1	0	Bolton Francis, Broad-street ...	2	2	0
Aspinall John, Freeman-street ...	1	1	0	Booth James, K. Edward's-rd., dd.	2	2	0
Aspinall Thomas, Water Orton ...	1	1	0	Booth Samuel, K. Edward's-road...	1	1	0
Aston William, Princep-street ...	1	1	0	Bradbury Joseph, Sherbourn-street	1	1	0
Aston's Thomas, Workpeople ...	2	2	0	Bragg T. and J., Vittoria-street ...	1	1	0
Aston William, jun., Regent-place	1	1	0	Bromage Joseph, Warstone-road...	1	1	0
Aston Thomas, Regent-place ...	1	1	0	Brown S., Cregoe-street, Bath-row	1	1	0
Avery W. and T., Digbeth ...	1	1	0	Brown Mrs. S., ditto ...	1	1	0
Awins Thomas, Worcester Wharf...	1	1	0	Brown Herbert, ditto ...	1	1	0
*Backe Rev. S., Frederick-street, Edgbaston	1	1	0	Brown W. H., Hagley-road ...	1	1	0
Baker Alfred, Hagley-road... ..	1	1	0	Cadbury Miss A., Calthorpe-street	1	1	0
Baker Daniel, James-street ...	1	1	0	Caddick E., Leaddon Ct., Bromyard	1	1	0
Bagnall John, Frederick-st., Har- per's Hil	1	1	0	Caddick Mrs., ditto	1	1	0
Baldwin James, Morville-street ...	1	1	0	Caddick Edward, Westbromwich...	1	1	0
Baldwin Joseph, ditto	1	1	0	Carpenter Miss H., Harborne-road	1	1	0
Baldwin James, Frederick-street, Harper's-hill	1	1	0	Carpenter S., Upper Temple-street	1	1	0
Banister John, Hockley-hill ...	1	1	0	Carter Bonham W., Portsmouth ...	1	1	0
Banister Benjamin, Bagot-street ...	1	1	0	Chamberlain Joseph, Broad-street	1	1	0
Barlow William, Waterloo-street...	1	1	0	Chirm J. R., Albion-street ...	1	1	0
Barnett Alfred, Worcester-street...	0	10	6	Charlton Henry, Carpenter-road ...	1	1	0
Batt William, Upper Priory, decsd	1	1	0	*Clarke Rev. C., Bristol-rd., Edgn.	1	1	0
Batt Mrs., ditto	1	1	0	Clarke Richard, Temple-street ...	1	1	0
Beale James, Wheeley's-road ...	1	1	0	Clark Mrs. F., Adelaide	2	2	0
Beale Mrs. W., Sparkbrook ...	2	2	0	Clark A. Sidney, ditto	1	1	0
Beale S., Esq. M.P., Russel-sq., Ln.	1	1	0	Clark J. Howard, ditto	1	1	0
Beale W. J., Waterloo-street ...	2	2	0	*Clifford Charles, Fazely-st. Mills	2	2	0
Beasley Mrs., Monument-lane ...	1	1	0	Colley James, Great Charles-street	2	2	0
Bellis John, High-street ...	1	1	0	Colmore T., jun., Yardley	1	1	0
Benson John, Newhall-street ...	1	1	0	Colmore Mrs. T., ditto	1	1	0
Best Charles, Newhall-street ...	1	1	0	Collyer J. Wheeley's-rd., Edgbstn.	1	1	0
Betts John, Fred.-st., Harper's.hill	1	1	0	Corns George, Bristol-rd.	1	1	0
Bevan Mrs., Francis-st., Edgbaston	1	1	0	Copner T. S., New-street	1	1	0
Biggs Thomas, Bristol-road ...	1	1	0	Coppock John, Edmund-street ...	1	1	0
Biggs Ambrose, Smallbrook-street	1	1	0	Corbett Joseph, Paradise-street ...	1	1	0
Birch Mrs., Bread-street	1	1	0	Cornforth John, Berkley-st. Mills...	1	1	0
Bissell Brothers, Old Wharf ...	1	1	0	Cottrell J and J. S., Faseley-st. ...	1	1	0
Blakemore Mrs., Beaufort-road, Edgbaston	1	1	0	Coulson John, Ludgate-hill ...	1	1	0
				Cox Thomas, Broad-street	1	1	0
				Cresswell J., Islington	1	1	0
				Crompton Mrs., Harborne-road ...	1	1	0
				Crompton D. W., Temple-row ...	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Crook James, Barr-street West ...	1	1	0	Grew Richard Lee, High-street ...	1	1	0
Crowley Thomas, Hagley-road ...	1	1	0	Grove D. B., Ladywood-lane ...	1	1	0
Cutler Ald. J. H., Newtown-row...	1	1	0	Guest James, Bull-street ...	1	1	0
Dain Christopher, Southampton ...	1	1	0	Gwyther E. J., Harborne-road ...	1	1	0
Deakin C. W., Regent-place ...	1	1	0	Hallam Charles, Bristol-street ...	1	1	0
Denston J., Masshouse-lane ...	1	1	0	Harding W., Copeley, Erdington...	1	1	0
Dipple Charles, Gt. Hampton-row	1	1	0	Harding W. S. Waterloo-street ...	1	1	0
Dixon A., Esq., Birches Green ...	2	2	0	Harding Mrs. W. S., ditto ...	1	1	0
*Earl William, Bristol-road ...	1	1	0	Harris J., George-st., Handsworth	1	1	0
Earl Miss, ditto ...	1	1	0	Harrison Joseph, Union-street ...	1	1	0
Edge Charles, Bennett's-hill ...	1	1	0	Harrold Mrs., Church-rd., Edgbstn	3	3	0
Edmunds Henry, Midland Bank ...	1	1	0	Hawkes Henry, Temple-street ...	1	1	0
*Edwards C. H. Heathfield-place, Handsworth ...	1	1	0	Hawkes William, Broad-street ...	2	2	0
Edwards Mrs. C. H....	1	1	0	Hawkes Miss, Vicarage-road ...	1	1	0
Edwards James, Parade ...	1	1	0	Hawkes Miss H., ditto ...	1	1	0
Empson J. F., Great Charles-street	2	2	0	Haywood J. Barker-st., Hndswrth.	1	1	0
English T. R. M., Colmore-row ...	1	1	0	Harrison H. K., Stourbridge ...	1	1	0
Evans Brooke, Mariemont, Edgbstn	2	2	0	Heath J. J., Great Charles-street...	1	1	0
Evans Douglas, ditto ...	2	2	0	Heaton Harry, Shadwell-street ...	1	1	0
Evans Miss S. D., ditto ...	1	1	0	Hill Thomas, Vittoria-street ...	1	1	0
Evans Miss M. R., ditto, deceased	1	1	0	Hilliard and Thomason's Work- people ...	3	3	0
Fearon Miss, New Bridge-street ...	1	1	0	Hilliard J., Spencer-street...	1	1	0
Fearn Thomas, Vittoria-street ...	1	1	0	Hinks John, Buckingham-street ...	2	2	0
Fiddian C., Florence Villa, Edgbns.	1	1	0	Hinks J. Great Hampton-street ...	1	1	0
Fiddian C., jun., Great Brook-st...	1	1	0	Hinks Joseph, George-street ...	1	1	0
Fiddian William, Calthorpe-street	1	1	0	Hipkiss C., Bradford-st., deceased.	1	1	0
Finch Miss C., Hagley-road ...	1	1	0	Hirons W., Vyse-street ...	1	1	0
Foster J. P., Holt-street ...	2	2	0	Hoerner M. U., Charlotte-street ...	1	1	0
Foster Joseph, ditto ...	1	1	0	Holland Henry, Darwin-street ...	1	1	0
*Foxall Joseph, Hall-rd., Hndswb.	1	1	0	Hollins W., Bristol-road ...	1	1	0
Foxall G., Thavies Inn, London ...	1	1	0	Hollins Peter, Great Hampton-st...	1	1	0
Foxall Miss H., Handsworth ...	1	1	0	Hornblower Joseph, Colmore-row	1	11	6
Francis J., Frederick-st., Edgbstn.	1	1	0	Horton James, Handsworth ...	1	1	0
Garland James, Lionel-street ...	1	1	0	Hudson William, Shrewsbury ...	1	1	0
Gargory James, Bull-street ...	1	1	0	Hull George, Smallbrook-street ...	1	1	0
Gibbs Clement, Temple-street ...	1	1	0	Hunt S., Rookery, Handsworth ...	1	1	0
Gibson William, Bennett's-hill ...	2	2	0	Hunt Mrs. Harry, Calthorpe-fields	1	1	0
Gibson Miss, the Vinery, Bristol-rd	1	1	0	Hunt James, Esq., Edgbaston ...	2	2	0
Gillott Joseph, Graham-street ...	1	1	0	Hutton William, Ward End Hall...	1	1	0
Gladstone, T., Church-rd, Edgbstn	2	2	0	Jackson T. R., Easy-row ...	1	1	0
Gladstone Mrs., ditto ...	1	1	0	James T. S., Waterloo-street ...	1	1	0
Goode John, Regent-place...	2	2	0	James William, Esq., ditto ...	1	1	0
Goode B., St. Paul's-square ...	1	1	0	Jeff John, Colmore-row ...	1	1	0
Gough William, Parade ...	1	1	0	Johnston T., Warstone-lane ...	1	1	0
Gough R. and J., Caroline-street...	1	1	0	Johnson G. J., Little Charles-st...	1	1	0
Gray Frederick, Berkley-street ...	1	1	0	Jones S., Colmore-row ...	1	1	0
*Green Matthias, Easy-row ...	1	1	0	Jukes Mrs., Harborne-road ...	1	1	0
Green John, ditto ...	1	1	0	Jutson Henry, Liverpool-street ...	2	2	0
Green Mrs. J., ditto...	1	1	0	Kellett M. W., Nelson-street ...	1	1	0
Green Miss, ditto ...	1	1	0	Keller L., St. Paul's-square ...	1	1	0
Green Josiah, Helena-street ...	1	1	0	Kemble J., Warstone-lane...	1	1	0
Green Thomas, Princep-street ...	1	1	0	Kenrick Miss, Highfield-road ...	1	1	0
Greenway William, Loveday-street	2	2	0	Kenrick A., Esq., Berrow Court, Edgbaston ...	6	6	0
Greves R., Inkford ...	1	1	0	Kenrick Mrs. A., ditto ...	1	1	0
Greves Miss, King's Heath ...	1	1	0	Kenrick W., ditto ...	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Kenrick Mrs. S., Highfield-road ...	1	1	0	Osborne E. C., Bennett's Hill ...	1	1	0
Kenrick T., Maple-bank, Edgbaston	2	2	0	Osler A. Follett, Broad-street, j ...	1	1	0
Kenrick J. A., Edgbaston... ..	1	1	0	Osler Mrs. A. F., ditto	1	1	0
Kentish Rev. John, deceased ...	2	2	0	*Osler Clarkson, Broad-street ...	1	1	0
Kentish Mrs., Ampton-road ...	4	4	0	Osler Mrs. C., ditto	1	1	0
Keep J. S., West Pool, Edgbaston.	1	1	0	Paget Miss A. E., Birstall Lawn, Leicester	1	1	0
Kimberley William, Waterloo-st....	1	1	0	Pargeter Miss, Foxcote, Stourbridge	5	0	0
Kitching George, Hall-road, Hands- worth	1	1	0	Parkes J., Lionel-street	1	1	0
Knight W. F., Borough Asylum ...	1	1	0	Pemberton T., jun., Livery-street..	1	1	0
Lane Mrs., Clifton Villa, Bristol-rd.	1	1	0	Perkins T., Special-street	1	1	0
Lawrence J. T., Esq., Balsall Heath	1	1	0	Peyton A., Church-rd., Edgbaston.	2	2	0
Lawrence Miss, Balsall Heath ...	1	1	0	Peyton E., High-street, Bordesley.	1	1	0
Lawrence Miss S., Balsall Heath ...	1	1	0	Peyton R. jun., Church-rd., Edg- boston	1	1	0
Lee W. H., Westbourne-road, deceased	1	1	0	Peyton R., Union-street	1	1	0
Lee J. F., Kinfare, nr. Stourbridge	2	2	0	Phillips T., Esq., Wellington-road.	2	2	0
Lee Miss E., Kinfare, Stourbridge	1	1	0	Phillips Miss, Wellington-road ...	1	1	0
Lee Miss Jemima, Weatheroak Cot- tage, Alvechurch	1	1	0	Phillips John, Bristol-road... ..	1	1	0
Lee Miss Rebecca, Boston, U.S. ...	2	2	0	Phillips and Pimm, Newhall-street	1	1	0
Lloyd James, Esq., Showell-green, Sparkbrook... ..	1	1	0	Phipson Mrs., Westbourne-road ...	2	2	0
Lloyd T., Esq., Spark Hill House..	1	1	0	Phipson Miss, ditto	1	1	0
Lloyd Rev. Rees, Belper	1	1	0	*Postans W. G., Lionel-st. (Trsr.)..	2	2	0
Lloyd Thomas, Noel-road, Monu- ment-lane	1	1	0	Postans Mrs., George-street, Edg- boston	1	1	0
Lloyd Mrs. Thomas, ditto... ..	1	1	0	Poultney J., William-street	1	1	0
Lloyd Martin, Lee-bank	1	1	0	*Prime T., Northwood-street	1	1	0
Lloyd John, ditto	1	1	0	Prime Mrs., ditto	1	1	0
Lloyd Miss, ditto	1	1	0	Prime T., jun., ditto	1	1	0
Lloyd Miss Jane W. ditto	1	1	0	Prime Mrs. T., jun., ditto... ..	1	1	0
Lloyd Mrs., Wake-green, Moseley.	1	1	0	Ratcliff Sir J., Church-road.. ..	1	1	0
Lucas S. W., Esq., Hagley-road ...	1	1	0	Rea W., St. Paul's-square	1	1	0
Lucy W., Esq., Hagley-road	1	1	0	Rea John, Bath-row	1	1	0
Luckcock Mrs., Oak Hill, Edgbaston	1	1	0	*Redfern J., High-street	1	1	0
Litchfield S., Lancaster-street ...	1	1	0	*Ridge E., George-street, St. Paul's	1	1	0
Lawden Caleb, Constitution Hill...	1	1	0	Roberts Mrs., Harborne	1	1	0
Lingham G. C., Birchfield	1	1	0	Roberts J. S., Summer-row.. ..	2	2	0
Manton H., Great Charles-street ...	1	1	0	Robottom A., Gloucester-terrace, Coventry-road	1	1	0
Mason Josiah, Newhall-street ...	1	1	0	Robottom Miss, Coventry-road ...	1	1	0
Martineau R., Esq., Hill-street ...	2	2	0	Rolason W., Vyse-street	1	1	0
Martin E., Grey-place, Bristol-road	2	2	0	Rowley C., Newhall-street... ..	1	1	0
Mason J. O., Esq., Crescent	1	1	0	Russell J., M.D., Newhall-street...	1	1	0
Messenger S., Broad-street... ..	1	1	0	Russell Miss L., Kenilworth	2	2	0
Middlemore W., Holloway-head ...	2	2	0	Russell Mrs. T., Chad-road.. ..	1	1	0
Mills S., Augusta-street	1	1	0	Ryland Mrs., Barford Hill, Warwick	2	2	0
*Mott I. R., Brook-st., St. Paul's..	2	2	0	Ryland A., Esq., Mayor, Calthorpe- street.. ..	1	1	0
Nettleford J. H., Broad-street ...	1	1	0	Ryland W., Monument-ln., Noel-rd.	1	1	0
Newey Isaac, New-street	1	1	0	Ryland T. H., Monument-lane ...	1	1	0
Nicklin Joseph, Icknield-terrace...	1	1	0	Ryland Miss E., Harborne-road ...	0	10	6
Norman G., Northampton-street ..	1	1	0	Scholefield W., Esq., M.P., Minories	2	2	0
Oakes John, Exeter-row	1	1	0	Scott Mrs., Stourbridge	1	1	0
Oakes William, ditto	1	1	0	Scett J., Mount-street	1	1	0
Old Meeting Teachers' Social Society	1	1	0	Scott W. J., Waterloo-street ...	1	1	0
Old Union Mill Company, Holt-st.	1	1	0	Seager Mr., Millbank, Westminster	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Shaw C., Esq., Greenfield House ...	1	1	0	Topham M., St. Paul's-square ...	1	1	0
Shaw W., Park-street ...	1	1	0	Torr Jesse, Richard-street ...	1	1	0
Shaw C. T., Vyse-street ...	1	1	0	Townley Edward, Bull-street ...	1	1	0
Short T., Snowhill Wharf ...	1	1	0	Traies Mrs., Monument-lane ...	1	1	0
Short T., jun., Great Charles-street	1	1	0	Turley Richard, Hospital-street ...	1	1	0
Simmons G., St. Paul's-square ...	1	1	0	Twamley Miss, Highfield ...	1	1	0
Simpson Mrs., Horsham ...	1	1	0	Tyndall T., Vicarage-rd., Edgbaston	1	1	0
Smart Mrs. ...	1	1	0	*Tyndall H. W., Little Charles-st..	1	1	0
Smith Mrs. T., Harborne-road ...	2	2	0	Udal and Co., Bromsgrove.street...	1	1	0
Smith H., Esq., Bartholomew-st...	2	2	0	Walker Thomas, Church-street ...	1	1	0
Smith Samuel, Moseley-street ...	1	1	0	Walker Thomas, Oxford-street ...	1	1	0
*Smith Brooke, Hill-street...	3	3	0	*Warden T., Edgbaston-street ...	2	2	0
Smith Henry, Temple-row ...	1	1	0	Warden J., Jamaica-row ...	1	1	0
Smith George, Calthorpe-street ...	1	1	0	Warden Mrs. W. M., Westbourne-rd.	1	1	0
Solomon George, Constitution Hill	1	1	0	Ward W. F., Gough-street ...	1	1	0
Stevens J., the Larches, Wylde-grn.	1	1	0	Webster John, High-street..	2	2	0
Stokes John, Old Wharf ...	1	1	0	Wells G., Buckingham-street ...	1	1	0
Stokes J. C., Caroline-street ...	1	1	0	Weston T., Temple-row ...	1	1	0
Stych B., Oozels-street ...	1	1	0	Whitfield S., Oxford-street...	1	1	0
Sturge Charles, Broad-street ...	1	1	0	Whitfield Miss M., Plough-and- Harrow-road ...	1	1	0
Suckling E., Smallbrook-street ...	1	1	0	Whitfield J., Charlotte-street ...	1	1	0
Sutton W., Bristol-road ...	1	1	0	Whitworth J., Bradford-street ...	1	1	0
Sutton W. S., Colmore-row..	1	1	0	Wiggin H., George-st., St. Paul's...	2	2	0
Talbot Mrs. C., Harborne-road ...	2	2	0	Wilding John, Augusta-street ...	1	1	0
Taylor A., Villa-st., Handsworth...	1	1	0	Wilmot E. D., Key Hill ...	2	2	0
Taylor W., Highfield, deceased ...	1	1	0	Wills William, Esq., deceased ...	2	2	0
Taylor W., Great Hampton-street .	1	1	0	*Wills W. Ridout, Waterloo-street	1	1	0
Taylor W., Constitution Hill ...	1	1	0	Wilson J., Great Charles-street ...	1	1	0
Thomason J., Spencer-street ...	1	1	0	Winnall Henry, High-street ...	1	1	0
Thomason P. New-street ...	1	1	0	Withering Mrs., Wick House ...	2	2	0
Thornton S., Esq., Moseley-road ...	1	1	0	Wright Miss H., Vicarage-road ...	1	1	0
Thornton Mrs. S., ditto, deceased..	1	1	0	Wright Edmund, Vauxhall-road ...	1	1	0
Thornwell T., Albion-street ...	1	1	0	Wright R., Temple-row West ...	1	1	0
Tongue J., Warstone-lane ...	1	1	0	Wynn J. C., Suffolk-street ...	1	1	0
Tonks S., Harford-street ...	1	1	0				

PRIVILEGES OF SUBSCRIBERS AND DONORS.

1.—Every subscriber, having paid his subscription, may, in the month of October every year, nominate a child for election into this school, subject to condition of health and age which are specified in the rules. (Rules 9 and 13.)

2.—Every subscriber, having paid his subscription, has one vote, at the election of children in the month of January every year, for each guinea subscribed. (Rules 5 and 10.)

3.—Every subscriber of one guinea and upwards has the privilege of putting a child into the school at any time, subject to the discretion of the committee, on the following terms, viz., by the payment of

£50 for a child 10 years of age and under 11.

£40 for a child 11 years of age and under 12. (Rule 2,)

4.—The personal representative of any person bequeathing to this charity £100 has the privilege of putting a child into the school at any time, subject to the discretion of the committee. (Rule 3.)

Knitting and plain sewing required for the employment of the girls. The charges for work done—moderate.

The school is open for public inspection every Thursday, from eleven o'clock till one; when the friends of the school are invited to visit it.

ELECTIONS.

All requisite information regarding the elections may be obtained at the school-house from the matron; and during the month of October in every year, the matron will, on application, supply printed forms which are required for the nomination of children, which forms must be returned on or before the 31st day of the same month.

Voting papers will be issued as heretofore every January, with the circular announcing the annual meeting.

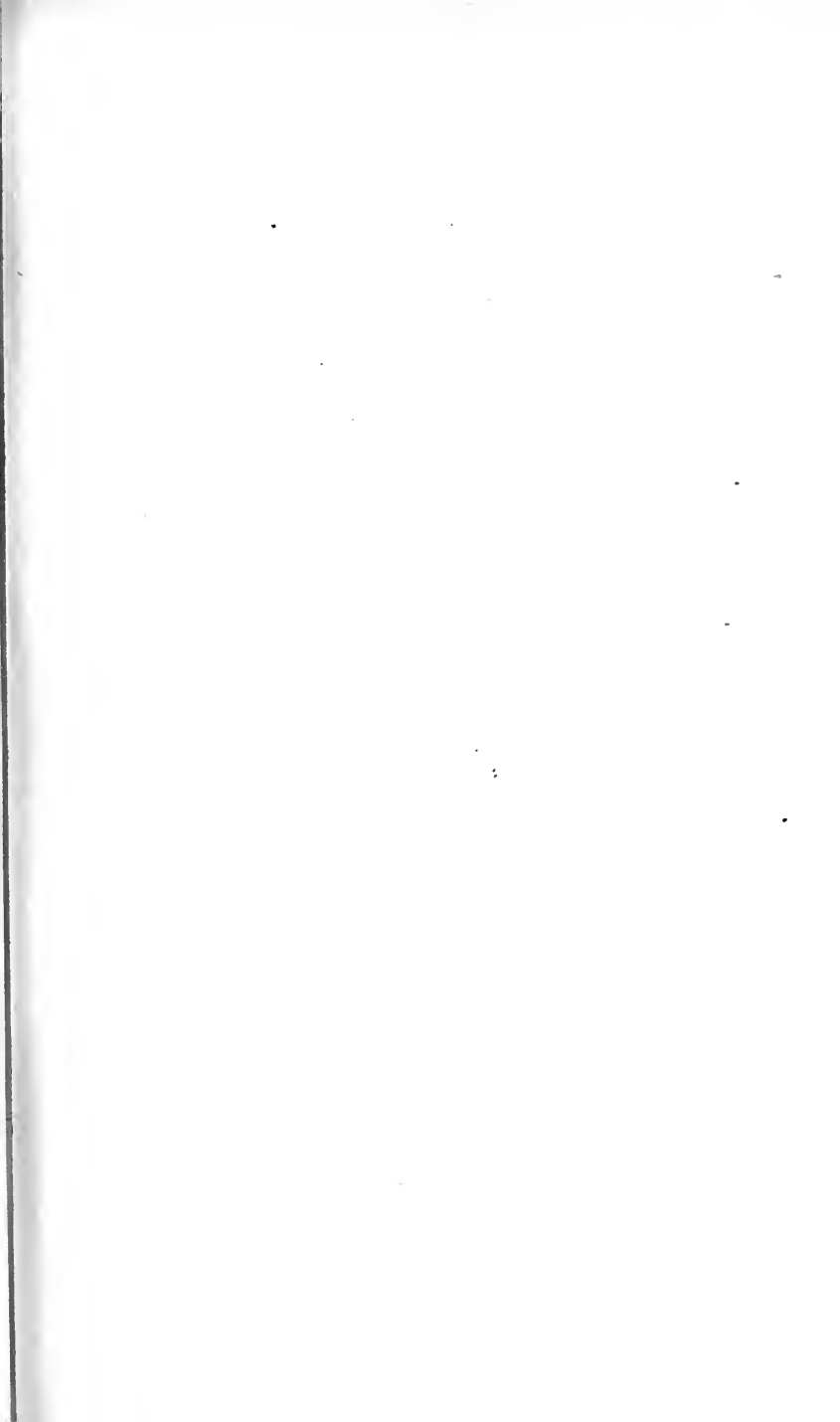
TABLE OF DONATIONS AND LEGACIES, SINCE 1762.

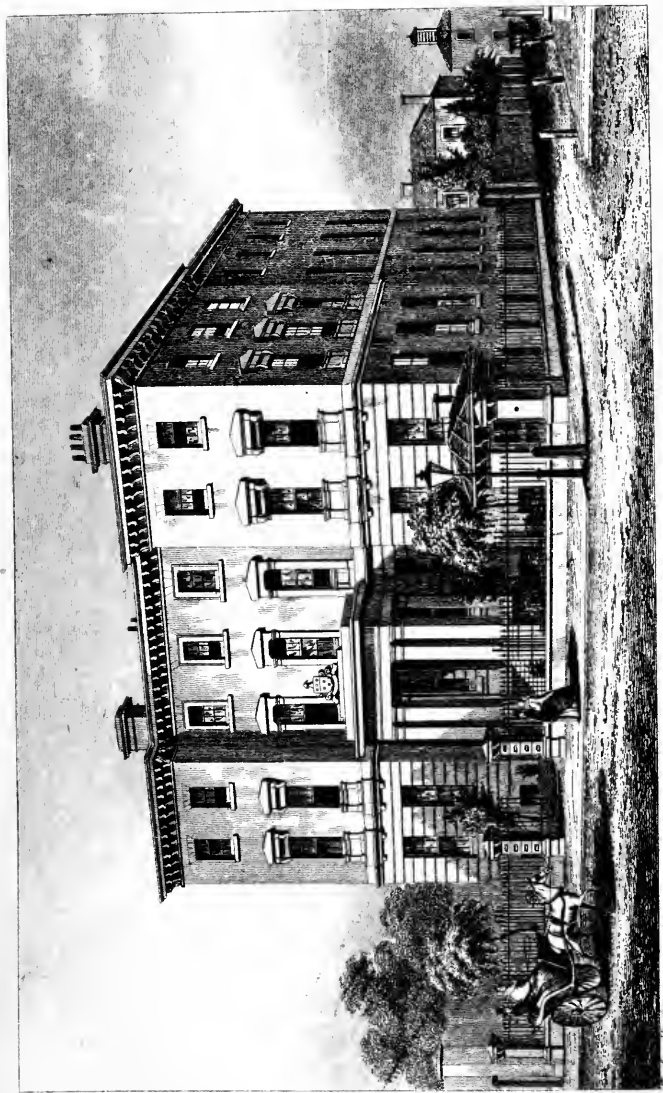
		Donations. Legacies.				Donations. Legacies.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1762 to 1790.							
Anonymous	..	1	0 0	Anonymous	..	3	5 6
Ditto	..	2	5 9	Ditto	..	2	2 0
Ditto	..	1	11 6	Ditto	..	5	18 0
Ditto	..	2	8 9	George Davies	..		100 0 0
Ditto	..	1	6 3	Samuel Ray	..		100 0 0
Ditto	..	1	11 6	Samuel Pemberton	..		30 0 0
Ditto	..	0	15 9	Anonymous	..	5	7 6
Ditto, per Ths. Bedford	21	0	0	Mary Addyes	..		500 0 0
Matthew Boulton	.	5	5 0	Robert Moore	..		20 0 0
Anonymous	..	1	1 0	Anonymous	..	10	12 0
Ditto	..	1	1 0	Ditto	..	4	14 6
Ditto, per Thos. Bedford	1	1	0	Mary Broadhurst	..		20 0 0
Ditto, ditto	.	15	15 0	Mr. Taylor, Lichfield	..	10	0 0
Ditto, ditto	.	1	1 0	Miss Baylis	..		500 0 0
Ditto, ditto	.	2	12 6	Anonymous	..	11	11 0
James Baker	..		100 0 0	1791 to 1800.			
Anonymous	..	2	2 0	Anonymous	..	1	11 6
Ditto	..	1	2 0	Joseph Rogers	..		100 0 0
Ditto	..	7	11 6	William Scott	..		100 0 0
Ditto	..	2	2 0	Mary Gill	..		20 0 0
Ditto	..	4	4 0	Anonymous	..	1	1 0
John Baskerville	..		500 0 0	Mr. Gill	..	100	0 0
Anonymous	..	2	2 0	Richd. Webster (abated)	..		3 15 9
Ditto	..	13	13 0	Stephen Colmore	..		100 0
Ditto	..	3	3 0	1801 to 1810.			
				Ann Scott	..	50	0 0

	Donations.		Legacies.			Donations.		Legacies.	
	£	s. d.	L	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Profits at Play at Theatre, jointly with Blue Coat School	47	7 8							
Mark Sanders	50	0 0							
Samuel Pemberton			100	0 0					
Ann Scott, 2nd donation	50	0 0							
Anonymous	5	0 0							
Edward Smith, junior	5	5 0							
Joseph Barnett	5	5 0							
William Horton	21	0 0							
Mary Kettle			20	0 0					
Joseph Richards	20	0 0							
Lucy Sanders	30	0 0							
1812 to 1820.									
Mrs. Jones, Manchester	11	19 6							
Joseph Ruston			50	0 0					
Ann Scott			200	0 0					
Jn. Taylor, Esq., Moseley Hall			50	0 0					
Rev. John Kentish	52	10 0							
Miss Hunt			100	0 0					
John Kettle	9	0 0							
Samuel Copland	20	0 0							
Elizabeth Newnham			100	0 0					
Mr. Haden			21	0 0					
Alexander Forrest			20	0 0					
Thos. Morris, 11 shares in Birmingham Steam Mills, sold for			600	0 0					
Mr. Samuel Colmore			100	0 0					
Ministers, Deacons, & Congregation of Carr's Lane Meeting House.	20	0 0							
Thomas Colmore			100	0 0					
1821 to 1830.									
Jos. Wilkinson, London	50	0 0							
Mark Sanders			100	0 0					
Mary Rogers			50	0 0					
Jos. Wilkinson, London			100	0 0					
Ann Giles			100	0 0					
Rev. Richard Astley	3	0 0							
Ann Mansell			100	0 0					
Martba Mansell			100	0 0					
Judith Mansell			100	0 0					
1831 to 1840.									
Thomas Clare			100	0 0					
William Wills, Esq., Low Bailiff	25	0 0							
Edward Hoxford			100	0 0					
Joseph Richards			19	19 0					
J. Taylor, Camden hill			50	0 0					
Mrs. Beach			20	0 0					
Anonymous	2	0 0							
James Belles			50	0 0					
Mrs. Timothy Smith	1	0 0							
Thomas Wright	1	1 0							
Mr. Newton	1	4 0							
Rev. B. Carpenter	2	0 0							
Samuel Ryland, Esq., Priory, Warwick	100	0 0							
Rev. John Gordon	3	0 0							
Mr. Shipton	1	0 0							
Mrs. Ruston							50	0 0	
Mrs. Taylor, Moseley Hall							25	0 0	
Rev. William Gaskell.	2	5 0							
Birmingham Gas Company, Fittings	8	6 0							
1840.									
John Wilmot								20	0 0
Rev. H. Hatton, M.A...	1	1 0							
Rev. J. Kentish, second donation	100	0 0							
Thomas Whitfield	25	0 0							
T. Clark, jun., Low Bailiff, tolls of fair	5	9 10							
John Kettle, 2nd don...	100	0 0							
Henry Smith, Esq.	20	0 0							
T. Whitfield, 2nd don	25	0 0							
Thomas Clark, Esq.	50	0 0							
Howard Luckcock, Esq.	20	0 0							
William Wills, Esq.	50	0 0							
James Thornton & Son	10	0 0							
F. and C. Osler	10	0 0							
Samuel Whitfield	5	0 0							
William Hawkes	20	0 0							
James Russell	20	0 0							
Thomas Eyre Lee	10	0 0							
William Partridge	5	0 0							
John Bourne	5	0 0							
Thomas Tyndall	5	0 0							
Thomas Carpenter	2	0 0							
John Francis..	5	0 0							
E. and J. Whitfield	5	0 0							
Charles Clifford	3	3 0							
1841.									
John Sharpe								19	19 0
Francis Clark	10	0 0							
Thomas Richards	10	0 0							
John Freeth	10	0 0							
Robert Martineau	5	0 0							
Abel Peyton	5	0 0							
Thomas Bolton	10	0 0							
Samuel Beale	5	0 0							
Josiah Corrie	5	0 0							
John Francis Lee	5	0 0							
Arthur Ryland	3	0 0							
Edward Wilmot	5	0 0							
Jane Giles	5	0 0							
Thomas Phillips	5	0 0							
Robert Smith	5	0 0							
Jeremiah Ridout	10	0 0							
John Blakeway	5	0 0							

	Donations. Legacies.		
	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
Thomas Ryland ..	2	10	0
Brooke Smith ..	2	2	0
Edward Butler ..	2	0	0
Samuel Smith ..	5	0	0
Richard Peyton ..	3	3	0
Samuel Kenrick ..	20	0	0
Dugdale Houghton ..	5	0	0
Joseph Foxall ..	1	1	0
Thomas Wright ..	10	0	0
William John Beale ..	3	0	0
James Belcher ..	3	3	0
Thomas Beale ..	1	0	0
Thomas Colmore ..	2	0	0
Stph. Colmore Hipkiss.	1	0	0
Thomas Colmore, jun..	3	0	0
1842.			
Mrs. Timothy Smith ..	15	0	0
Samuel Lloyd ..	2	0	0
William Taylor ..	10	15	6
Harry Hunt ..	10	0	0
Spilsbury Butler ..	5	0	0
Rebecca Fearon ..	1	1	0
Samuel Carter ..	5	0	0
William Beale ..	10	0	0
James Beale ..	10	0	0
G. B. Lloyd ..	1	1	0
Samuel Messenger ..	3	0	0
Frederick Wm. Harrold	5	0	0
George Vernon Blunt..	3	0	0
James Phillips Lucas..	1	0	0
Mrs. Coates ..	5	0	0
1843.			
Mrs. Samuel Smith ..	2	0	0
Solomon Bray ..	1	1	0
James Price ..	2	2	0
J. Webster, Esq.(Penns)	10	0	0
F. Russell Brislington	5	0	0
Friends, per Frs. Clark	18	10	0
1844.			
Mrs. J. Sharpe ..	3	3	0
David Barrett ..	2	0	0
John Kettle ..			100 0 0
1845.			
William Taylor ..	2	15	6
Mrs. Foster ..	10	0	0
William Harrold ..	10	0	0
H. Bolingbroke, Norwich	10	10	0
Mrs. Kenrick (West- bromwich) ..	5	0	0
Benjamin Guest, Esq..			100 0 0
William Phipson, Esq..			100 0 0
1846.			
Mary Sharpe ..			50 0 0
Jane Giles ..			100 0 0
1847.			
Geo. Dudley(London)..	100	0	0
Mrs. Foster ..	2	0	0
James Meredith ..	5	0	0

	Donations. Legacies.		
	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
Thomas Whitfield ..	25	0	0
John Welchman Whate- ley, Esq ..	5	0	0
1848.			
Thomas Clark, Esq. ..			100 0 0
"A Lady" ..	5	0	0
Mrs. Timothy Smith ..	50	0	0
1849.			
Charles Clifford, Low Bailliff, Tolls of Fair..	2	15	0
Edward Lewis, Esq. ..	5	0	0
Mrs. Ann Foster ..	1	0	0
A Friend, per T. John- ston ..			0 10 0
1851.			
F. P. H., per T. E. Lee	500	0	0
J. P. Foster ..	5	0	0
John Hewitt ..	1	0	0
Samuel Hutton, Esq., Alderman ..			100 0 0
1852.			
George Field ..	1	1	0
Mr. Harris ..	0	5	0
Mr. Parkes ..	0	10	0
P. Gilbert ..	1	1	0
A. Butler ..	1	0	0
Mr. Pardoe ..	0	10	0
1853.			
Rev. John Kentish ..			100 0 0
J. Winchurst ..	5	0	0
J. F. Empson ..	2	0	0
William Hawkes ..	5	0	0
Thomas Richards ..			19 19 0
Mrs. Smart ..	5	0	0
A Friend ..	0	10	0
Joseph Stokes ..	0	10	0
Timothy Kenrick ..	25	0	0
Two Friends—I. S. R., and Mrs. R. ..	30	0	0
Harry Hunt ..	10	0	0
Brooke Smith ..	5	0	0
Mrs. Timothy Smith ..	2	0	0
Collius, Brothers ..	2	2	0
G. C. Hazelor ..	1	1	0
Thomas Whitfield ..	10	0	0
Thomas Adams ..	1	1	0
Charles Clifford ..	5	0	0
Robert Best ..	1	1	0
Thomas Gladstone ..	3	0	0
Thomas Aston ..	2	0	0
John Cresswell ..	2	0	0
Thomas Seale ..	1	0	0
James Hunt ..	10	10	0
I. R. Mott ..	10	0	0
T. S. Copner ..	0	10	0
William Wills, Esq. ..	10	0	0
Mrs. Kentish ..	5	0	0
W. M. Kellett ..	0	10	0





Queen's Hospital, Birmingham

Published by James Granger 40, Islington

W. H. Woodville

THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, FOR BIRMINGHAM AND THE MIDLAND DISTRICT.

“IN all important undertakings and permanent institutions for noble and philanthropic purposes, but liable, from the very nature of human affairs, to perversion and decline, it is most salutary to revert from time to time to the original principles of the foundation, to trace the history of the intervening period, and to compare the actual condition and existing operation of the institution with the declared views and aspirations of the founder, and earliest friends, and consistent supporters.”

The Foundation Stone of the Hospital was laid on the 18th of June, 1840, by the RIGHT HON. EARL HOWE; and the Wards were opened for the reception of Patients, by the LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER, Oct. 25th, 1841.

The Foundation Stone of the detached Fever Wards was laid on the 16th of July, 1845, by EDWARD TOWNSEND COX, ESQ.; and the Wards were opened for the reception of Patients on the 1st of October, 1846.

From the Opening of the Hospital, up to Midsummer, 1859 (i.e. eighteen years), upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PATIENTS received Relief.

PATRONS AND OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

PATRON,

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

PRESIDENT,

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

The Right Honourable the Earl Howe.

The Members for the Northern Division of the County.

The Members for the Borough of Birmingham.

VICE-PATRONS,

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.P.

His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K.G.	Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton
The Most Noble the Marquis of Stafford	Right Hon. Lord Leigh
The Earl of Stamford and Warrington	Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Worcester
Right Hon. the Earl of Warwick	Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester
Right Hon. the Earl of Craven	Sir Thomas Skipwith, Bart.
Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bart.
Right Hon. the Earl Beauchamp	Sir George Chetwynd, Bart.
Right Hon. the Earl of Lichfield	Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.
Right Hon. Lord Willoughby de Broke	
Right Hon. the Earl of Dudley	

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL

The *Ex-officio* Members of the Council of Queen's College; and the following, elected by the Governors of the Hospital:

Mr. James Busby	Mr. S. V. Horton	Mr. J. Suckling
Mr. Ambrose Biggs	Mr. W. H. Osborn	Mr. G. Taylor
Mr. E. T. Cox	Mr. James Lewis	Mr. Isaac Trow
Mr. J. W. McCardie	Mr. R. Parry	Mr. T. Upfill
Mr. Samuel Haines	Mr. Jacob Phillips	Mr. J. Watson
Mr. J. H. Hopkins	Mr. R. G. Reeves	Mr. J. W. Walsh.
Mr. T. R. T. Hodgson	Mr. W. J. B. Scott	

TRUSTEES,

Jas. Thomas Law, M.A. ... Vaughan Thomas, B.D. ... Wm. Sands Cox, F.R.S.

TRUSTEES OF ENDOWMENT FOR CHAPLAIN,

The Lord Bishop of Manchester	Vaughan Thomas, M.A.
James Arthur Taylor, Esq.	William Sands Cox, Esq., F.R.S.
James Thomas Law, M.A.	

TRUSTEES OF BENEVOLENT FUND FOR RELIEF OF ACCIDENTS AND ACUTE CASES,

The Right Hon. Earl of Dudley	Frederick J. Welch, Esq.
The Right Hon. Lord Leigh	Mr. Thomas Upfill
Viscount Curzon	Mr. John Suckling.

HOUSE COMMITTEE,

Mr. E. T. Cox.....Mr. R. Biggs.....Mr. W. J. B. Scott.....Mr. J. Watson.

FINANCE COMMITTEE,

Mr. Geo. Taylor.....Mr. T. Upfill.....Mr. Samuel Haines.....Mr. Jas. Lewis.

HONORARY SURGEONS,

Mr. G. B. Knowles, F.R.C.S.....Mr. Edwd. T. Cox.....Mr. L. Parker, F.R.C.S.

PHYSICIANS,

Alexander Fleming, M.D., F.R.C.P.
 Augustus Waller, M.D., F.R.S.
 Francis T. Bond, M.B., B.A.

SURGEONS,

Wm. Sands Cox, F.R.S., F.R.C.S.
 James West, M.R.C.S.
 J. Sampson Gamgee, M.R.C.S.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.....Thomas James Walker, M.B.

ASSISTANT SURGEON.....T. F. Jordan, M.R.C.S.

THE LYING-IN DEPARTMENT.....Under the superintendence of Mr. Samuel Berry, F.R.C.S.

CHAPLAIN.....The Rev. William Poulton, M.A.

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER.....Mr. J. S. Wilders, M.R.C.S.

DISPENSER.....Mr. G. Smith. MATRON.....Mrs. Cross.

TREASURERS.....The Birmingham Banking Company, Bennett's Hill.

SOLICITOR.....Mr. John Suckling.

COLLECTORS,

Mr. T. Adcock, Spring-street Messrs. Potter and Son, Cherry-street.

RESIDENT SECRETARY & HOUSE STEWARD...Mr. David Malins, jun.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

I.—This establishment is known and distinguished as the “Queen’s Hospital, at Birmingham,” and consists of two main wings—the Victoria and Adelaide wings. It is under the immediate patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. His Royal Highness Prince Albert is the president, and Earl Howe the vice-president.

II.—The Queen’s Hospital is for the sick and lame poor, from whatsoever county recommended; and is open for the reception, maintenance, and treatment of all those patients whose cases are judged fit to be received into the house.

III.—Also for the treatment of out-patients, who shall have the advantages of medical and surgical assistance, and shall be supplied with medicines.

IV.—Besides the ordinary advantages derived from the hospital, detached fever wards are open for the reception of persons labouring under contagious diseases.

V.—Also a midwifery department, for the benefit of poor lying-in married women, who are attended at their own houses.

The project for founding the hospital originated with Mr. Sands Cox, and was brought under the notice of the public in

a printed letter addressed to the Rev. Chancellor James Thomas Law, November 11th, 1839.*

Previously to that date, Mr. Sands Cox had been labouring for fifteen years in the realization of his noble design of forming a school of medicine and surgery for Birmingham and the Midland Counties, and he had long been deeply impressed with the indispensable necessity of adequate hospital instruction as an essential feature of medical education.

The proposal thus submitted to the public, received the munificent support of the Rev. Dr. Saml. Wilson Warneford,⁵ who at once contributed for that object a noble donation of £1000, and this, together with the generous contribution of the Rev. Chancellor Law—£1000 rent-charge on land in Bath Row, 13th January, 1842—may be regarded as the great foundation-stone of the Institution.

It is impossible to mention the names of these two distinguished friends and patrons, both of the Queen's Hospital and the Queen's College, in connection with that of Mr. Sands Cox, without paying to them some portion of their deeply merited tribute of grateful thanks.

Of Dr. Warneford it has been truly said—"that his endowments and foundations in the Queen's College and the Queen's Hospital, constitute a brilliant and perpetual record of his judicious and munificent support to the cause of religion, science, learning, and charity."

Of Mr. Chancellor Law it is difficult to speak in adequate language of honour and affectionate regard. His valuable advice and matured judgment on all occasions—his unwearied supervision of the practical working of the hospital, and his careful revision of the laws and regulations, have imposed a debt of gratitude upon the institution which must ever be held in lasting remembrance.

* "A letter to the Rev. James Thomas Law, Chancellor of the Diocese of Lichfield, on the importance of establishing, in connection with the Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, at Birmingham, a Clinical Hospital: by William Sands Cox. F.R.S., professor of surgery at the Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, November 11th, 1839." Printed by Richard Davies, Temple Row.

The proposal of the hospital having thus been made, and received such decisive encouragement, the subject was, on the 15th of February, 1840, brought under the notice of the council of the Royal School of Medicine and Surgery: Dr. Johnstone in the chair. It was then unanimously resolved, on the motion of the Rev. Chancellor Law, seconded by John Kaye Booth, M.D., "that an hospital is essentially necessary in connection with the Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, in order to the practical and efficient education of the students."

The council acted on this occasion on the same principles which have ever guided them in resolving on the course which would most effectually promote the welfare of the students; and by no member of that body was this principle more warmly and steadily carried out, than by the distinguished physician, who on that occasion occupied the chair. Dr. Johnstone further evinced his interest in the proposed hospital, by a contribution of £100, and he had the happiness, before his lamented decease, of seeing the hospital completely and firmly established.

A locality for the hospital was sought for by public advertisement, and the present site was selected, being one of the most elevated, open, and salubrious, westward of the town, on the new red sandstone formation.

The foundation-stone was laid on the 18th of June, 1840, by the Earl Howe, in the presence of upwards of ten thousand persons, including the principal gentry and clergy of the town and neighbourhood, and the Provincial Grand Masonic Lodge of Warwickshire.

Prayers were offered for the Divine blessing on the work by the Rev. Dr. Marsh, then rector of St. Thomas's, and a most able and eloquent address, which was subsequently printed, was delivered by the Rev. Vaughan Thomas. That eminent and learned divine, illustrated in his address, with his characteristic force of expression and extent of research, the main feature of the undertaking, namely, the union of charitable relief with medical education. He speaks of the rising institution, as an hospital which is to serve conjointly for a house of charity and a school of instruction; enlarging on the latter of these two branches of usefulness, the eloquent speaker remarks:

“Can charity perform a nobler part, or do a greater service, or provide a larger store of benefits for mankind, than by fitting and preparing the young for the duties of their profession by means of practical instruction in medicine and surgery.”*

It cannot be regarded as a matter for surprise that principles of such weight and truth, so powerfully stated, joined with the strenuous exertions of the friends of the cause, who energetically rallied around the founder, conciliated to so great a degree the sympathy of the public, that contributions were received to defray the building expenses, annual subscriptions to a large amount were promised, and the most eminent personages signified their approval and patronage of the undertaking.

Her Majesty the Queen, with that readiness to foster every good work and laudable design, which from the commencement of her happy reign has so endeared her to her faithful and loving subjects, graciously condescended to become the patron, and to allow the hospital to be designated as “The Queen’s Hospital, at Birmingham.”

The committee were permitted to enrol amongst the benefactors to, and supporters of, the hospital, the name of one who will always be remembered with reverence, wherever the most exemplary domestic virtue, the most consistent profession of true religion, and the most unwearied energy in works of benevolence shall be esteemed and loved—her late Majesty Adelaide the Queen Dowager. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, emulating on this, as on so many occasions, the pious

* “An address upon laying the foundation-stone of the Queen’s Hospital, at Birmingham, June 18th, 1840, with notes and appendix : by Vaughan Thomas, B.D., vicar of Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, and formerly fellow tutor of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.” Oxford : printed by W. Baxter, 1844.

At a meeting of the council, held June 20th, 1840, it was resolved unanimously, “that the grateful thanks of the council are most respectfully tendered to the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, B.D., for his eloquent, learned, and luminous discourse on the recent occasion of laying the foundation-stone of that house of charity and science, the Queen’s Hospital, at Birmingham, to which his previous exertions have in a high degree contributed to pave the way ; and that the council would regard the publication of his discourse as eminently calculated to benefit, not only the interests of that hospital in particular, but also the great cause of humanity and science associated and promoted by those noble institutions of charity throughout the Christian world.”

zeal and philanthropy of the Queen, was pleased to accept the office of president.

The office of vice-president was accepted, and is still held by the same noble Lord, who consented, as we have already noticed, to lay the foundation-stone, and whose services are thus recorded on the minutes of the charity :—

“To the Earl Howe, Lord Chamberlain to Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, the council, with profound respect, do tender the homage of their gratitude for the distinguished honour and favour conferred upon them by his gracious attendance on the memorable occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the Queen's Hospital, at Birmingham; and scarcely less deeply would they recognize the value of his goodness in the many high and important obligations his lordship has laid upon them on momentous occasions, as well in his individual character, as by his benign and powerful influence previously to the event which now demands the warmest expression of their thanks.”

The building was completed on the anniversary of the laying of the foundation-stone, namely, on the 18th of June, 1841. It has been well observed—“do we not find on this memorable day (Waterloo) evidences of what may be effected by constancy and courage? It was a good and righteous cause which called forth those energies, and God was pleased to crown them with such a victory as battle-field never saw before. In peace, as well as in war, in every great undertaking there must be firmness as well as fortitude, judgment as well as zeal; and strong hands and courageous hearts must be guided by wise counsel and prudent calculations: these, and these only, with the blessing of Providence, are the parents of success.”

The elevation was designed by Messrs. Bateman and Drury, architects, and the work executed by Mr. E. Clarke. It consists of two principal wings, the Victoria and Adelaide, capable of containing one hundred and fifty beds.

On the completion of the building, seventy beds complete were presented by noble ladies and friends.

It may perhaps be here mentioned with regret that while other suggestions made in the founder's letter were adopted in the ensuing arrangements, his proposal for the appointment of

a Ladies' Committee, does not appear to have been carried into effect. "As a source of economy," he observes, "to aid the matron with their advice, and to superintend the management of the female wards in all those points which relate to the health, comfort, and good conduct of the patients, as well as the qualifications and proper behaviour of the nurses and servants, I would appoint a Ladies' Committee."

On the 21st of July, 1841, the Medical and Surgical Staff were elected.

HONORARY PHYSICIANS.

Edward Johnstone, M.D.

John Kaye Booth, M.D.

HONORARY SURGEON.

...

Edward Townsend Cox.

PHYSICIANS.

John Birt Davies, M.D.

John Percy, M.D.

John Barratt Melson, M.D.

SURGEONS.

William Sands Cox.

George B. Knowles.

Langston Parker.

At the same time the rules and regulations were drawn up by Dr. Birt Davies and Mr. Sands Cox, and afterwards most carefully revised by the Rev. Chancellor Law.

The friends of the hospital will, at this stage of the history, recognize the name of a gentleman who has been surpassed by few, if any, in the amount of labour, and thought, and energy, which he has devoted to the establishment and consolidation of the hospital. Dr. Birt Davies's assistance and advice have been most valuable on all occasions; and both in the original constitution of the rules and their subsequent revision, his extensive experience has rendered most essential service to the hospital.

The preliminary arrangements being thus completed, the wards were formally opened for the reception of patients by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, on the 24th of October, 1841, being only sixteen months and six days from the laying of the foundation-stone, and only fourteen days less than two years from the date of the first public proposal. In referring to the shortness of this period, we state, we believe, a fact unprecedented in the history of any medical charity, a fact of which the account is to be found in the great talent, untiring industry, and single-minded devotedness of that distinguished surgeon, who first enunciated the idea, assiduously laboured in its reali-

zation, and still enlarges and improves upon it; whose name is connected for posterity with this and the sister Institution of the Queen's College, as their founder, and the chief architect of their fortunes—William Sands Cox.

On the occasion of the opening of the wards the Bishop of Worcester most kindly preached a sermon for the charity, and the sum of £100 was collected. The same method of increasing the funds has been very liberally from time to time adopted by the clergy, and the institution is very greatly indebted for that valuable advocacy of the cause.

Another body of powerful friends attached themselves to the interests of the hospital in the same year. On the 12th of August, the warm, steady, and undeviating supporters of the institution from the very foundation to the present time, and whose names we must here record, namely, John Edwards Piercy, Esq., Mr. Thomas Upfill, with Mr. Sands Cox, presented an address to a meeting of the Staffordshire iron and coal masters, at Dudley, Michael Grazebrook, Esq., occupying the chair, when the institution received the unanimous support of that influential and important body. Their kindness and generous assistance have never failed, and not only have large subscriptions and donations been received from that source, but an almost constant supply of coal has been gratuitously furnished to the charity.

The pious munificence of Dr. Warneford provided, by an endowment of £1000, for the service of a Chaplain to the hospital. On this head, the Rev. Vaughan Thomas has observed, in his address,—

“ Let it never be forgotten either in the legislation or the ministrations of this house, that man's labour in the fields of charity must be upheld by the power and blessed by the goodness of God, before they can produce their expected harvest. Many will here take refuge, and seek alleviation from suffering, who will be found as much in need of religious as of medical advice. What happy opportunities, then, may be afforded for the instruction of the ignorant, for reclaiming the bad, and confirming the good!”

It was at the same time provided, that any of the patients, not being members of the Church of England, who might desire the attendance of a Minister of Religion of their own persua-

sion, should have every facility afforded for the accomplishment of that wish.

Such were the exertions, ceremonies, and arrangements attendant upon the foundation and opening of the hospital; and here it would have been a special source of gratification to have been allowed to mention the names of many valued members of the council who have been most active and energetic in carrying forward the good work from the commencement to the present time, but feelings of delicacy prevent us indulging in what otherwise would have been a most gratifying task.

On the 16th July, 1845, the commencement was made of another important work. On that day the corner-stone of the detached buildings for the reception of fever cases and other contagious diseases, capable of containing seventy beds, was laid by Mr. Edward Townsend Cox. Towards this work Dr. Warneford contributed £500, and liberal benefactions were obtained from other quarters. An eloquent and appropriate address was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. James Woolley, at that time chaplain of the hospital and warden of the college. Speaking of the special purpose of the new building, Mr. Woolley judiciously remarked:—

“The building commenced this day is to be altogether a separate department, a department absolutely and essentially necessary to the integrity and perfection of an hospital, but of which the Queen's Hospital has been hitherto deficient; so that not only will the increased accommodation have the effect of making more room for ordinary cases of accident and sickness within the present wards, but the patients will feel every security which can possibly be afforded by philanthropic benevolence against any chance of infection or contagion.”

To Mr. Edward Townsend Cox and to Dr. Johnstone, Mr. Woolley, in the course of his address, paid the following well-merited compliment:—“Both of them have laboured long and effectually in their endeavours to give not only relief and comfort to the sick and suffering, but to unite medical science with religious training. Both of them, I am sure, hail this day with joy as a sure presage of the speedy and complete fulfilment of their anxious wishes, and of the good which, through their labours, shall be effected when they shall be on earth no more.

And Mr. Cox, as the father of a son to whom this town can never be too grateful, I take the liberty of congratulating upon his having had the proud and paternal delight this day of laying the foundation-stone of the last of a series of philanthropic projects, in which that son has generally taken the leading and the toilsome, though to him the pleasing, part."

In the year 1847, a noble exertion was made by the artizans of the town in support of the hospital: they raised by means of a penny subscription £905 1s. 3d., which was handed over as a free contribution to the funds of the charity, and is recorded on a marble tablet in the vestibule.

Another adjoining tablet records the gratuitous services, in the year 1848, of that unequalled musician and artiste, Madlle. Jenny Lind, by whose noble exertions the sum of £1070 was realized as a free contribution to the funds of the institution.

In the same year the hospital received the important and essential addition of warm baths, which were erected in connection with each ward.

In the year 1849, at the suggestion of W. Chance, Esq., the privileges of the subscribers were enlarged, one in-patient and three out-patients' tickets being allowed for each guinea subscribed.

In the year 1850, in consequence of the great increase of patients, and the large amount of accidents brought to the charity, it became necessary to enlarge the surgery and dispensary, also the operation-room, and to open two additional wards for operative cases; at the same time a chapel, committee-room, and house-steward's-room were included in the alterations.

The expenditure was entirely defrayed by an Exposition, under the immediate sanction of the Queen and the Prince Consort, of specimens of high art, manufacture, &c., generously lent by noblemen and gentlemen from their private collections, and by the leading manufacturers of the town. By royal permission, the full-length portraits of Her Majesty and the Prince Albert, from Buckingham Palace, adorned the exposition on the occasion.

Up to the present time the hospital appears to have steadily advanced in usefulness and public estimation. It is calculated

that not less than forty thousand patients have been cured or relieved, and that not less than three hundred students have received practical instruction within its walls.

In 1852 the artizans of Birmingham and the neighbourhood renewed their generous exertions for the hospital, and paid over to the funds at Midsummer £180 of annual subscriptions, and £20 as a free contribution.

On the 18th of June, 1852, the Medical Committee reminded the Committee of Council, that Dr. Birt Davies, having been appointed to the office of physician, Mr. Sands Cox, Mr. G. B. Knowles, and Mr. L. Parker to the office of surgeons of the hospital, at its opening, had this year completed the decennial period for which they were appointed, and retired, therefore, under the fundamental laws, subject to re-election. The Committee of Council directed the report to be entered on the minutes, and forwarded to the Council of Queen's College, and unanimously agreed to the following resolution:—

“That this Committee cannot direct the report now received to be entered on the minutes and forwarded to the Council, without expressing, in the strongest terms, their deep sense of the invaluable services rendered to the hospital by the gentlemen now retiring, which have so greatly contributed to the relief of the suffering, and the high character of the hospital for medical and surgical science and skill, and their earnest hope that these gentlemen may be induced to continue in those positions which they have so ably and honourably filled.”

It should not be forgotten, in relation to this transaction, for the whole period of ten years these gentlemen, and the other physicians connected with the hospital, have handed over to the institution the fees paid by students for attendance at the hospital, only receiving for the last two years a small acknowledgment of £25 each.

By means of this unprecedented liberality, no less a sum than £4186 4s. has accrued to the general funds of the charity, so nobly have these gentlemen carried out the precept of the Prince of Physicians,—“That they should give every possible succour of science and skill to the friendless and poor, irrespective of pecuniary advantage to themselves, from a pure spirit of philanthropy, and a disinterested love of their noble profession.”

The public will no doubt appreciate as it deserves such a generous course of conduct.

The Report was laid before the Council of Queen's College. Dr. Birt Davies, Mr. Sands Cox, Mr. G. B. Knowles, and Mr. Langston Parker were re-elected for ten years.

The attention of the Council was called, in 1854, by the Rt. Hon. the Earl Howe, the Vice-President, to an institution at New Brighton, to afford women of the poorer class an opportunity to avail themselves of the advantages of sea bathing; and it was with deep regret that the committee, owing to the state of the finances of the hospital, felt themselves unable to contribute towards its support.

* No inhabitant of Birmingham or its vicinity can have forgotten the noble effort made in November, 1859, on behalf of the General Hospital, when, by the simultaneous collections, the sum of £5,000 was spontaneously raised to relieve that institution from the heavy debt by which its operations were impeded. An appeal, as will be also borne in mind, from the Weekly Board of the Queen's Hospital for a share in the proceeds of the collections was withdrawn in deference to the general feeling, but those gentlemen at the same time expressed a hope that the claims of the institution they represented would not ultimately be allowed to suffer by the course they felt it their duty to pursue. An arrangement followed, by virtue of which an annual collection was decided on, the entire proceeds of which will, this year, be appropriated to the benefit of the Queen's Hospital.

As last year we published a minute account of the sister charity, so now we feel it our duty to lay before our readers some particulars explanatory of the working of the institution on behalf of which public sympathy will be appealed to from, we would fain hope, all the pulpits of our town and neighbourhood on Sunday week, the 28th instant. Much of what we

* Vide *Midland Counties Herald*, Oct. 18, 1860.

have to say will be familiar to professional gentlemen and others conversant with public institutions, but as the great majority of our readers are not acquainted with such details, we make no apology for describing them somewhat fully. Our observations are the result of minute personal examination and multifarious enquiries within the hospital walls, in addition to an inspection of official printed documents, and such of the more private records of the establishment as bear upon the treatment of the patients. Our examination, we may add, has been thoroughly independent of official control; our conversations with the patients have taken place in private; all enquiries have been answered with the utmost readiness by the staff; and every part of the extensive range of buildings has been thrown open to our inspection.

To William Sands Cox, Esq., is due the merit of originating the Queen's Hospital. In November, 1839, he first brought the matter formally before the public in a letter addressed to the Rev. Chancellor Law. Previously to that date Mr. Cox had been labouring for fifteen years in the realisation of his design of forming a school of medicine and surgery for Birmingham and the Midland Counties, and he had long been deeply impressed with the indispensable necessity of adequate hospital instruction as an essential feature of medical education. Dr. Warneford, immediately on the publication of Mr. Cox's letter, contributed the munificent donation of £1,000 in its support, as a mark "of his estimation of Mr. Cox's friendship and kindness, and of the benefits of his solicitude and professional experience and skill so kindly extended to him," and £1,000 in the following year also. These donations and others to the Queen's College were given in some measure in lieu of fees, Mr. Sands Cox having professionally attended the doctor (in conjunction with Mr. George Moore, a student of the college) for upwards of seventeen years, and having declined to receive honoraria from that good man. In June, 1840, the foundation stone was laid by Earl Howe on a peculiarly salubrious and eligible site, in Bath Row; and the building was denominated "the Queen's" from the circumstance of her Most Gracious Majesty having granted her patronage to the institution, and

her permission that it might be so styled. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager also became patron, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert president. The building was completed within a year of the laying of the foundation stone, and on the 24th of October, 1841, the wards were formally opened by the Bishop of the Diocese, accommodation being provided for 130 patients. Previous to the opening, seventy beds had been presented by friends of the charity. To trace minutely the details of its history, however, would occupy too much of the space at our disposal. We therefore pass them by, and proceed to a brief description of the plan of the buildings.

The Hospital proper consists of a front elevation facing Bath Row, and two wings—the Victoria and Adelaide—the one looking into the rectory grounds, and the other flanked by a narrow private way, the prospect in every direction being cheerful, and the situation sheltered, regard being had to the elevated site. In the rear is a lawn of considerable extent, and beyond this a spacious detached building for fever cases and other contagious diseases: this branch of the hospital will contain forty beds. It is bounded at the back by the Worcester canal.

When the Hospital was first opened, accommodation was provided for 130 beds only; but by the erection of the detached wards in 1845, and the extension of the wings in 1859, 180 patients could now be provided for, if the wards were fully furnished, and adequate funds were at the disposal of the weekly board. The number of beds fitted up at present is 140. Other improvements essential to the well-working of the institution, have also been made from time to time, such as the enlargement of the surgery, dispensary, and operating-room, the setting apart of a small chapel, and the addition of warm baths in connexion with each of the larger wards.

The main building is four stories in height. The basement contains a sitting-room for the medical in-door staff, matron's office, store-rooms, cooking and other kitchens, and larder. The first floor is occupied by the secretary's office, the entrance hall, (from which two noble flights of steps lead to the wards), physicians' and surgeons' reception-rooms, patients' waiting-rooms, dispensary and dispenser's apartments, junior resident

surgeon's apartments, and male accident ward. At the extremity of the wing a new chapel (accessible through the male accident ward) is in course of completion. A handsome stained window of three lights—subject, CHRIST healing the sick—has been recently presented by Mr. Jackson, of Bath-row; and a private committee has undertaken to provide the fittings and decorations necessary for the conduct of Divine service. On the second floor are placed on the one side the matron's apartments and wards for female patients; and on the other, the house surgeon's rooms and the male patients' wards; but each side of the building is completely separated from the other. The third floor is entirely occupied with wards. Each nurse is provided with a separate apartment adjoining the ward under her care; and a warm and shower bath, water closet, and lavatory, are also attached to each ward. The main building contains six principal and four smaller wards capable of holding 140 beds, and the detached edifice four wards, with the like number of rooms for single cases, and will accommodate forty patients. In the basement story of this portion of the establishment, the washing and drying rooms are located.

The domestic department is immediately under the superintendence of the matron, a lady of seven years' experience in one of the largest London hospitals; and the various in-door departments are under the general superintendence of the resident secretary, who is responsible to the governors for the rules and regulations relating to each being carefully carried out. To this gentleman (Mr. D. Malins, jun.) we have to express our acknowledgments for the courtesy displayed by him, and the facilities afforded us in our enquiries.

The medical staff consists of three physicians and an assistant physician, three honorary surgeons, three surgeons, and an assistant surgeon; and two district surgeon-accoucheurs who attend midwifery patients at their own homes. The whole of the medical officers are elected by the governors in general meeting assembled. The resident officers are a secretary and general superintendent, a house surgeon, a junior house surgeon, a dispenser, and matron, all of whom are responsible to the general committee.

The physicians and surgeons, as in similar institutions, attend in turns weekly, and visit, in addition, those cases admitted by them during their week of attendance, so that they are constantly engaged in the discharge of their onerous duties. The hospital is never under any circumstances left without the presence of a properly qualified medical gentleman, so that any case of emergency receives attention instantly it is admitted. If a serious operation should be found necessary, the whole of the staff would be summoned, and in the shortest possible space of time a consultation would be held; but if the life of a patient were endangered by delay, the resident officers would undertake the responsibility of acting. The duties of the house surgeon are of a very important nature. He is required, in addition to the performance of minor surgical operations, to go through the respective wards between eight and nine in the morning, and between six and eight in the evening, and to make a written report of the state of each important case, and forward the same to the physicians and surgeons; to admit accidents and acute medical cases; to exercise unremitting superintendence as to the accuracy with which medicines are made up and administered, and to keep the drug stock book; to enter the orders of the physicians and surgeons for wine, &c., with the precise dates and quantity ordered, as also the date when any increase or diminution has taken place, so as to check the account kept in the diet book; to prepare the daily diet list; to deliver to the weekly board lists of patients received into the house during the previous week, together with such as are to be discharged by order of the medical officers, and also of such as have been in the house two months. He is also required to take special care of the instruments and other appliances of the hospital, so that they may be always ready for use; and to see that the respective duties of the nurses are correctly and properly performed, and to report any default of conduct.

The patients, as far as possible, are classified, the medical cases (internal diseases) being separated from the surgical ones, (external disorders and casualties.) Two sets of nurses—day and night—are employed, so that the subjects of their attention

are never left unwatched, and supernumeraries are engaged when required. The permanent nursing staff numbers fourteen individuals.

The diet table is comprised under six heads:—Extra, ordinary, broth, milk, fish, and fever diet. The following are the extra and the ordinary diets:—

EXTRA DIET.—Breakfast—One pint of tea and a quarter of a pint of milk. Dinner—Four days, 12 oz. of meat, roasted, (weighed with the bone, before it is dressed,) and half-a-pound of potatoes. Three days the same quantity of meat, boiled; 12 oz. of bread, two pints of beer to men, and one pint and a half to women, daily. Supper—One pint of gruel and a quarter of a pint of milk.

ORDINARY DIET.—Breakfast—One pint of tea and a quarter of a pint of milk. Dinner—One-half the meat allowed for extra diet, and half-a-pound of potatoes. Supper—One pint of gruel and a quarter of a pint of milk. Twelve oz. of bread daily.

The calculation refers to meat in an undressed state. We are informed, that in addition to the table, that 100lbs. of raw beef and mutton will produce, boiled, 60lbs. to 62lbs. when dressed and carved; and that 100lbs. of beef, roasted, will produce 51lbs. only; so that in round numbers, an extra meat diet, roasted, is 6oz., and boiled 8oz., while an ordinary one is about 3oz. roasted and 4oz. boiled.

It may be useful for purposes of comparison to re-publish the dietary table of the General Hospital from the *Herald* of last year, from which it will be seen how nearly identical is the ordinary diet of the two institutions. The following is the dietary table of the General Hospital:—

A loaf of bread, weighing 12 oz., is served to each patient daily.

Breakfast.—Each patient one pint of milk.

Dinner.—Full diet, for both men and women, consists of 4 oz. of roast beef on Sunday and Wednesday; 4 oz. of boiled beef, on Monday and Friday; 4 oz. of boiled mutton, on Tuesday; and 4 oz. of roast mutton, on Thursday and Saturday; with 8 oz. of potatoes daily.

House Diet, for both men and women, consists of 3 oz. of meat daily, in the same order as full diets, with 8 oz. of potatoes.

Mutton Diet, for both men and women, consists of 3 oz. of mutton daily, either as a chop, or roast or boiled, with 8 oz. of potatoes.

Low Diet consists of 8 oz. of rice pudding and one pint of broth daily,

Supper.—Each patient one pint of gruel or broth.

Extra.—Light pudding, chickens, fish, eggs, milk, arrowroot, beef tea, beer, ale, wines, spirits, tea, and coffee.

A Diet Book, we may add, is kept at the Queen's Hospital, and arranged in a tabular form, and so systematic in its plan as to show at a glance the diet supplied to any patient. This record has been in use from the opening of the institution, and is stated to be one of the most complete of its kind in the kingdom.

The matron is responsible for carrying out the directions contained in the diet sheets, and she superintends the carving, the nurses, with any of the patients who may be able to assist, conveying the rations to the various wards. A dietary table is hung up in every ward, and each patient is informed when extras are ordered, so that every effort is made to ensure compliance with the directions of the medical officers, whose authority to prescribe is practically unlimited. In order still further to enforce due attention to the comforts of the patients, two visitors are appointed in turn, whose duty it is to examine and report upon the state of every part of the house and premises; to ascertain if the officials are engaged in the regular discharge of their duties; to see that the beds are in proper condition; to enquire of the patients whether they are perfectly satisfied with the attendance of the medical and other officers, or whether they have any reason to complain of inattention or neglect; and generally to make any observations requisite. Their reports are signed in the visitors' books, and an inspection of these shows that the duty is not merely formal. Despite the utmost vigilance of any House Committee, diseased potatoes and poor milk will occasionally find admittance to a hospital as well as a private dwelling, but in the one case, as in the other, a remedy is speedily applied. We conversed privately with several of the patients—men, women, and children—and with one exception, all expressed themselves in grateful terms as to the attention and treatment they received. The excepted person intimated an opinion that an addition to the ordinary diet would, in that particular case, be acceptable.

The whole of the wards are lofty and well ventilated, and present a cheerful aspect. Somewhat of a home feeling was also apparent in the comfortable firesides, around the hearths of which some of the patients were seated. We were particularly

struck with the cheerful aspect of the children ; one merry little fellow, of about three years, who had undergone an operation of the foot, being especially lively. The proportion of these juveniles appeared very considerable, but they bore the tedium of confinement admirably, and their demeanour fully proved their opinion of the treatment they received.

The friends of patients are allowed admission on three afternoons of the week, from two till four ; but in answer to an enquiry whether the rule was relaxed in cases not dangerous, we were informed that permission was occasionally granted where earnestly desired, and an instance in point came under our notice. We learned also that many of the female patients render great service to such of their fellow-sufferers as are deficient of under-clothing, by making garments of calico furnished from stock kept in the house.

The spiritual interests of the inmates are under the care of a chaplain, who performs one full Sunday service, and attends on stated occasions during the week. Where the attendance of any other clergyman or minister is desired, a standing regulation provides for the request being complied with—in cases of urgency on the instant.

The number of in-patients during the year ending June 24, 1860, was 1,273 ; and of out-patients 10,687, making a total of 11,960 registered on the books of the institution, who received assistance in sickness. “ It must, however, be borne in mind, (as stated in the report for 1859,) that the numbers registered always represent a minimum, for many patients are prescribed for and receive medicine, who unavoidably escape registration : and many hundreds of cases of minor accidents are brought to the hospital, of which no record can be kept.

The patients admitted during the last three years (ending the 24th of June respectively) were :—

	<i>In.</i>	<i>Out.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In 1858	1,437	10,521	11,958
In 1859	1,106	8,986	10,092
In 1860	1,273	10,687	11,960
	<u>3,816</u>	<u>30,194</u>	<u>34,010</u>

A comparison with previous years shows that the benefits of the hospital have been extended in a most extraordinary degree to out-patients. In 1850, the number of this class was 4,470, and in 1854, 4,171; while in the three years noted above, the enormous multitude of 34,010 persons—that is, an average of $1\frac{1}{4}$ new patient every hour, night and day, during that term—have been admitted. This fact speaks conclusively as to the estimation in which the institution is held, and the wide field embraced in its operations. We forbear to comment on this; our readers can imagine for themselves the magnitude of the suffering which must have been alleviated by unwearied benevolence like this. We would also place prominently on record the fact that though the duration of an in-patient ticket extends to but five weeks, so long as the probability of effecting a cure exists the patient is retained; though, as is necessary, every care is taken to guard against the abuse of this important privilege.

The length to which our remarks have already extended precludes many minor details of interest. We may observe, however, that the hospital is under the entire control of a council who meet every Friday, and that all governors are entitled to be present. The order of business is as follows:—Discharge of patients, minutes of last week read, medical and surgical officers' daily attendance book examined, the weekly report, chaplain's, visitors', secretary's, house, pharmaceutical, finance, and collector's reports read; accident admission and discharge books examined; special business. The committee have full power to frame bye-laws for the internal management.

The institution has received from time to time many substantial proofs of public gratitude. The cost of the extension of the main building and the erection of the fever wards have been defrayed by expositions of contributions; while the exertions of the Artisans' Committee, the Aston Fetes Committee, and the liberality of Madlle. Jenny Lind, as well as others, have materially benefitted the charity. Nor should the generosity of the medical staff be forgotten, who, in addition to their eminently valuable services, have presented fees to the

amount of several thousands of pounds in aid of the funds. By a Royal charter of incorporation, the hospital is able to hold, notwithstanding the Act of Mortmain, real property to the amount of £2,500 per annum, a privilege not possessed by any other provincial hospital.

To carry on the work of mercy which we have described an annual income of more than £4,000 is necessary. To meet this large expenditure about £2,000 are realised from subscriptions and interest of investments, leaving the balance to be supplied by the benevolence of the public and from any contingencies that may arise. The debt in 1858 had attained the serious amount of £2,403, last year it advanced to £3,200, and at the present time the council have to grapple with a deficiency of £4,300; namely, £2,800 of actual debt, and £1,500 due to the Investment Fund which the exigencies of the passing hour have compelled them to make use of.

Such, then, is the case we lay before our readers in anticipation of the coming appeal, and most emphatically do we commend it to their support. The wards of a hospital are not places of public exhibition, and therefore must obviously be inaccessible except to those whose duty calls them to enter; but if all who read these lines could see what we have seen, and make the rigorous examination we have made, they would retire from the task with the full conviction at which we have arrived. Let each one, then, grasp these two simple facts:—

1st, that 12,000 cases were relieved last year, 5,000 of which were accidents and urgent medical cases, and therefore requiring no recommendation; and

2nd, that £4,000 must be raised at the coming collection, if this good work of healing the sick is to be continued.

Of the success of the appeal, after the noble response of last year in a like cause, we will not for a moment doubt. The duty is incumbent on all, and all without exception will discharge it. On Sunday, the 28th day of this present month of October, therefore, we confidently believe that an answer in the highest degree worthy of those who have wrought so nobly in the cause of charity heretofore will be given to the call for help on behalf of the Queen's Hospital.

REPORTS—1857-58.

The council,* instead of presenting any lengthened statement of their own, for the past year, beg to lay before the governors and subscribers the reports which they have received from the sub-committees, which are so full of information on all points of interest connected with the charity, as to preclude the necessity of many additional observations.

The council can conscientiously affirm that the utility of such a charity, in this town and Midland district, was never more truly realized than during the last twelve months; while the necessity of such a "House of Mercy" has been peculiarly illustrated by the following

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT.

By reference to the following table, it will be seen that the average number of in-patients during the past year has exceeded that of any other year, hence showing the progressive utility of the institution.

WEEKLY AVERAGE.

In-Patients, 1853-54	..... 118	|	In-Patients, 1855-56	..... 116
In-Patients, 1854-55	..... 109	|	In-Patients, 1856-57	..... 120

The following is the weekly average of in and out patients, during the year :—

In-Patients	122	|	Out-Patients	902
-------------	--------	-----	--	--------------	--------	-----

The average number of out-patients has also increased to the amount of more than fifty cases per week over that of other years. Many patients holding in-patients' tickets have been treated as out-patients, owing to the demand for beds being greater than the hospital can accommodate.

Diseases of an infectious nature have greatly increased; nor is this augmentation peculiar to Birmingham, for the so-called zymotic diseases have been very prevalent everywhere during the past year. Small-pox takes a leading place, there having been 34 cases reported, four of which have died; in

* The council meet every Friday, at 12 o'clock: it is an open council, and all governors who wish to see a faithful and just administration of the charity may attend. Order of business:—Discharge of patients, minutes of last week read, medical and surgical officers' daily attendance book examined, the weekly report, the chaplain's, visitors', secretary's, house, pharmaceutical finance, and collector's reports read; accident admission and discharge books examined; special business.

each of the fatal cases vaccination had not been practised, whilst each case which had availed itself of Jenner's great discovery invariably experienced the disease in its mildest form.

Typhoid fever has been unusually severe and prevalent; whilst on the other hand, only one case of Typhus has been admitted. Erysipelas has also been very prevalent in the town and neighbourhood. Many of these cases have been of a very aggravated form, but owing to the speedy and effective treatment adopted, not a single case has proved fatal.

Four cases of that fatal disorder, Diphtherite, have occurred, three being members of the same family; each was discharged cured. Nearly the whole of the cases were admitted without tickets, and are a great expense to the hospital, requiring extra nursing and diet. The possession of detached fever wards cannot be too highly extolled, since by this means the contagious cases are isolated; for were wounds, &c., allowed to be exposed to the influence of those fearful maladies, the hospital would become a house of pestilence instead of a house of recovery.

Eight cases of Lead Palsy have been admitted, all of which have been discharged cured. This disease attacks persons who for any lengthened period earn their livelihood as painters, enamellers, or are otherwise engaged in lead works, and who are not sufficiently careful to wash their hands before taking food; but the lead also becomes absorbed into the system by its actual contact with the skin—hence all persons who have to earn their living by this description of work inevitably expose themselves to the paralyzing influence of the poison.

Six cases of Chorea are reported; one, that of a girl sixteen years of age. The disease was also complicated by an acute attack of Rheumatism; she lay unconscious for a lengthened period, singing, Ophelia-like, almost incessantly, day and night, but eventually made a safe recovery.

Rheumatism forms a very large majority of the cases reported—103 out of 131. In twenty cases out of the 103, the heart became affected during the treatment, but, nevertheless, only one case is reported as having died; but of the sixteen cases reported of valvular disease, which, by investigation, owed their origin to former neglected rheumatic attacks,

seven are reported as having proved fatal. This comparison necessarily points out the importance of seeking early advice in acute Rheumatism, for this disease has an especial tendency to attack the heart, and, if not speedily brought under treatment, is apt to leave vestiges which so greatly impair and interfere with the functions of that great moving centre of the vascular system, as almost invariably to result in dropsy or in sudden death.

The diseases of the chest are necessarily very numerous; the greater part of them have been admitted during the Spring of this, and the latter end of last year, owing to the sudden vicissitudes of climate which were then experienced.

In comparison of former years, the number of cases of Consumption is diminished; this owing, probably, to the rules of the charity, precluding the admission of patients in a very advanced stage, being strictly adhered to, except in cases coming from a distance, or brought in a dying condition. But the number of cases of Phthisis reported is very small, when compared with those who have been treated and relieved as out-patients; none, however extreme their case might be, have been rejected without some attempt having been made to alleviate their sufferings.

Among the fatal cases recorded, are three of that fearful disease, Gangrene of the Lungs; these, when admitted, were in a most critical condition, and their death was very speedy.

Amongst the disorder of the liver, stomach, and other organs of digestion, indigestion ranks highest in point of numbers; the majority have been cured. One case, which proved very obstinate, was that of a man who whilst working near a furnace, had a small red-hot cinder suddenly passed through his mouth into the stomach, where it produced great irritation and subsequent chronic Dyspepsia; this man is reported cured.

There have also come under treatment three cases of Sarcina Ventriculi, a disease characterized by the presence of vegetable parasites in the stomach, accompanied with obstinate vomiting of very large quantities of yeast-like substance. One of these patients, who had frequently been an inmate of the hospital, and each time discharged relieved, was re-admitted, and ultimately sank under this terrible disorder.

Of that serious and oftentimes fatal disease of the kidney, called Bright's Disease, 24 cases are recorded, of which four died, and the rest were relieved or temporarily cured.

Four cases of that distressing and excruciating complaint, Diabetes, have been reported. These patients, during their treatment, were studiously kept from consuming any article of diet containing sugar, or sugar-forming substances; the flour being carefully washed to separate the gluten from the starchy or saccharine materials; to effect this end, 8 lbs. of flour were required to manufacture 1 lb. of the so-called gluten bread. All these cases of Diabetes were discharged much relieved.

Cancer has come under treatment in twenty-one cases; all of which, from their situation, were of a very serious nature. Five patients, suffering under this terrible disease, have been timely relieved by surgical interference with perfect success; no return of the disease having in these cases appeared. Five cases, which were beyond all recovery when admitted, have proved fatal.

Anthrax (carbuncle) has been prevalent during the last month of this report; all the cases, six in number, having been admitted the last few days.

Three cases of Senile Gangrene, occurring in very old people, have, by means of stimulating and nourishing diet, combined with surgical treatment, been discharged cured.

Some of the diseases of the joints have been of an acute character (generally the effect of injury), requiring decided antiphlogistic treatment; while on the other hand, the chronic diseases of the joints, most of which were of a scrofulous origin, have been treated with generous diet, cod-liver oil, steel, &c., and special attention has been given to the fixing and maintaining of the joints in an immovable position, by means of the starched apparatus, splints, &c.; also in these chronic diseases of the joints, the actual cautery has been resorted to with great benefit. By these means many limbs have been saved, which in former times would have been removed by the knife.

A small number only of the diseases of the eye and ear have been admitted; this is doubtless to be ascribed to the fact of there existing in this town an institution specially devoted

to the treatment of such affections. Of these, all have been discharged cured, excepting one of Amaurosis, which was, from the first, pronounced incurable.

Most prominent amongst the diseases of the skin, are Ulcerations of the Legs—the result generally of a relaxed or varicose condition of the veins, aggravated by filth, bad living, and constant walking or standing, by which the poor are compelled to earn their living. Rest, bandaging, local applications, together with good diet during their residence in the hospital, have effected in nearly all the cases a cure. A large number of ulcers of this description have been treated also as out-patients.

Amongst the number of Accidents requiring surgical assistance, fractures form a very numerous and important subdivision; of these sixty-one are reported as having been admitted: one only proved fatal, and all the rest are reported cured. Three compound fractures of the skull occurred, all of which made a safe recovery.

Fractures of the extremities were, with very few exceptions, treated by means of the starched bandage, and thus patients were allowed to get out of bed as early as four or five days after the injury, showing the great advantages of this method of treatment over that with ponderous splints, which require the patient to be confined to his bed for at least a month.

One fatal case occurred to an elderly woman who fell heavily upon her head, causing serious concussion of the brain, from which she never rallied.

A case of unusual occurrence is reported in which a man by falling on his head from a height, dislocated his spine between the fifth and sixth cervical vertebræ; he died on the third day from his admission.

Five cases are reported as having died from burns; two of these were admitted in a most fearful condition, their clothes being completely consumed and themselves literally charred, presenting a most horrible spectacle: neither of them survived the shock to the nervous system.

One case of cut throat has been admitted, and cured.

Three cases of poisoning (taken with the intention of committing suicide) have been admitted, and all have done well.

Two very serious wounds inflicted by the incautious use of guns have been brought under treatment, and discharged cured.

It must be borne in mind that all these accidental cases, 179 in number, are brought to the hospital at once, and are received without any ticket; and since they are, without exception, cases that require extra nursing, food, stimulants, and the use of most costly apparatus, they necessarily entail great expense upon the charity.

Fifty-four surgical operations have been performed during the past year, of which number three have died.

Lithotomy has been successfully practised in two cases, and in one case the Lithotrite has superseded the knife.

The two fatal cases coming under the head of Herniotomy were admitted in a very precarious condition, the strangulated intestine in both instances being in a state of sphacelus.

Chloroform has been administered in nearly every case without producing the slightest unpleasant consequences.

The fact of only three cases (and two of these admitted in a dying condition) having proved fatal out of the fifty-four operations which were performed, speaks in the highest possible manner as to the salutary hygienic condition of the hospital.

(Signed)		WM. SANDS COX,	} Surgns.
JOHN BIRT DAVIES,	} Physicians.	LANGSTON PARKER,	
THOS. P. HESLOP,		JAMES F. WEST,	
ALEX. FLEMING,		JOSEPH S. GAMGEE,	

WILLIAM ALLIS SMITH, Resident Medical Officer.

To the medical and surgical officers who have served this charity so faithfully, the governors and subscribers are deeply indebted, for whilst, undoubtedly, the healthy and agreeable locality in which the hospital is situated, and its admirable internal arrangements, have commended it to the public, it is in a high degree owing to the great care and skill of your medical and surgical staff, resulting in successful practice, that this hospital has attained to the high character which places it on an equal footing with that of the oldest and best conducted institutions of a similar description in the Midland district.

THE FINANCE REPORT.

The Finance Committee have presented the following summary of the receipts and expenditure:—

RECEIPTS, 1857-8.			EXPENDITURE, 1857-8.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Subscriptions	1530	2 9	Provisions, &c.	1792	9 0
„ in arrear, £89 5s.			Salaries and Wages	475	5 5
Ditto, to Benevolent Fund ..	32	11 0	Domestic Expenses	80	2 5
Donations to Benevolent Fund..	64	7 6	Surgery and Dispensary	532	5 2
Interest from Investments ..	541	16 11	Repairs, Plumbing, &c. ..	221	11 2
Donations and Benefactions ..	116	9 6	Printing and Stationery ..	53	15 10
Donations from Workmen ..	40	12 9	Advertisements	29	15 0
Ball and Public Performances ..	330	13 8	Insurance of Buildings, &c. ..	3	12 0
Legacies (under £20)	29	19 0	Collector's Commission	25	0 0
Collections by the Clergy ..	73	3 0	Ball Expenses	122	3 0
Fees from Students	68	5 0	Placed to Benevolent Fund ..	64	7 6
Dripping &c.	20	7 5	Bank Interest and Postage ..	28	17 2
Bank balance	888	10 3	Unpaid Accounts of last year, discharged this year	207	15 1
	<u>£3636</u>	<u>18 9</u>		<u>£3636</u>	<u>18 9</u>
			Balance forward due to Bank..	888	10 3
			Unpaid Accounts	1514	19 6
				<u>£2403</u>	<u>9 9</u>

Donations to the amount of £116 9s. 6d. have been received, and the following legacies, to the amount of £1366 11s. have been paid.—

The Executors of the late J. Crowther, Esq., Wednesbury...	£1000	0 0
The Executors of the late Mrs. Daniel	273	0 0
The Executors of the late John Wright	64	11 0
The Executors of the late John Corns	19	0 0
The Executors of the late N. J. Thompson	10	0 0

The fundamental law, which requires the investment of legacies and benefactions, and which has been strictly observed from the very first foundation of the hospital, has already created permanent property, which is gradually becoming a source of income to the charity, whilst at the same time, in the enlargement of this fund, will be found one of the best assurances of the stability of the institution. The hospital property may be thus estimated:—

Buildings and freehold sites	£12,500	0 0
Stock in the funds (Miss M. Mason's legacy) ...	200	0 0
On Ground-rent	635	0 0
On Mortgages	4,600	0 0
Accident Fund, in hands of Birmingham Banking Company	3,200	0 0
Furniture (inventory and valuation by Mr. St. Clair)	1,115	3 6
Drugs in store, on the valuation of Messrs. Southall	127	6 6½
Surgical instruments and appliances	150	0 0
Total	<u>£22,427</u>	<u>10 0½</u>

THE ACCIDENT FUND.—The manufacturing establishments of the town have most materially increased in number and extent in the immediate neighbourhood of the hospital, and the introduction into them of complicated and care-requiring machinery, has filled the wards with casualties, without subscribers' notes, of a very dangerous nature, which, when admitted into the institution, cannot be discharged without risk to the sufferers, as well as without discredit to the charity, except after very protracted continuance within its walls. The facilities afforded by railways have very considerably extended the district, and have brought a large population within reach of the benefits of the hospital, of which they very freely avail themselves.

The Finance Committee have the satisfaction to report that the "Permanent Accident Fund" now exceeds upwards of £3,000.

SERMONS FROM THE CLERGY.—In the last report the Finance Committee referred with regret to the small amount received from collections made on behalf of the hospital from the various places of worship of the town and district: the same cause of regret still exists. The Finance Committee have, however, to report the sum of £71 collected at St. Martin's Church, after an eloquent appeal on behalf of the charity, from the Rev. Canon Miller, and the sum of £2 2s. from the Rev. J. Jones, collected at Lady Huntingdon's Charity.

PUBLIC BENEFITS.—The Finance Committee regret that the amount received from public benefits has fallen short, owing, in a great measure, to the present commercial difficulties.

ARTIZANS' SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The amount of pecuniary aid received from the operative classes in support of the hospital—a charity which chiefly exists for their benefit, and who are the principal recipients of its bounty—owing to the same cause, is this year comparatively small.

In conclusion, the Finance Committee feel it their duty to report, that the funds of the charity are inadequate to the wants of those already in the hospital, and prevent the possibility of admitting as many patients as might be wished. There are fifty beds which cannot now be filled, owing to the state of the finances; but it is hoped that those who are blessed with means will contribute liberally, so that it should not be said that any one of the portals should be kept closed to the numerous sufferers who are daily applicants for admission and relief.

THOMAS UPFILL, Chairman.

To the Chairman of the Finance Committee, the best thanks of the governors and subscribers are due. Mr. Councillor Upfill has most carefully watched over the funds of the institution from the very first foundation of the charity; his sound judgment and great experience in all financial transactions have rendered those important services to the hospital which must ever be held in grateful remembrance.

The council are persuaded that there are many generous individuals both in the town and Midland district, who, for want of personal solicitation, or of knowing the state of the funds, have not yet become subscribers. It is ardently hoped that such persons will transmit to the treasurer, or to any members of the committee, what their benevolence may dictate.

The council, also, particularly call attention to the "Benevolent Fund," for the relief of accidents. It is provided by a trust deed enrolled in Chancery, that the investment is a *permanent one*; its interest to be exclusively devoted, and that for ever, to the expressed charitable objects. So that every donor, even of a small sum to this fund, has the satisfaction of reflecting that the benefaction or donation *is not expended for the necessities of the hour*, but is treasured up in obedience to the most solemn and formal stipulation for the perpetual benefit of the sick and maimed.

The council feel it unnecessary to further urge the merits of a scheme for the most charitable of purposes, and organized so as to render misappropriation impossible.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The House Committee, in presenting their report, have to notice that they have quarterly advertised for their supplies of food and other articles of large consumption, which have been answered by tenders from numerous respectable tradesmen, and which have been adopted by the council, impartially, from those most advantageous to the interests of the charity; notwithstanding which, the committee regret that the high market value of many articles, during the two first quarters, has caused a serious addition to the cost of the maintenance of the patients, nurses, servants, &c., &c.

The House Committee desire to renew their grateful acknowledgments to numerous benevolent friends of the hospital, for donations received of various articles of daily use, by which means the expenses have been much economised.

Considerable saving has been effected in the purchase of coals, by the generosity of the Right Hon. Lord Ward, who has presented to the charity the mine-right on this important article of consumption.

The House Committee have also to report that William Matthews, Esq., T. Bagnall, Esq., and B. Round, Esq., have made liberal donations of coal.

The council report that the meetings of the House Committee have been held every Thursday, and to this Committee the thanks of the governors are due; and it would be a dereliction of duty not to mention the indefatigable exertions of its chairman. Mr. John Boucher has been rarely absent from his post; his laborious attention has been given almost daily to the duties of this important committee; within the hospital walls, and on all other occasions, when required, he has most cheerfully sacrificed a very large amount of time and talent in the service of the charity.

To the Right Hon. Lord Ward, to the opulent iron and coal masters of the district, to whose liberality, on so many occasions, the hospital is so deeply indebted; and who at all times, collectively and individually, afford relief to the vast population around, with the greatest promptitude and cheerfulness—especially to William Matthews, Esq., T. Bagnall, Esq., and B. Round, Esq.—thanks are due.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL REPORT.

The Pharmaceutical Committee have to notice that during the last twelve months a considerable change has been effected in the purchase of drugs, from which they anticipate much benefit, both to the efficiency and the economical working of the charity. These have all been purchased for store, from an eminent London house, Messrs. Corbyn and Co., Holborn; and all emergency articles from Messrs. Southall, Birmingham. Everything purchased is subject to one condition—that it is liable to examination, chemical, microscopical, and botanical, and will be returned if not approved; and every thing has thus far been invoiced upon terms that, for pure articles, will bear the closest comparison with the current drug price lists of the day.

The Pharmaceutical Committee have to report the completion of the operation room, one of the most commodious and best arranged in any provincial hospital, at a cost of upwards of £400, which sum has been taken out of the general income.

The Pharmaceutical Committee express an earnest hope that in the course of the ensuing year they may be enabled to give increased accommodation to the out-patients. At the present time serious inconvenience is experienced from the small size of the waiting-rooms, and the crowded state of the surgery. A plan has been obtained from Mr. Bateman, but the state of the finances has not justified the outlay.

EDWARD TOWNSEND COX, CHAIRMAN.

The council beg to state that the Pharmaceutical Committee have met weekly under the chairmanship of your respected honorary surgeon, Mr. Edward Townsend Cox, whose experience, obtained during half a century in connection with the various public medical charities of the town, has conferred incalculable benefits on the hospital.

The public must be aware from the published weekly reports that the surgical patients are much more numerous and serious than was the case in the early existence of the charity, and the recommendation contained in the report, in reference to the increased accommodation for the out-patients, requires serious consideration.

THE VISITORS' REPORT.

The visitors have presented to the Council every week satisfactory reports as to the cleanliness and good order of every part of the building, and to the satisfaction expressed by the patients as to the attention and kindness of the medical officers, nurses, &c. The inquiries made by the visitors have materially contributed to the regularity and efficiency of the hospital.

MIDWIFERY DEPARTMENT.

An increased number of poor women have been attended, under the superintendence of Professor Berry, at their own houses, in their confinement. The council would fain hope that this department of the hospital is not the least useful; that so many as 84 poor married women should been attended at their own houses during the past year is a proof that the benefits of this institution have been brought home to as many families during the period.

The council have to report that the arrangements of the Brueton legacy is still in abeyance. Mr. Sands Cox and Mr. John Suckling have attended two meetings of the representatives of the different charities under Mr. Brueton's will, in London, and it was fully expected that the long pending suit would be amicably settled. The council take this opportunity to express to their solicitor their warm acknowledgments. Mr. J. Suckling has, on all occasions, generously given his time and invaluable advice, presenting to the charity the amount of his fees.

The cordial acknowledgments of the governors and subscribers are due to the Rev. W. J. Poulton for his faithful ministerial services as chaplain of the charity; and the same

mark of approval of conduct is also merited by the house surgeon, the secretary, the dispenser, the matron, and all the officials of the establishment.

The council have deeply to lament the death of one who will long be remembered for his assiduous attention to the interests of the institution. In Mr. Edward Armfield the committee have lost a most esteemed and respected colleague, and the charity has been deprived of a generous and energetic friend.

The council have also the painful duty to refer with sincere regret to the death of Mr. Joseph Thomas Collins, in the prime of life, whose invaluable services rendered to the hospital on the occasion of the Aston Fetes are permanently recorded on the marble tablet erected in the vestibule of the charity.

The council have now endeavoured to lay before the governors and subscribers, with all plainness, simplicity, and integrity, the workings in detail of the hospital; and should they serve to remove misapprehension, and prevent misconception, the design of the council will be fully accomplished.

The council have not hitherto referred to certain differences which occurred during the past year in filling a vacancy in the surgical staff, from a conviction that no good can result from the re-opening of a question which was amicably settled by mutual concessions. The council have much pleasure in reporting that the compromise has in every way worked satisfactorily; and they venture to express a very confident belief that the contest, so happily settled, will prove to be one of those trials which, in the lives of institutions as of individuals, experience teaches may happen, however painful.

In conclusion, the applications for admission from the town and adjacent district are more and more frequent, and notwithstanding the most rigid economy consistent with a just attention to the objects of the charity, the council, as will be perceived from the finance report, have been unable to meet the increased demand on the funds; and should, contrary to expectation, the public bounty in the ensuing year still prove inadequate to the present expenditure, it will then be the duty of the council, though a painful one, to steel their hearts, and

to withdraw the palsied hand from the supplicating grasp of the sick and maimed. But it is impossible that such a picture can be realized—that such a painful task can be imposed upon them.

The council, encouraged by the past, look forward to still greater usefulness and more extended labours. In these efforts they ask for your cordial support, as cordial as that which “The Queen’s Hospital” has hitherto received at your hands.

DIET TABLE.

No. 1.—EXTRA DIET.

BREAKFAST.—One pint of Tea and a quarter of a pint of Milk.

DINNER.—Four days—twelve ounces of Meat, roasted (weighed with the bone before it is dressed), and half a pound of Potatoes. Three days—the same quantity of Meat, boiled. Twelve ounces of Bread, two pints of Beer to men, and one pint and a half to women, daily.

SUPPER.—One pint of Gruel and a quarter of a pint of Milk.

No. 2.—ORDINARY DIET.

BREAKFAST.—One pint of Tea and a quarter of a pint of Milk.

DINNER.—One half the Meat allowed for extra diet, and half a pound of potatoes.

SUPPER.—One pint of Gruel and a quarter of a pint of Milk.

Twelve ounces of Bread daily.

No. 3.—BROTH DIET.

BREAKFAST.—One pint of Tea and a quarter of a pint of Milk.

DINNER.—One pint of Broth and six ounces of Light Bread Pudding.

SUPPER.—One pint of Gruel and a quarter of a pint of Milk

Twelve ounces of Bread daily.

No. 4.—MILK DIET.

BREAKFAST.—One pint of Tea and a quarter of a pint of Milk.

DINNER.—Four days—a pint and a half of Rice Milk. Three days—half a pound of Bread or Rice Pudding.

SUPPER.—Half a pint of Milk.

Twelve ounces of Bread daily.

No. 5.—FISH DIET.

BREAKFAST.—One pint of Tea and a quarter of a pint of Milk.

DINNER.—Four ounces of plain boiled white Fish, as Whiting, Plaice, Flounders, Haddock, Herring, or Mackerel.

SUPPER.—One pint of Gruel and a quarter of a pint of Milk.

Twelve ounces of Bread daily.

No. 6.—FEVER DIET.

A pint of Tea morning and evening, with a quarter of a pint of Milk. Twelve ounces of Bread daily. Barley water *ad libitum*.

Bread, Arrow Root, Milk, Gruel, &c., must be specially ordered.

100 lbs. of raw Beef and Mutton will produce, boiled, 60 to 62 lbs. dressed and carved.

100 lbs. of Mutton will produce, of cutlets 45½ lbs. ” ”

100 lbs. of Beef will produce, roasted 51 lbs. ” ”

To make Rice Pudding, 26 lbs.—Use rice, 4 lbs.; sugar, 13½ oz.; milk, 14 pints; water, 6 pints.

To make Milk Pottage, 28 pints.—Use oatmeal, 1 lb. 2 oz.; milk, 16 pints; water, 12 pints.

To make Tea, 50 pints.—Use 6½ oz.; sugar, 24 oz.; milk, 3 pints; water, 47 pints.

To make Coffee, 12 pints.—Use coffee, 3¼ oz.; sugar, 11 oz.; boiled milk, 1 pint; water 11 pints.

COMMON DRINKS AND EXTRAS.

IMPERIAL.—Supertartrate of potass two drachms, citrate of potass one drachm, barley water two pints.

RICE WATER.—Rice five ounces, cinnamon one drachm and a half, sugar two ounces and a half, water twenty pints. To be boiled down to two gallons.

BARLEY WATER.—Barley five ounces, ginger (bruised) quarter of an ounce, sugar two ounces and a half, water twenty pints. To be boiled down to two gallons.

RICE PUDDING.—Rice three ounces, sugar one ounce, milk three gills, one egg, cinnamon one blade.

FLOUR PUDDING.—Flour four ounces, sugar one ounce, milk three gills, one egg, ginger a few grains.

SAGO ALLOWANCE.—Of sago (boiled in a sufficient quantity down to a jelly) two ounces, sugar quarter of an ounce, wine one gill. A little grated nutmeg or ginger.

RICE AND SAGO JELLY.—Rice, sago and barley one ounce each, water six pounds. Boil down to three pounds, and add milk one pint, and a sufficient quantity of sugar to make it agreeably sweet.

FOR FUMIGATION.—Common salt four ounces, oxide of manganese one ounce, sulphuric acid one ounce, water two ounces.

JOHN BIRT DAVIES, Senior Physician.
WILLIAM SANDS COX, Senior Surgeon.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE, JUNE 30, 1859.

The object for which the Queen's Hospital was originally established, and its progress up to the present time are so well known, that your committee feel it to be unnecessary to do more than to give a brief statement of their proceedings during the past year, and for the details of which they respectfully refer to the minutes of the weekly meetings, which are now laid upon the table.

Medical and Surgical Department.—Your medical and surgical officers have reported that the charity continues to afford relief and assistance to an increasing number of suffering poor.

The following is an abstract of the register of patients admitted from 25th of June, 1858, to the 25th of June 1859, showing the result of the cases:—

Patients remaining in the hospital, on the 25th of June, 1858	...	69
Patients admitted from the 25th June, 1858, to the 25th June, 1859	...	842
Renewed Notes	... ..	195
Total number under treatment during the year	... ..	1106

Of these were :—

Dismissed Cured	...	...	...	...	...	...	546
Relieved	...	...	...	...	...	...	220
As irregular	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Incurable	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Died in the Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Patients remaining in the Hospital on the 25th of June, 1859							84
							<hr/> 911

Of the cases treated during the year, 421 were medical cases, and 490 were surgical cases.

With regard to the outpatients, the weekly average has been 911; total number during the year, 8,986. It must, however, be borne in mind that the numbers registered always represent a minimum: for many patients are prescribed for and receive medicine who unavoidably escape registration; and many hundreds of cases of minor accidents are brought to the hospital of which no record can be kept.

In reference to the surgical cases, your committee have to observe that the establishment of large manufactories in the immediate neighbourhood of the hospital, and the introduction into them of complicated and care-requiring machinery—the crowded state of our streets—the proximity of railroads with their serious accidents—have tended to fill your wards with casualties of a very dangerous nature, which, when admitted, cannot be discharged without great risk to the sufferers, as well as without discredit to the institution, excepting after a very protracted continuance within its walls; towards the maintenance and support of such cases a very small income only—the interest of £3000, the Accidental Fund, and a limited special subscription from benevolent individuals—is applicable; a large sum is therefore necessarily drawn out of the annual subscriptions.

The Finance Department.—In passing next to the all-important subject—finance—the continued inadequacy of the revenue of the charity to cover the necessary expenses of the hospital, and the very serious amount of debt already incurred, have rendered it, however painful, unavoidable upon your finance committee to trespass for the first time upon

The House Department.—Your House Committee have made every effort to keep down expenses, wherever this was consistent with a just regard to the objects of the hospital; they have reported that the stock of house linen having been allowed to get into a very insufficient state, your committee will be compelled to renew the same during the ensuing year at a considerable cost.

The Visitors.—The attendance of your visitors has been regular; they have submitted the patients to searching enquiries, as to diet, treatment, &c., and their recorded weekly reports have been invariably most favourable to the management and economy of the hospital. They have reported from time to time that some measure should be adopted to prevent patients from remaining in the wards for the sake merely of the shelter and maintenance afforded—a suggestion which can only be carried out by the governors and subscribers themselves not indiscriminately disposing of their recommendations to cases more properly the inmates of a union workhouse.

Your committee beg to record their thanks to the medical and surgical officers for their invaluable services, and have much satisfaction in expressing their entire approval of the conduct of all the officials of the establishment. The grateful acknowledgments for his faithful ministerial services are due to the chaplain. Through the kindness of a friend, who generously presented a harmonium, sacred music has been introduced into the Sunday service—the resident medical officers and students, accompanied by Mr. D. Malins, forming a choir.

Unavoidable circumstances having prevented the publication of the report at the usual period, it may perhaps be permitted to your committee to state that Mr. John Willders has been appointed resident surgeon; Mr. David Malins, resident secretary; and Mrs. Cross, of St. Thomas's Hospital, matron, on the highest testimonials.

An important feature in the history of the hospital is the opening of the out-patient department, by which the order, discipline, and comfort of the in-patients have been materially improved. The completion of the two additional wings and

the chapel early in the spring, will form the termination of a long course of anxiety and exertion to the founder.

In conclusion, your committee acknowledge with thankfulness the kind support hitherto given to the charity; but they also remember that the hand of death is year by year depriving the hospital of many of its benefactors and supporters; and they would, therefore, respectfully impress upon the minds of the governors and subscribers, how much may be done in aiding the funds by bringing the object and character of the institution to the notice of their friends and other individuals whose names are not at present on the list of contributors.

In concluding the labours of another year, the committee would gratefully remember the confidence bestowed upon them by the friends of the charity; and, encouraged by this confidence, they would "go forward," earnestly desiring that the blessings of Him, who can alone crown their efforts with success, may rest upon their labours, and that they may be made humble instruments in upholding the character and efficiency of the "Queen's Hospital," and in carrying out the laws and regulations by which it is governed.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Governors and Subscribers, held in the Board Room, at the Hospital, on Tuesday, December 27th, 1859, the Rev. Dr. Miller in the chair, the following resolutions were carried:—

It was moved by Mr. Samuel Haines, seconded by Mr. Councillor Jacob Phillips, and carried unanimously,—That the report now read be received and adopted.

It was moved by Mr. Edmund Heeley, seconded by Mr. Edward Bembridge, and carried unanimously,—That the warmest thanks of this meeting be presented to the Committee of Council, the sub-committees, and the visitors, for their constant attention to the general business of the hospital during the past year; and that the acts of the Committee of Council and the sub-committees be confirmed.

It was moved by Mr. J. H. Hopkins, seconded by Mr. Joseph Watson, and carried unanimously,—That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the honorary surgeons, Mr. Edward Townsend Cox and Mr. George Beecham Knowles.

It was moved by Mr. W. J. B. Scott, seconded by Mr. G. Taylor, and carried unanimously,—That the warmest thanks of this meeting be presented to the

physicians, Dr. Fleming, Dr. Waller, and Dr. Bond; and to the surgeons, Mr. Sands Cox, Mr. Parker, Mr. West, and Mr. Gamgee, for their unwearied attention to the sick and suffering during the past year.

It was moved by Dr. Fleming, seconded by Rev. Bernard Ivers, and carried with acclamation,—That this meeting begs to convey to William Sands Cox, Esq., F.R.S., their best thanks for the clear and concise report, and for his untiring zeal and industry in promoting the welfare of the institution.

It was moved by Mr. J. W. McCardie, seconded by Mr. Ambrose Biggs, and carried unanimously,—That the best thanks of this meeting be presented to the treasurer, Mr. George Taylor, for the services rendered by him to the charity.

It was moved by Mr. Isaac Trow, seconded by Mr. John Suckling, and carried unanimously,—That the grateful thanks of this meeting be presented to the benefactors, donors, and subscribers for their liberal support during the past year.

JOHN C. MILLER, D.D., Chairman.

Dr. Miller having left the chair, and Mr. Samuel Haines having taken the same, it was moved by Mr. Haines, seconded by Mr. Councillor Phillips, and carried unanimously,—That the cordial thanks of the meeting be given to the Rev. Dr. Miller, for his kindness in taking the chair on this occasion, and for his able conduct in the same.

SAMUEL HAINES.

THE PERMANENT BENEVOLENT FUND,

For the Relief of Accidents and Acute Medical Cases; received at all hours, without a Subscriber's recommendation.

The following Trust Deed has been Executed and Enrolled in Chancery.

THIS INDENTURE, made the fourteenth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-six, between Frederick Isaac Welch, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, Esquire; Thomas Uphill, of Edgbaston, near Birmingham aforesaid, Iron Merchant; and John Suckling, of Birmingham aforesaid, Gentleman, on the one part: and the Right Honourable William Baron Ward, the Right Honourable William Henry Lord Leigh, and the Right Honourable George Augustus Frederick Louis Viscount Curzon, of the other part.

Whereas, there exists in Birmingham aforesaid an Establishment known by the name of "The Queen's Hospital, at Birmingham, for the relief of the sick and lame poor."

And whereas, the objects of the said establishment are to give medical and surgical relief and assistance in manner prescribed by such rules and regulations thereof, to such sick and lame poor persons as are from time to time in manner prescribed by such rules and regulations nominated by persons who contribute towards the support of the said Establishment, and also to give medical and surgical relief and

assistance in cases known by the description of "Accidents and Acute Diseases," being the cases of persons not nominated as aforesaid, but who, while being in or about Birmingham aforesaid, are by accident or otherwise placed in immediate and urgent need of medical and surgical relief and assistance.

And whereas, the subscriptions paid by Annual Contributors to the said establishment, and the annual income of the property held on trust for the purpose thereof, are insufficient to meet the current expenses of the said establishment, and such deficiency has hitherto been made up by occasional donations, and from other sources of a precarious nature.

And whereas, several persons actuated by motives of humanity and benevolence have proposed to the Committee of the said establishment, that, for increasing the efficiency and stability thereof, a permanent trust fund should be created, to be called "The Permanent Fund for the relief of Accidents and Acute Diseases," and should be vested in the said William Baron Ward, William Henry Lord Leigh, and George Augustus Frederick Louis Viscount Curzon, in manner hereinafter appearing, upon the trusts hereinafter-mentioned.

And whereas, the said Committee being satisfied that the creation of such fund would be greatly for the advantage of the said hospital, assented to the creation thereof, and have accordingly opened an account with the banking house of the Birmingham Banking Company, in Birmingham aforesaid, in the joint names of the said William Baron Ward, William Henry Lord Leigh, and George Augustus Frederick Louis Viscount Curzon, such account being entitled "The Permanent Fund of the Queen's Hospital, at Birmingham, for the relief of Accidents and Acute Diseases."

And whereas, divers sums, amounting together to the sum of Three Thousand Pounds, have been already contributed and paid in to the joint names of the said William Baron Ward, William Henry Lord Leigh, and George Augustus Frederick Louis Viscount Curzon, in the said Banking House, to the credit of the herein before-mentioned fund, as they do hereby acknowledge.

And whereas, the Committee of the said Hospital, at a meeting held on the eighteenth day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-six, passed a resolution, a minute of which was duly entered in the books of the said establishment, and thereby approved of these presents as a proper deed for declaring the trusts of the said fund, and resolved that the said Frederick Isaac Welch, Thomas Ufill, and John Suckling, being three of the members of the said Committee, should execute these presents on behalf of the said establishment, for the purpose of signifying that the declarations of trust herein contained are made with the privity and approbation of the Committee of the said establishment.

Now this Indenture Witnesseth, that in consideration of the premises, it is hereby agreed and declared between and by the parties hereto, that the said William Baron Ward, William Henry Lord Leigh, and George Augustus Frederick Louis Viscount Curzon, and the survivors and survivor of them, and the executors or administrators of such survivor, or other trustees or trustee for the time being of these presents, do and shall stand possessed of all and every sum and

sums of money which already has or have been paid, or shall or may from time to time hereafter be paid, by any person or persons whomsoever into the said banking house, to the credit of the account of the said William Baron Ward, William Henry Lord Leigh, and George Augustus Frederick Louis Viscount Curzon, as the trustees of the hereinbefore-mentioned fund, or which shall or may at any time or times hereafter in any other manner be paid to the trustees or trustee for the time being of these presents, in augmentation of the said Permanent Fund for the relief of Accidents and Acute Diseases, upon the trusts and for the purposes following;—(that is to say.) Upon Trust that the trustees or trustee thereof for the time being, shall invest the same monies respectively in their or his names or name in or upon permanent public or parliamentary stocks or funds of Great Britain, or in or upon debentures, mortgages, or securities of such a nature as the funds of charitable institutions may legally be invested upon with full power for the trustees or trustee hereof for the time being to alter or vary such stocks, funds, or securities into or for any other or others of the same or a like nature. And upon further Trust from time to time, and at all times hereafter, to pay the annual income of the said trust monies, stocks, funds, and securities, as and when such annual income shall be received, to the person or persons who shall for the time being be the treasurer or treasurers of the said establishment to the end and intent. And upon Trust that the same may be applied in and towards the payment of the current expenses incident to the maintaining and carrying on the same establishment. Provided always, and it is hereby further agreed and declared, that the said annual income of the said trust fund shall, so far as (having regard to the nature of the said establishment) the same shall be possible, be applied in or towards the defraying such expenses only of the said establishment, as shall be incurred in respect of cases falling under the aforesaid description of "Accidents and Acute Diseases," and not in or towards the payment of any expenses incurred in respect of patients so nominated by such contributors as aforesaid.

And it is hereby declared, that in the books of the said establishment a separate account, under a distinctive heading, shall be kept of the monies paid in pursuance of the trusts aforesaid by the trustees or trustee hereof for the time being to the treasurer or treasurers of the said establishment, and a report of the same shall be made to the annual general meeting of subscribers. Provided always, and it is hereby expressly declared that no part of the capital of the said trust fund shall be expended for any purpose, or upon any ground or pretext whatsoever; and that in case the said trust fund, or any part thereof, shall cease to be held as a permanent trust fund in accordance with the provisions herein contained, then and immediately thereupon the trusts hereinbefore declared as to the said trust fund shall wholly cease, and the same shall be paid to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being of Her Majesty or her successors, to be by him applied to the reduction of the National Debt.

And it is hereby declared, that the receipt or receipts in writing of the treasurers for the time being of the said establishment shall be good and effectual

discharges to the trustees or trustee hereof for the annual income of the said trust fund, and that such trustees or trustee shall not be bound to see to the application of, or be answerable for the misapplication or nonapplication of, the monies therein expressed to be received.

And it is hereby further declared, that the receipt or receipts in writing of the trustees or trustee hereof for the time being, for any sum or sums of money payable to them or him, under or by virtue of these presents, or in the execution of the trusts hereof, shall be a good and effectual discharge; or good and effectual discharges, for the same respectively; and the person or persons taking such receipt or receipts shall not be bound to the application of, or be answerable for the misapplication or nonapplication of the monies therein mentioned to be received.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that if the said William Baron Ward, William Henry Lord Leigh, and George Augustus Frederick Louis Viscount Curzon, or any of them, or any future trustees or trustee to be appointed as hereinafter is mentioned, shall die or be desirous of being discharged, or refuse, or decline, or become incapable to act in the aforesaid trusts, then and so often as the same shall happen it shall be lawful for the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee hereof for the time being (and for this purpose any trustee or trustees retiring from or declining to act in the aforesaid trusts, shall, if willing to act in the exercise of this present power, be deemed a continuing trustee or continuing trustees), or the executors or administrators of the last surviving or continuing trustee, by any instrument in writing under their or his hands or hand, to appoint any other person or persons to be a trustee or trustees in the place of the trustee or trustees so dying or desiring to be discharged or refusing, declining, or becoming incapable to act as aforesaid.

Provided always, and it is hereby further declared, that in case the said trustees hereinbefore named, or any of them, or any trustee or trustees to be appointed in manner hereinbefore or hereinafter-mentioned, shall die or be desirous of being discharged from, or refuse, or decline, or become incapable to act in the aforesaid trusts, and the person or persons in whom the power of appointing new trustees shall for the time being be vested under the proviso lastly hereinbefore contained shall omit to exercise such power for the space of six months after such trustee or trustees as last aforesaid shall respectively have died or requested to be discharged from, or refused, or declined, or become incapable to act as aforesaid, then and every such case it shall be lawful for the committee of the said establishment, if they shall so think fit, by a resolution, to be passed at any meeting of such committee, to be especially convened for the purpose, according to the usual course of passing resolutions at such meetings, and to be entered in the minute book of such board, to appoint a new trustee or trustees in the place of the trustee or trustees so dying, or desiring to be discharged, or refusing, or declining, or becoming incapable to act as aforesaid.

And it is hereby declared, that every new trustee appointed under either of the powers of appointing new trustees hereinbefore contained, shall have the same power as if he had been originally named a trustee in these presents; and that in

the exercise of the aforesaid powers, the original number of the trustees may be preserved and retained, or, at the discretion of the person or persons exercising the same, be varied.

And it is hereby declared, that no trustee of these presents shall be answerable for losses occurring without his own wilful neglect or default, and that it shall be lawful for the trustees or trustee hereof for the time being, to retain out of the annual income of the said trust funds all expenses properly incurred by them or him in or about the execution of the trusts hereof.

In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seal the day and year first above written.

WARD (LS)

LEIGH (LS)

CURZON (LS)

FREDERICK I. (LS) WELSH

THOMAS (LS) UPFILL

JOHN (LS) SUCKLING

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the within-named William Baron Ward, in the presence of R. P. Appleyard, 28, Connaught Square, London; Richard Smith, The Priory, Dudley.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the within-named William Henry Lord Leigh, in the presence of Thomas Pither, valet to Lord Leigh, Stoneleigh Abbey; Jonathan Prime, under butler to Lord Leigh, Stoneleigh Abbey.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the within-named George Augustus Frederick Louis Viscount Curzon, in the presence of J. Macdonald, Lt.-Col., of the Albany, London; Maidstone, 6, Audley Square, London.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the within-named Frederick Isaac Welch, Thomas Upfill, and John Suckling, in the presence of G. P. Wragge, solicitor, Birmingham; J. P. Fisher, his clerk.

FORM OF BEQUEST

To the Permanent Fund for the Relief of Accidents and urgent Medical Cases.

I give and bequeath to the Trustees for the time being of the Permanent Fund lately created in furtherance of the objects of the Queen's Hospital, in Birmingham, and called "The Permanent Fund for the Relief of Accidents and urgent Medical Cases," the sum of £ ,, ,, to be paid to the said Trustees within three calendar months after my decease, in augmentation of such Permanent Fund, and exclusively out of such part of my personal estate as may be legally bequeathed for charitable purposes.

DONATIONS TO THE BENEVOLENT FUND.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
A Friend, per Chancellor Law	..	1000	0	0	Henry Williams, Esq., Field		
Delta, per Mr. Sands Cox	..	1000	0	0	House, Handsworth	..	52 10 0
The Aston Fete Committee	..	500	0	0	Walter Williams, Esq., ditto	..	52 10 0
Mr. R. Derry, Balsall Heath	..	100	0	0	James Griffin, Esq., Leamington.	50	0 0
Miss Burdett Coutts ..	..	50	0	0	William Parry, Esq., Water Orton	50	0 0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
W. C. Alston, Esq., Elmdon Hall..	50	0	0	The Misses Williams, Wasperton			
J. H. Anderson, Esq., per James				House	5	0	0
Baldwin, Esq.	30	0	0	The Earl Howe	5	0	0
Mr. G. W. Lingard, Snow-hill ..	1	0	0	Messrs. Webster and Horsfall ..	5	5	0
The Hon. P. S. Pierrepont ..	5	0	0	Mrs. Lightfoot	1	1	0
Workmen of Messrs. Clarke and				John Harwood, Esq., Stourbridge	1	0	0
Timmins	12	0	0	Mr. Wm. Wilson, per Wm. Trow	0	5	0
A Friend, E. E.	3	0	0	Mr. George Jabet.. .. .	1	1	0
G. Goodwin, Esq., Edgbaston ..	5	0	0	Chas. Holland, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.			
Miss Blew, Hagley-road	5	0	0	Lichfield.. .. .	10	0	0
Miss C. Landor, Bath	0	10	6	Messrs. Barrows & Hall, Dudley	5	0	0
T. Bagnall, Esq., Great Barr ..	10	0	0	Messrs. John Yates and Son,			
T. Welch, Esq.	5	0	0	Pritchett-street	5	0	0
F. I. Welch, Esq.	5	0	0	Mr. G. F. Bolding, Pershore-road	1	0	0
Sir F. Shnckburgh, Bart. ..	5	0	0	Chance Brothers, Spon-lane ..	10	10	0
Alsager and Neville, Tower-street	1	0	0	Thomas Phillips, Esq., Welling-			
Workmen of W. Middlemore ..	3	13	0	ton-road	2	0	0
E. Armfield, Esq., Hagley-road ..	5	0	0	Mr. W. Powell, Balsall-heathe ..	1	1	0
Miss Ann Rushton	5	0	0	A Grateful Patient, per S. Proctor	0	10	0
Miss Hanson, Charlotte-road ..	1	1	0	Referees Fes, per Mr. S. Timmins	1	1	0
Mr. J. Warden, Wellington-road..	5	0	0	W. H. Osborn, Esq., Perry Pont..	5	0	0
Mr. William Penn, Chadwick ..	1	1	0	The Workmen of Messrs. Clarke			
T. Parkes, Esq., Edgbaston ..	20	0	0	and Timmins	8	7	0
J. C. Horsley, Esq., London ..	5	0	0	James Guest, Esq., Dudley ..	20	0	0
Mr. McCardie	5	5	0	The Workmen of Mr. William			
Mr. George Sheldon	5	0	0	Burgess	3	8	0
Workmen of Messrs. Clarke and				The Workmen of Mr. E. Armfield	0	10	0
Timmins	12	0	0	The Workmen of Mr. J. Wilkes..	1	14	9
E. T. Cox, Esq.	5	5	0	Mr. Jakeman, Long Moor Farm..	2	2	0
Miss Taylor, Moor Green	10	0	0	Mr. J. Wilson	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Slaney, Newhall-st..	5	5	0	A Friend (per Mr. Sands Cox) ..	2	2	0
Mr. John Cornforth, Berkley-st..	20	0	0	Mr Edward Neville	10	10	0
Mr. Gibson, 5s 3d.; Mr. Adkins,				Mr James Turner	1	1	0
5s. 3d.; Mr. Hammond, 5s. 3d.	0	15	9	The Workmen of Mr. I. Wilkes..	1	9	8
Mr. Thomas Wedge, Great Charles-				The Workmen of Messrs. R. and			
street	5	5	0	J. Horton	1	1	0
John Russell, Esq., Lisbon	5	0	0	A Lady (per Mr. T. Adcock) ..	0	10	0
Mr. W. H. Swinson, the Slade ..	2	0	0	The Rev. G. Poole	0	10	0
The Rev. George Poole	0	10	0	The Workmen of Mr. John Oates	1	1	0
The Lady Windsor, Hewell ..	10	0	0	Dr. Jephson, Leamington ..	25	0	0
Mr. Joseph Sturge, Edgbaston	2	2	0	George Whieldon, Esq., Spring-			
Mr. Charles Sturge, ditto ..	1	1	0	field House, Coventry	20	0	0
Mr. Thos. Herne, Great Charles-				Mrs. Begbie, Leamington	5	0	0
street	0	10	0	Mrs. Joseph Pitman, Stourbridge	5	0	0
Collections, per E. K.. .. .	2	13	6	Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart.	5	0	0
Mr. Edward Shaw, Bull-street ..	1	1	0	J Townsend, Esq., Alveston ..	1	15	0
Alderman Baldwin	20	0	0	The Hon. Mrs. Howard	2	0	0
Mr. R. Pollock, Smallbrook-street	1	1	0	Mr. H. Whittell	0	10	0
Mr. W. Jones, New-street	1	1	0	Mr. W. H. Osborn	5	0	0
Mr. John Warden, Stratford-on-				Mr. W. H. Osborn, Perry Barr ..	2	2	0
Avon	1	1	0	Mr. William Aston, Shadwell-			
Rev. H. Kempson, Long Preston	26	5	0	street	2	2	0
David Cox, Esq., Harborne	2	2	0	Lord Willoughby de Broke ..	2	2	0
B. V. D. Marks, Odd Fellows' hall	3	3	0	Mr. Thomas Uffill, Edgbaston ..	2	2	0
John Burgess and Son, Great				Mr. George Taylor, Edgbaston-st.	1	1	0
Charles-street	1	1	0	Mr. Jacob Phillips, Edgbaston ..	2	2	0
Mr. Samuel Brown, Bath-row ..	3	3	0	Mr. Joseph Barrows, Snow-hill ..	2	2	0
Mr. Edw. Middleton, per T. Uffill	2	2	0	Mr. John Suckling, Coventry-rd..	2	2	0
Lady Willoughby de Broke	5	0	0				

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Sir John Ratcliff, Edgbaston ..	2	2	0	Mr. E. Heeley, Elvetham-road ..	1	1	0
Mr. John Boucher, Harborne-rd..	1	1	0	Mr. J. S. Roberts, Summer-row..	1	1	0
Mr. Joseph Watson, Bath-row ..	1	1	0	Mr. E. W. Simcox, Harborne ..	1	1	0
Mr. E. Armfield, Hagley-rd. (decs)	2	2	0	Mr. R. S. Chattock, Solihull ..	1	1	0
Mr. W. H. Dawes, Handsworth ..	2	2	0	Mr. T. Adeock, Ryland-road ..	3	3	0
Mr. F. Timmins, Exeter-row ..	2	0	0	Mr. J. N. Ashford, Digbeth ..	1	1	0
Mr. S. S. Lloyd, Bank ..	1	1	0	Mr. James Busby, Hagley-road ..	2	2	0
Rev. John Riland, Edgbaston ..	1	1	0	Messrs. Barrows and Hall, Tipton	2	2	0
Mr. Samuel Brown, Bath-row ..	1	1	0	Mr. Reuben Farley, Great Bridge	1	1	0
John Yates and Co., Pritchett st..	2	2	0	Mr. Samuel Haines, Hagley-road	2	2	0
Thos. Phillips, Esq., Edgbaston	2	2	0	Mr. G. B. Lloyd, Old Bank ..	2	2	0
Mr. J. C. Pirani, New-street ..	1	1	0	Mr. Edward Neville, Warwick-			
Messrs. Lloyd and Summerfield	1	1	0	street			
Mrs. Ann Faulkner, Bath-row ..	1	1	0	Mr. R. Parry, Harborne road ..	1	1	0
Mr. Henry Edwards, High street	1	1	0	Mr. W. Sheppard, Aston-street ..	1	1	0
Mr. S. V. Horton, High-street ..	2	2	0	Mr. C. Towle, Nuneaton ..	1	1	0

LIFE GOVERNORS,

Elected on account of eminent services rendered to the Hospital.

1847 JOHN PALMER.*	1856 AMBROSE BIGGS.**
1847 THOMAS PHILLIPS.*	1856 JOSEPH THOMAS COLLINS.**
1847 JOHN TALBOT.*	(deceased.)
1856 JOHN WALSH WALSH.**	1857 RICHARD THOMPSON.

* The three first-named gentlemen actively engaged in the effort recorded in the following memorial—

“This Tablet records the unexampled exertions of the Artizans of Birmingham, by which the noble donation of £905 ls. 3d., raised by a penny subscription in the year 1847, was paid over to the funds of the charity.

“John Palmer, Chairman—Thomas Phillips, Treasurer—John Talbot Secretary. W. Whitehead, W. Littlehales, A. Knight, F. Gosling, E. Keeling, S. Basnett, H. Sansum, I. Best, B. Edmonds, S. Bradley, W. Timmins, Committee.”

A copy of the balance sheet was presented to the Rev. Dr. Warneford, and the Artizans had the gratification to receive the following reply from that great and good man.

“My dear Friend,

“Bourton-on-the Hill, January 4, 1848.

“I this day received the balance-sheet of the Artizans' movement, and in justice to that body, I must state that in the course of a long life this is the most noble subscription of the kind that has come before me; and is the most convincing proof of the high estimation in which the Queen's Hospital is held. May the Almighty continue to bless your 'labour of love' for the relief of the afflicted.

“I remain, my dear friend,

“Very faithfully yours,

“SAMUEL WILSON WARNEFORD.

“William Sands Cox, Esq.”

** The three gentlemen next named were active managers of the Aston Fetes, recorded in the memorial which appears on the next page.

THIS TABLET RECORDS
 THAT A
COMMITTEE OF MANUFACTURERS AND TRADESMEN
 OF BIRMINGHAM,
 PROJECTED AND CARRIED OUT,
 ON THEIR OWN RESPONSIBILITY, THE
TWO FETES CHAMPETRES,
 WHICH TOOK PLACE
 AT ASTON HALL AND PARK,
 ON THE 28TH DAY OF JULY AND THE 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1856,
 IN AID AND TOWARDS THE
SUPPORT AND IMPROVEMENT
 OF THE
QUEEN'S AND GENERAL HOSPITALS,
 OF THE TOWN,
 BY WHICH THEY REALISED,
After the Payment of £1,663 3s. 2d. for Expenses,
 THE SUM OF
£5,054 12 4,
 WHICH WAS EQUALLY DIVIDED BETWEEN THE
INSTITUTIONS.

JOHN WALSH WALSH, Chairman,
 JOHN CORNFORTH, Vice Chairman,
 AMBROSE BIGOS, Hon.
 JOSEPH THOMAS COLLINS, } Secretaries. } Of the
 } } Fetes
 } } Committees.

COMMITTEE.—J. F. Richardson, P. Shuttleworth, H. Cornforth,
 R. Davenport, L. Middleton, H. Davenport, H. Meredith, J. Banfield,
 G. H. St. Clair, J. Tonks, J. Clarkson, J. Branston, jun., J. S. Cockings,
 M. H. Simpson, W. Clements, W. C. Stockley, J. Stinton, J. C.
 Onions, J. Moffatt, W. R. Hughes, W. Collins, G. Newbold, J. C.
 Pirani, J. Wareing, J. Taylor, T. Turner, J. Kemp, G. Doughty,
 W. Batt, J. Bate, T. Hall, E. J. Cox, R. Free, G. P. Tye, B. Tilley,
 J. Onions, A. Knight, E. Atkins, R. Tookey, A. Wivell, G. Bowker,
 T. Parker.

T. R. T. HODGSON, Mayor.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS OF WILLIAM SANDS COX, ESQ.,
On resigning the Office of Dean of the Faculty.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT, President; TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL HOWE, Vice-President; TO THE GOVERNORS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

*May it please your Royal Highness,
My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,*

I cannot even contemplate the probability of retirement from the office of Dean of the Faculty without expressing my grateful acknowledgments for the great kindness I have received at all times, and under very difficult and trying circumstances at your hands.

I trust the occasion may be deemed sufficient justification for a brief expression of my opinion on one or two points affecting the future of the two institutions to which I have been enabled, through your generous sympathy, to devote my lifetime.

I venture to think it will be generally admitted by all who reflect on the necessarily slow growth of institutions, that in the short space of 17 years the Queen's Hospital has so far been instrumental in the holy cause of charity and education, as to afford solid reason for self-congratulation to all who have supported it. Its internal management has been most ably, and with the most rigid economy, conducted by the committee of council of your institution, yet the funds have been insufficient, and daily become more so, as the number of applications for relief increases. The simple statement of this fact is, I feel, quite sufficient; no argument which I might adduce could add to its strength in the estimation of the generous and high-minded.

Your Royal Highness has so powerfully, and may I be permitted to say, so practically, so wisely—in one word, so philosophically promoted the cause of education, that I confidently rely on your indulgence while I refer briefly in the next place to the question of medical education, to advance which, as well as to be a “house of mercy,” the Queen's Hospital was founded.

Amongst the many important measures passed into law since her Majesty was pleased to call Lord Derby to her counsels, none I venture to think has been of greater importance than “*The Medical Act.*” It may not be, and I frankly admit it is not, all that might be desired; yet it is what the wisest and most able men in the medical profession have sought in vain for the last 30 years. It marks the end of a state of things which could scarcely be looked upon with indifference by one jealous of the national honour. It is at least the inauguration of a new epoch, and will certainly be regarded as such by the historians of the medical profession.

It is only during the last 70 years that hospitals have become schools of medicine and surgery. Much yet remains to be accomplished. Hospitals must every where cease to be closed boroughs for the advocates and protégés of nepotism. The interests at stake in hospitals are pre-eminently public interests,

and neither the caprice of individuals nor the favour of parties should be allowed to influence decisions which, for the sake of learning and of charity, of scientific and religious truth, should be awarded solely in accordance with strict and impartial investigation into real merit. Hospitals have yet to be employed in a full sense as schools of practical philosophy—I mean of sound medical and surgical learning; in this respect the opportunities for improvement are very great.

Without any desire to limit or interfere with the sphere of usefulness of institutions established for the treatment of special diseases, I would submit that no effort should be spared to provide for patients applying to the Queen's Hospital, with affections of the eyes and teeth. The obstetric department is also deserving consideration, with a view to its reorganization. The practicability of these suggestions is contingent upon the moral and material support of the governors and subscribers, as is also the enlargement of the out-patients' department, so imperatively called for. If it be urged that the funds, already inadequate for present wants, are not equal to defraying any part of the improvements just hinted at, and that therefore it is useless to contemplate them, I would reply that if the devising of improvements were deferred until means superabounded, the progress of improvement would be very slow. It is remarkable, yet undeniable, that with institutions as with individuals, wants are most keenly felt when means are most scanty; and it is no less true that the want keenly felt is half supplied; the stimulus to exertion being one half the battle—"out of weakness cometh strength." This is not a part of the kingdom in which a good work is likely to fail for want of means. The Queen's Hospital has ever since its foundation been an object of constant solicitude on the part of all classes in the Midland Counties without distinction in politics or rank; in supporting it the artizan has vied with the patrician, who has at all times been most eager to foster the rivalry in the charitable work; while the ironmaster and the coalmaster of the district have uniformly co-operated with the merchant and the manufacturer of this and adjacent towns for the same object. The result has been so substantially successful, that the future is looked upon with confident hope, though not altogether without much anxiety.

In expressing these opinions I in no way wish to set forth as original, thoughts common to many sound thinkers; neither do I desire to imply that I have done my duty: I am quite conscious of my short comings; I am simply actuated by a deep conviction that in proportion as a man's life-time is drawing to a close, his most bounded duty is to impress upon others what experience has taught him to believe to be necessary for the public good.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Royal Highness,

My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient faithful Servant,

WILLIAM SANDS COX,

Dean of the Faculty.

DONATIONS AND BENEFACTIONS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1840-41.				Scholefield William, Esq., M.P.,			
Rev. S. W. Warneford, L.L.D. ..	1000	0	0	Old Square	10	0	0
The Rev. and Worshipful Chan-				Scholefield Clement, Old Square..	10	0	0
cellor J. T. Law	200	0	0	Unett John Wilkes, Smethwick ..	10	0	0
				Weston Wm. W., Stratford-on-Avon	10	0	0
Her Majesty the Queen Dowager..	50	0	0	Bodell S., Camp-hill	5	5	0
Lady Lawley, Middleton Hall ..	10	0	0	Barwell J., Church-street	5	0	0
Piercy Miss, Bristol-road	20	0	0	Fowler William, Erdington	5	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	20	0	0	Jacott William, Newhall, Sutton ..	5	0	0
The Earl of Stamford and Warring-				Rotton Henry, Bennett's-hill ..	5	0	0
ton, Enville	50	0	0	Shakspear Samuel	5	0	0
Earl Fitzwilliam, Milton Park ..	50	0	0	Simcox the Rev. T. G., Smethwick	5	0	0
The Earl of Craven, Coombe Abbey	105	0	0	Simcox John, Bull-ring	5	0	0
The Earl of Harrowby, Sandon ..	20	0	0	Woods Thomas, Coleshill	5	0	0
The Earl Howe, Gopsal Park ..	100	0	0	Wragge G. P., Bennett's-hill ..	5	0	0
The Lord Leigh, Stoneleigh Abbey	20	0	0				
The Lord Bishop of Manchester ..	10	0	0	1841-2.			
The Hon and Very Rev. Dr. How-				Rev. Dr. S. W. Warneford, L.L.D	1000	0	0
ard, Lichfield	20	0	0	Lady Charlotte Law, Banwell ..	5	0	0
Sir E. C. Hartopp, Bart., Four				Clarke Mrs., Wiggington Lodge ..	20	0	0
Oaks, Sutton	20	0	0	Glover Mrs., Spring-hill	25	0	0
Johnstone E., M.D., Edgbstn. Hall	100	0	0	Redfern Mrs., Edgbaston	10	0	0
The Rev. Vaughan Thomas, B.D.,				Chattaway Mrs., Nechells Park ..	5	0	0
Oxford	50	0	0	Mansfield Miss, Spring hill ..	25	0	0
Parkes T., Bristol-road	50	0	0	Wakefield Miss, Edgbaston ..	20	0	0
Cox E. Townsend, Temple-row ..	50	0	0	Rushton Miss, Edgbaston	15	0	0
Webster J., Esq., Ashfurlonghouse	25	0	0	Earl of Stamford and Warrington..	5	0	0
Cox W. Sands, F.R.S., Temple row	25	0	0	Lord Lyttelton, Hagley Park ..	21	0	0
Attwood George, Esq., the Priory	20	0	0	Lord Leigh, Stoneleigh	5	0	0
Bourne James, Bull-ring	20	0	0	Sir Grey Skipwith, Bart., Newbold	5	0	0
Ellis Rev. J., Wootten Wawen ..	20	0	0	Sir John Mordaunt, Bart.	5	0	0
Gisborne Rev. T., Yoxall Lodge ..	20	0	0	Sir C. Throckorton, Bart.	5	0	0
Gillott Joseph, Edgbaston	21	0	0	Shirley Evelyn E., Esq., M.P. ..	5	0	0
Lloyd Samuel, the Farm	20	0	0	King Edward Bolton, Esq.	20	0	0
Moilliett James L., Esq.	21	0	0	Scholefield Joshua, Esq., M.P. ..	21	0	0
Mason Josiah C., Lancaster-street	20	0	0	Muntz George F. Esq., M.P. ..	10	0	0
Rubery T., Monument-lane	21	0	0	Piercy John E., Esq., Warley Hall	100	0	0
Room Ald. W., Parade (low bailiff)	21	0	0	Foster J., Esq., Stourton Castle ..	30	0	0
Room Francis, Parade	21	0	0	Uffill Thomas, Wheeley's-hill ..	50	0	0
Taylor George, Edgbaston-street..	20	0	0	Wright John, Sparkbrook House..	50	0	0
Taylor Joseph, Appleby	20	0	0	Armfield Edward, Edgbaston ..	20	0	0
Taylor Robert H., Bull-ring	21	0	0	Cotterill T., Esq., Camden House..	21	0	0
Thornley Samuel, Yardley	21	0	0	Carter G., Wellington-road	21	0	0
Thornley Samuel, jun , Bull-street	21	0	0	Hasluck Richard, Handsworth ..	20	0	0
Newstadt and Barnett, Bennett's-				Hasluck Richard, jun., New York..	10	0	0
hill	10	0	0	Jones George, Hackerley, Salop ..	21	0	0
Cox the Rev. T., D.D., Atherstone				Parry R., Harborne	21	0	0
Rectory	10	0	0	Shaw James, the Grove	20	0	0
Keirle Matthew	10	0	0	Sturge Charles, Edgbaston	21	0	0
Payn John B., Handsworth	10	10	0	Spencer William, Edgbaston ..	20	0	0
Fulford C., Aston-road	10	0	0	Thorneycroft G., and Son, Wolver-			
Gough John, Esq., Perry Hall ..	10	0	0	hampton	20	0	0
James the Rev. J. A., Hagley-road	10	0	0	Williams Philip, Esq., Wednesbury	20	0	0
Mabson W., Esq. (high bailiff) ..	10	0	0	Wakefield, Rev. Wm., Curdworth..	20	0	0
Millington William, the Bradcs ..	10	0	0	Aston John, Esq. (high bailiff) ..	10	0	0
				Davis Thomas, the Austins	10	0	0
				Fisk the Rev. G., Norwich	10	0	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Podmore the Rev. R. B. ..	10	0	0	Rushton Miss, Edgbaston ..	5	0	0
Ryland the Rev J., Edgbaston ..	10	0	0	Richards J., Esq. (High Sheriff of Worcestershire) ..	5	0	0
Ryland Samuel, Esq. ..	30	0	0	Winfield R. W., Esq. (high bailiff) ..	25	0	0
Shaw Chas., Esq., Highfield house	10	0	0	Ashburner Mr. ..	25	0	0
Welch F. I., Esq., Moseley ..	10	0	0	Chances Wm., Esq., Spring Grove	21	0	0
Adkins Henry, Bull-street ..	5	0	0	Chance James Timmins, Esq. ..	21	0	0
Apletree Frederick, Bull-street ..	5	0	0	Ellis the Rev. J., Wootton Wawen ..	25	0	0
Brookes the Rev. Ley, Lichfield ..	5	0	0	Hoddinott William ..	25	0	0
Barker Edward, Edgbaston ..	5	0	0	Barrows Joseph, Handsworth ..	5	0	0
Goodwin George, Sir Harry's-road	5	0	0	Welch F. I., Esq., Moseley ..	5	0	0
Middlemore James, Exeter-row ..	5	0	0	1845-6.			
Martin Robert, Dudley ..	5	0	0	Rev. Dr. S. W. Warneford, L.L.D. ..	500	0	0
Newstadt and Barnett, Bennett's- hill	5	0	0	Countess of Warwick, the Castle ..	5	0	0
Parkes H. F., Bromsgrove-street ..	5	0	0	Muntz Mrs. G. F., Jey Hall ..	5	0	0
Redfern William, Esq., London ..	5	0	0	Rufford Mrs., Bellbroughton ..	10	0	0
Salt Jacob, Dudley-street ..	5	0	0	Wharton Mrs., Highgate ..	10	0	0
Wakefield George, Minworth ..	5	0	0	Dalton Mrs., Wolverhampton ..	5	0	0
Webster John, High-street ..	5	0	0	Taylor Miss, Moorgreen ..	5	0	0
West J. R., Esq., Alscot Park ..	5	0	0	Rushton Miss, Edgbaston ..	5	0	0
X. X. X., per Thomas Upfall ..	5	0	0	Ibrahim Pacha ..	15	6	0
1842-43.				The Earl of Howe, Gopsal Park ..	50	0	0
His Royal Highness Prince Albert	50	0	0	Phillips T., Esq., Mayor ..	50	0	0
Lady Charlotte Law, Banwell ..	5	0	0	Ditto, ditto ..	25	0	0
Lady Valentia, Arley Cottage ..	5	0	0	Bourne James, Esq., High Bailiff	21	0	0
Countess Miss Burdett, London ..	10	0	0	Whitfield T., Esq., Low Bailiff ..	21	0	0
Johns Mrs. J., Rectory, North- field	11	0	0	Thomas the Rev. V., B.D., Oxford	50	0	0
Piercy Mrs., Warley Hall ..	5	0	0	Cox the Rev. T., D.D., Atherstone Rectory	20	0	0
Earl of Stamford and Warrington	5	0	0	Attwood George, Esq. ..	21	0	0
Earl of Fitzwilliam, Milton Park ..	5	0	0	Chance William, Esq. ..	21	0	0
Earl of Mountnorris, Arley Castle	5	0	0	Cope John, Esq., Parade ..	40	0	0
Foley J. H. H., Esq., M.P. ..	5	0	0	Ellis the Rev. J., Wootton Wawen	20	0	0
Williams Philip, and Son ..	30	0	0	Piercy J. E., Esq., Wailey Hall ..	30	0	0
Bagnall and Son, Westbromwich ..	20	0	0	Lloyd Samuel, Esq., the Farm ..	21	0	0
British Iron Company, Corngraves	20	0	0	Homer John, Esq., Calthorpe-st ..	21	0	0
Moseley the Rev. T., Rectory ..	20	0	0	Ditto, ditto ..	30	0	0
Keirle M.	10	0	0	Mosley the Rev. T., the Rectory ..	25	0	0
Davis Thomas, the Austins ..	10	0	0	Osborn Wm. Henry, Perry Pont ..	20	0	0
Hadley John, Smethwick ..	5	0	0	Patent Tube Co., Cambridge-street	21	0	0
James James, Esq., the Mayor ..	5	0	0	Spooner the Rev. Isaac, Edgbaston	21	0	0
Bennitt Captain, Dudley ..	5	0	0	Rice Bernard, Moor-street ..	21	0	0
Gillott Joseph, Edgbaston ..	5	0	0	Wright John, Sparkbrook House ..	20	0	0
1843-4.				Newstadt and Barnett ..	10	0	0
Sharpe Mrs., Edgbaston ..	5	0	0	Foster J., Esq., Stourton Castle ..	10	0	0
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., Lndn.	25	0	0	Hasluck Richard, Handsworth ..	10	0	0
Kempson Samuel (high bailiff) ..	30	0	0	The Odd Fellows' Conversazione ..	10	0	0
Cummings J.	5	0	0	Payn John B., Handsworth ..	10	0	0
Moyle the Rev. G., Birmingham ..	5	0	0	Room Mr. Alderman, Parade ..	10	0	0
Holheche Captain, Alveston ..	5	0	0	Taylor George, Edgbaston-street ..	10	0	0
1844-5.				Taylor Joseph, Appleby ..	10	1	0
Countess of Warwick, the Castle ..	10	0	0	Whittingham John, Esq., Ashted House	10	0	0
Lady Charlotte Law, Banwell ..	5	0	0	Higgs C. P., Bristol-road ..	10	0	0
Ryland Mrs., Barford House ..	50	0	0	Haines Samuel, Chad House ..	10	0	0
Mitchell Mrs.	10	0	0	Scholefield William, Esq., M.P. ..	10	0	0
Countess Miss Burdett, London ..	10	0	0	Scholefield Clement, Esq. ..	10	0	0
Lea Miss, Kent Hall ..	5	0	0	Welch Frederick I., Esq. ..	10	0	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Muntz G. F., Esq., M.P.	..	5	0	0	Sir Francis Lawley, Bart., Middle-		
Foley J. H. H., Esq., M.P.	..	5	0	0	ton Park ..	..	25 0 0
Cohen J. C., Exeter-row	..	10	0	0	Muntz G. F., Esq., M.P.	..	25 0 0
Ingleby Clement, Cannon-hill	..	10	0	0	Manley J. S., Esq., Manley Hall,		
Upfall Thomas, Wheeley's-hill	..	10	0	0	Lichfield ..	..	5 0 0
The Athol Lodge of Freemasons	..	10	0	0	Welch Frederick I., Esq., (High		
Shaw James, the Grove	..	5	0	0	Bailiff) ..	..	10 0 0
Barker Edward, Hagley-road	..	5	0	0	Bagnall Messrs. and Son	..	50 0 0
Clarke Richard Ogle, Tiddington..	5	0	0	Bennett J., Esq., Dudley	..	52 10 0	
Collis George Richmond, Crescent	5	0	0	Guest J., Dudley	..	50 0 0	
Elkington G. R., Newhall-street	5	0	0	Tolley J.	..	20 0 0	
Griffin James, Hagley-road	..	5	0	0	Carter S., Waterloo-street	..	10 10 0
Harrison G., Hunter's-lane	..	5	0	0	Edwards Mr. Grosvenor-street	..	10 10 0
Hyam Samuel, New-street	..	5	0	0	Scott Robert, Esq., M.P., Stour-		
James Joseph, Edgbaston	..	5	0	0	bridge ..	..	10 0 0
Lawson Rev. William, Moseley	..	5	0	0	Scott Mrs. ..	..	5 0 0
Lloyd Dr. William, the Farm	..	5	0	0	Holyoake J., Redditch..	..	5 0 0
Louis H. T., Edgbaston-street	..	5	0	0	Dawes W. H. West Bromwich	..	25 0 0
Lucy William, Esq., Hagley-road..	5	0	0	Edwards W., Calthorpe-street	..	5 0 0	
Mason T., Esq., Stratford-on-Avon	5	0	0	Naden George, Green Bank	..	5 0 0	
Shore Joseph, Easy-row	..	5	0	0	Gillott Joseph	..	10 0 0
Simmister James, Edgbaston	..	5	0	0	Davis, Samuel, Birmingham	..	5 0 0
Small Thomas, Edgbaston	..	5	0	0	Rufford Francis, Esq., Belbrough-		
Suckling John, Ravenhurst-street	5	0	0	0	ton ..	..	5 0 0
Weston J., Stiveshall	..	5	0	0	Two young Ladies, per Mr. J.		
Williams John, Esq., Handsworth	5	0	0	Richardson	..	5 5 0	
Parkes T., Birmingham	..	5	0	0	Jesson Richard, Walsall	..	5 5 0
Parry R., Harborne-road	..	5	0	0			
Welch Frederick I., Esq.	..	5	0	0	1848-9.		
1846-7.					The Countess of Warwick, The		
The Countess of Warwick	..	5	0	0	Castle ..	..	5 0 0
Ryland Mrs., Barford House	..	20	0	0	The Earl Howe, Gopsal Park	..	10 0 0
Barrs Miss, Great Charles-street..	10	0	0	Whitehouse W., Esq., West Brom-			
The Earl Howe, Gopsal Park	..	10	10	0	wich, per Executor ..	..	100 0 0
Sir Edward Scott, Bart.	..	5	0	0	Addison Samuel, Esq., per P.		
Foley J. H. H., Esq., M.P.	..	5	0	0	Williams, Esq. ..	..	100 0 0
Shirley Evelyn E., Esq., M.P.	..	5	0	0	Price Theodore, Esq., Harborne		
Webster Joseph, Esq., Penna	..	5	0	0	Park ..	..	50 0 0
Manley J. S., Esq., Manley Hall	..	5	0	0	Jennens Joseph, Esq., Green-lanes	20	0 0
Cohen J. C., Exeter-row	..	25	0	0	Two Friends, per Mr. J. Richard-		
Lucy William, Esq., Hagley-road..	5	0	0	0	son ..	..	10 0 0
Holyoake J., Redditch..	..	5	0	0	Geach Charles, Esq., (Mayor)	..	50 0 0
Collections by Messrs. Bromage					Fellowes William, Dudley	..	5 0 0
and G. Norman	..	17	0	0	Payne George, Birchfields	..	5 0 0
Collection by Miss Haines, Cob					Edwards William, Temple-street..	5	0 0
Hall ..	..	6	7	0	Holyoake James, Redditch	..	5 0 0
Pigott E., Handsworth	..	10	0	0	Harland J., West Bromwich, per		
Smith Robert, Esq., (Low Bailiff)	10	0	0	0	Mr. T. Upfall ..	..	5 0 0
Ryland, Arthur, Union-street	..	5	0	0	1849-50.		
Boulton John, New-street	..	25	0	0	The Earl Howe, Gopsal Park	..	5 0 0
Thornycroft G., Esq.	..	20	0	0	Countess of Warwick, the Castle	5	0 0
Dawes Samuel, Esq., The Leveretts	5	0	0	0	Armfield, Mrs. E., Hagley-road	5	0 0
Rufford F., Esq., Belbroughton	..	5	0	0	Johnstone, Mrs., Rectory, North-		
Weston J., Finsham House, near					field ..	..	5 0 0
Coventry	..	5	0	0	Osborne, Mrs. C. Wheeley's-lane	5	0 0
1847-8.					Shorthouse, Mrs. R., Moseley	..	5 0 0
The Earl of Howe, Gopsal Park	..	10	10	0	Barrs, Miss, Great Charles-street	5	0 0
The Lord Lyttelton, Hagley Hall..	5	0	0	0	Foster James, Esq., Stourton		
					Castle ..	..	5 0 0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Taylor James, Esq., Moseley Hall :	5	0	0	Earl of Warwick, the Castle ..	5	0	0
Bate C. T., Esq., Stourbridge .	5	0	0	Earl Howe, Gopsal Park ..	5	0	0
Holyoake J., Redditch .	5	0	0	Lord Leigh, Stoneleigh ..	5	0	0
Bancks T., Stourbridge..	5	0	0	Chetwynd Sir George, Bart. ..	5	0	0
Briggs's Samuel, Workmen, Brad-				Ratcliff J., Suffolk st., Low Bailiff	20	0	0
ford-street ..	22	0	0	Fellowes William, Dudley ..	25	0	0
Cope Mr. John, Summer-hill ..	20	0	0	Attwood, George, Esq. ..	20	0	0
Ellis the Rev. J., Wootten Waven..	10	0	0	Homer John, Calthorpe-street ..	30	0	0
A Friend, per Mr. T. Perkins,				McCardie W., Worcester-street ..	10	0	0
Spiceal-street ..	10	0	0	A Friend, per Mr. Shorthouse ..	10	0	0
Richardson J., Graveley-hill ..	10	0	0	Taylor James, Esq., Moseley Hall.	5	0	0
Allday J., Moseley street ..	5	0	0	Williams Mr., Pershore-street ..	5	0	0
Gray the Rev. H. F. ..	5	0	0	The Artizans and Mechanics ..	20	0	0
Brewin Charles, Oatlands ..	5	0	0	Welch F. I. Esq. ...	20	0	0
Cox T., Deritend ..	5	0	0	Welch Thomas, Esq. ...	20	0	0
Lane Thomas, Moseley ..	5	0	0	Busby James, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Gammon Thomas ..	5	0	0	Edwards G., Esq., Wolverhampton	5	0	0
Blakemore J. ..	5	0	0	Stephens George, Esq. ...	5	5	0
Sturge Joseph, Surgical Instru-				A Friend, per S. A. Brindley. Esq.	10	0	0
ments of the value of ..	20	0	0	Rawlins, John, Esq. ...	20	0	0
Sturge Edmund ..	5	0	0	Taylor J. A., Esq., Appleby, per			
1850-51.				Dr. Wright ...	5	0	0
The Marquis of Stafford, Trentham	20	0	0	Jennens Mrs., per W. Sands Cox	10	0	0
Earl Beauchamp, Madresfield Court	5	0	0	Simcox Mrs., per J. Homer, Esq.	5	0	0
F P. H., per Mr. T. Eyre Lee ..	800	0	0	Jesson W., Esq., Walsall ...	20	0	0
Lady Willoughby de Broke ..	5	0	0	Chance William, Esq. ..	21	0	0
Lady Charlotte Law ..	5	0	0	Osborn W. H., for blankets ..	5	0	0
Curtis Mrs., Walsall ..	200	0	0	Stubbs B., Esq., Walsall ..	5	5	0
Mabson Miss St. Mary's-row ..	50	0	0	Hodgson, Mr. Alderman ..	5	5	0
Woolfield Mrs. ..	10	0	0	Geach, Mrs., for blankets ..	10	0	0
Pemberton Mrs., Newhall-hill ..	10	0	0	Wiggen Henry, Esq. ..	5	0	0
Kinnersley Miss, The Priory, Edg-				Lady Willoughby de Broke ..	5	5	0
baston ..	5	0	0	Chetwynd, Sir George ..	5	0	0
Geach Mrs., Edgbaston ...	5	0	0	Berry, Mr. ..	5	0	0
Alston William, Esq., Elmdon Hall.	50	0	0	Birmingham Banking Company ..	100	0	0
Edwards William, Calthorpe-street	50	0	0	United Brothers, 14 Lodge ..	5	0	0
Mabson William, St. Mary's-row ..	50	0	0	Workmen of Messrs. Fox, Hen-			
Marshall J., Lichfield ..	10	0	0	derson and Co. ..	12	12	0
Spooner William, New Market ..	5	0	0	Workmen of Messrs. McCullum			
Prosser, Richard, King's Norton ..	5	0	0	and Co. ..	6	15	1
Holyoake J., Redditch ..	5	0	0	Treasurer of the Working Men's			
Heeley Clement, (Low Bailiff) ..	5	0	0	Movement ..	16	19	4
McCardie J. W., Worcester-street ..	5	0	0	Curtis, G. C. ..	5	0	0
Collis W. B., Esq., Wollaston Hall.	5	0	0	Weston, James, Esq. ..	5	0	0
Webster Joseph, Esq., Ashfurlong				United Brothers' Collections at va-			
House ..	5	0	0	rious Lodges ..	53	18	3
Allcroft J., Worcester ..	5	0	0	Artizans' and Mechanics' Annual			
An old Friend ..	5	0	0	Collections ..	135	0	0
A Donation, a Friend ..	5	0	0	Artizans' Committee, presentation	20	0	0
Thomas the Rev. Vaughan, B.D.				The Market Committee, from Mr.			
Oxford ..	10	0	0	Wombwell ..	5	0	0
Fosbroke — ..	5	0	0	Lady Charlotte Law ..	5	0	0
Cooksey —, Balsall-street ..	5	0	0	Williams Henry. Esq., Handsworth	5	0	0
1851- 52.							
Countess Howe, Gopsal Park ..	5	0	0	SUBSCRIPTIONS returned from the Holm-			
Lady Charlotte Law ..	5	0	0	firth Fund, and transferred to the Queen's			
Glover, Mrs., Frederick-street ..	21	0	0	Hospital.			
A Lady, a Friend, per Mr. Ed. Bower	10	0	0	Barnett Mr. D. ..	2	2	0

		£	s.	d.	1854—55.	
Griffin, Messrs: J. and Son	..	3	5	8	From the Charity Box	.. 0 11 1
Rodway, Mr.	..	0	8	4	United Brothers Lodge	.. 0 5 0
McCullum and Hodgson, Messrs.	..	1	9	7	Coppin, George, Esq.	.. 5 0 0
Coney, Mr. John	..	0	12	11	Stinton, Miss	.. 5 5 0
Workmen of Mr. John Coney	..	0	8	9	Lieut-General Lightfoot	.. 5 0 0
Barrows, Mr. Joseph	..	0	17	6	Fine, from a Mechanic	.. 0 10 0
Rotten, Mr. Henry	..	0	8	9	Greensil, T. Esq.	.. 5 0 0
Reeves, Mr. R. G.	..	2	3	9	A Passing Stranger	.. 0 10 0
Lillington, Mr. George	..	0	8	9	Two Friends, per Mr. Jos. Howes	2 0 0
Withers, Messrs and Son	..	0	8	4	Mr. Warris, per Mr. Onion	.. 1 0 0
Workmen of Messrs. Withers and Son	..	0	2	4	Workmen of Messrs. C. S. and J. Daniels	.. 2 0 0
Barret, the Rev. J. C.	..	0	16	8	Mr. Fawdry, per J. Howes	.. 1 0 0
Neal and Tonks, Messrs.	..	0	17	6	Artizans' Committee	.. 100 0 0
Timmings, Mr. Frederick	..	0	8	6	Workmen of Messrs. J. Boyce and Son	.. 1 1 0
Workmen of Mr. Middlemore	..	1	10	4	A Friend, per Mr. West	.. 0 10 0
Workmen of Mr. Timothy Smith	..	5	5	10	Workmen of Mr. Perkins	.. 1 15 0
Hasluck, R. Esq.	..	2	1	8	Workmen of Mr. Jesse Parr	.. 1 0 0
Deakin, Mr., Loudon	..	0	16	8	Committee of the Working Men's Movement, per Id. Subscriptions	184 0 0
Workmen of Mr. G. Dowler	..	1	1	0	Webb Mr., per Mr. West	.. 1 1 0
Workmen of Mr. T. Gibson	..	1	3	10	T. C., per Editor of <i>Journal</i>	.. 5 0 0
Workmen of Mr. W. Smith	..	0	6	0	Boyce, J. B., Esq.	.. 1 1 0
Workmen of Mr. John Hawkins	..	0	19	0	Workmen of the Birmingham Gas Company, Windsor street	.. 8 2 3
Workmen of Mr. R. F. Sturges	..	1	3	0	Ditto Fazeley street	.. 3 8 6
Hunt and Sons, Brades	..	8	15	0	Ditto Cherry street	.. 2 14 5
Hammond, Rev. J.	..	2	9	0	Wombwell, Mrs., per Market Committee	.. 3 13 6
Workmen of Mr. J. H. Cutler	..	5	0	0	Workmen of Mr. E. Neville	.. 4 5 0
Cattell, Mr. James	..	0	8	9	Ditto of Mr. W. Grove	.. 1 14 0
Yates and Son, Messrs.	..	2	3	9	Ditto of Messrs. Jones and Rook	.. 0 10 0
Workmen of ditto	..	3	12	11	The Mayor, J. Palmer, Esq.	.. 10 0 0
Hopkins, J. H. and Son	..	1	6	2	Mrs. Palmer	.. 5 0 0
Barwell Mr. John, sen.	..	0	17	6	Mr. J. Stephens	.. 1 1 0
Parry Richard, Esq.	..	2	3	9	Mr. J. Richardson	.. 1 0 0
		56	3	7	Workmen of Messrs. W. B. and S. Thompson	.. 2 2 0
1853—54.					A Lady, per Mr. W. A. Smith	.. 1 0 0
Committee of Working Men's Movement, per penny subscriptions..	400	0	0		Workmen of Messrs. Jones & Rook	0 10 0
Town and District Bank	..	50	0	0	Messrs. Davies, Ricketts, & Kay, at Mr. Nossiter's	.. 1 0 0
Bennett Joseph, Esq., Dudley	..	52	10	0	Mr. E. Edwards, a peace offering..	2 0 0
Dawes W. H., Esq., Leveretts	..	30	0	0	Mr Turner and friends, the balance of money collected for the defence of J. Tomkinson	.. 1 1 0
Workmen of the Birmingham Gas Company	..	10	4	9	Workmen of Messrs. Swinburn and Son	.. 3 13 0
Edwards, William, Esq.	..	300	0	0	Messrs. Walker and Brinsley, for part of overplus collection for Election of Borough Guardians	4 10 0
Workmen of Messrs. Timmins	..	6	6	0	Workmen of Messrs. Jones & Rook	0 10 0
Matthews, William, Esq.	..	21	0	0	Forfeits for Proprietary School, per Mr. A. Albites	.. 0 2 6
Society of Modern Masons	..	5	0	0	Mr. Edwards, per the Market Committee	.. 5 0 0
Guest, Joseph, Esq., Dudley	..	50	0	0		
Birmingham Battery Company	..	25	0	0		
Workmen of Mr. S. Briggs	..	10	0	0		
Birmingham Gas Company	..	25	0	0		
Hodgson, Mr. Alderman	..	10	0	0		
Warren, the Rev. T.	..	10	0	0		
Market Committee, from late Mr. Wombwell	..	5	0	0		
Phillips Jacob, Esq.	..	21	0	6		
Izon, William, Esq.	..	10	0	0		

Mr. Clapton, ditto	5 0 0	1856-7.	Proceeds of the two fetes at Aston	
Mr. John Cornforth	20 0 0		Park	2527 6 2
			T. Bagnall, Esq.	10 0 0
From a Lady	1 0 0		R. G. Reeves, Esq.	10 10 0
Mrs. Hancock, Wolverley	0 10 9		H. H. T., per W. S. Cox	5 0 0
Mrs. W. Boucher	0 10 0		United Brothers Lodge, Holt-	
The <i>Daily Press</i>	4 6 0		street	15 3 0
Wilkinson Mr., Granville-street,			Collecting box, Eagle Tavern	1 0 7
from charity box	0 8 4		Clerks, Travellers, &c., of Messrs.	
H. S., Esq.	2 2 0		W. Riley and Co.	5 2 2
Laus Deo, per Mr. W. Sands Cox..	1 0 0		Collection at the Rodney, Hill-st.,	
Mr. Jacob Bonheim, per Mr. W.			per Mr. Pope	5 0 0
Sands Cox	1 1 0		William Taylor, Esq., Edgbaston,	
A Friend, per Jacob Phillips, Esq.,	1 0 0		per Mr. T. Upfill	21 0 0
Collections, per C. Palmer, Esq.,			Workmen of Messrs. Jones & Rook	0 10 0
Edgbaston	8 6 6		T. W. Reynolds, Esq.	5 0 0
G. Lane, Esq., for Blankets	1 1 0		The Artizans' Committee	45 0 0
M. A. Albites, school fines	0 2 11		Collected at the Hen and Chickens,	
From the charity box at the Acorn,			per J. T. Collins, Esq.	10 0 0
Navigation-street	3 7 0		Collecting box, Mr. J. Owen, Broad-	
Collection by Miss Newton and			street	0 7 0
Friends	2 2 0		A bet on the Aston fete, by K. ..	0 5 0
Collection at the Woodman Inn ..	43 1 6		Messrs. W. Matthews & Workmen	5 0 0
Sarah Walton, a poor woman	0 5 0		Edward Jem, Esq.	1 0 0
Mr. Samuel Morris, Scutari	1 1 0		Workmen of Messrs. Jones & Rook	0 10 0
From the Birmingham Committee			Thomas Brown, Esq.	1 1 0
of the Paris Universal Exhibi-			The workmen of Mr. T. Whitfield	0 9 0
tion, from 22 contributors	13 17 0		Mr. Barker, per Mr. J. W. Walsh..	1 1 0
A Lady, per Mr. T. Adcock	1 0 0		Friends at King Edward VI., Parade	1 1 0
M. A. Albites, school fines	0 8 5		R. Thompson, Esq., Bilston	5 5 0
Mr. R. Pollock	1 1 0		E. T. Payne, Esq., on behalf of the	
Mr. J. Timmins	1 1 0		Paris Exhibition	7 4 0
Collection at the Acorn, Navigation-			Laus Deo, per W. S. Cox	1 0 0
street	7 11 4		William Beaumont, Esq.	1 1 0
From Mr. G. H. Smith and friends,			From collecting box, Mr. Beasley's,	
at the Blue Gates, Smethwick ..	9 12 6		Edmund street	0 2 10
J. Deykin, Esq.	25 0 0		Ditto, Mr. Souther's, ditto	0 7 10
From the Charity Box	0 7 2		Workmen of Messrs. Jones & Rook	0 10 0
Jeremiah Horton, Esq., Westbrom-			A Friend, W. C., per Secretary ..	0 5 0
wich	5 5 0		Edwin Yates, Esq.	5 5 0
Mr. Joseph Edwards, a fine	2 0 0		W. Hancock, Esq., Wolverley ..	5 0 0
Joseph Gillott, Esq.	10 0 0		Workmen of Mr. J. B. Thompson..	1 1 0
John Suckling, Esq., bill for law			Discoboli Donum	1 1 0
Expenses	9 10 8		The workmen of Mr. W. Grove ..	6 7 0
James Guest, Esq., from a Jury ..	1 0 9		Monsieur Albites, for forfeits on	
James Westley, Esq., London ..	10 10 0		loan of books	0 2 11
A Friend at Smethwick	0 10 0		From collecting box, Mr. Day's,	
Mr. W. Norton	2 2 0		Crystal Palace	1 1 10
Mr. Joseph Steer	2 0 0		Workmen of Messrs. Jones & Rook	0 10 0
A Friend, per Mr. J. Thornton ...	0 5 0		The workmen of R. Boyce, Esq. ..	1 1 0
Samuel Rook, Esq.	5 0 0		Richard Jesson, Esq., Walsall ...	5 0 0
The friends of Arthur King, per			Mr. M. Marks, per Mr. Robinson..	0 10 0
Mr. Joseph Watson	2 0 0		The workmen of Mr. J. Richardson,	
Mr. James Yewen, a fine	1 0 0		Cannon-street	0 14 7
Mr. Moses Levy, from a lecture ..	5 5 0		The workmen of Mr. J. Wilkes ..	1 5 11
Miss L. Lingard	2 2 0		Mr. Thomas Warden	1 1 0
Mr. O. Pemberton, a fine	1 1 0		A friend, per W. S. Cox	0 10 0
Mr. J. Hardwick, a fine	1 1 0			

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Manager and Workmen of Gas Company, Windsor-street ..	5 0 3	Charity Box at Mr. Wilkinson's, Granville street ..	0 2 0
Mr. J. Woolaston, per Mr. Banks..	0 10 0	Mr. J. W. Showell, Temple street	1 1 0
Miss Ann Cooper, per Mr. West ..	5 0 0	Workmen of Messrs. Jones & Rook	0 10 0
The workmen of Mr. John Rea ..	1 7 0	Mr. Edward Clark and Friends, Smethwick ..	2 2 0
Workmen of Messrs. Jones & Rook Collection at the Green Man, Harborne, per Mr. T. Arch ..	1 0 0	Workmen of Messrs. Kenrick and Sons ..	0 10 0
Two Ladies, per Dr. Heslop ..	2 0 0	E. Fonblanque, Esq., per Mr. J. S. Gamgee ..	1 1 0
The Prince of Oude, per J. Ratcliff Esq., the Mayor ..	25 0 0	Miss Tucker, ditto ..	1 1 0
A Foundling, per W. S. Cox ..	0 2 0	Faith, ditto ..	1 0 0
James Maiden ..	0 10 0	Contents of Charity Box ..	2 10 0
Workmen of Messrs. Jones & Rook	0 10 0	The Duke of Cambridge, a portion of £100 left for distribution by the Mayor, J. Ratcliff, Esq. ..	20 0 0
P. H. Muntz, Esq., Selly Oak ..	5 0 0	Artizans' Committee ..	25 0 0
Mr. A. S. Deeley ..	1 1 0	John Suckling, a presentation of Law Expenses ..	18 5 3
James Uphill, Esq., Bromyard ..	5 0 0	E. Harcourt, part of Fine ..	2 12 6
Workmen of John Oakes ..	1 0 0	Mr. B. Hall, Hagley road ..	2 2 0
Sundries, Pool, &c. ..	0 11 0	Clerks and Workmen of Messrs. Clarke and Timmins ..	8 3 6
1857-58.		Workmen of Mr. J. Richardson..	0 17 6
The Clerks, Millers, and Bakers, Old Union Mill ..	9 6 6	A Friend, T. B., Esq., per Mr. Sands Cox ..	10 0 0
Mr. James Maiden ..	0 10 0	Workmen of Messrs. Jones & Rook	0 10 0
Workmen of Mr. J. B. Thompson	1 1 0	Mr. Green, proprietor of ABC ..	0 5 0
Workmen of Messrs. Jones & Rook	0 10 0	Friends of a Patient afflicted with small-pox ..	3 3 0
Workmen of Mr. T. P. Hawkins ..	0 6 9	Mr. Jacobs, Nineveh ..	1 0 0
Joseph Gillott, Esq. ..	10 0 0	Collected at Blue Gates, Smethwick, per Mr. G. H. Smith ..	2 10 0
Charity Box, Mr. Day's, Crystal Palace ..	1 0 1	Workmen of Messrs. Jones & Rook	0 10 0
Workmen of Mr. Charles Reeves..	0 10 0	Mr. A. W. Suckling ..	1 1 0
Mr. Griffin, Leamington ..	2 2 0		
Daniel Mason, a grateful patient..	0 5 0		
Miss F. Weston, Finham Park ..	5 0 0		
Workmen of Mr. John Wilkes ..	0 17 6		
Workmen of Mr. E. Armfield ..	0 6 6		

LEGACIES.

FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.

[Extract from the Queen's College Charter.]

"NOW KNOW YE, that we have by this our supplemental Charter, and by virtue of our prerogative Royal, and of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, granted, constituted, and ordained, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, DO GRANT, CONSTITUTE, AND ORDAIN, that the Principal and Council of Queen's College shall be, and they are hereby constituted one body politic and corporate, by the name of 'THE PRINCIPAL AND COUNCIL OF THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, AT BIRMINGHAM,' and shall by the same name and for the purposes aforesaid, have perpetual succession, and have a common seal, with power to make, alter, and renew the same at their discretion, and shall by the

same name sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every court of us, our heirs, and successors. AND WE DO HEREBY WILL AND ORDAIN, that by the same name they and their successors shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold for the use of the said Queen's College, and for the use of the said Queen's Hospital in Birmingham, any goods, chattels, or personal property whatsoever, and shall also be able and capable in law, notwithstanding the statutes of mortmain, to take, purchase, and hold to them and their successors, not only all such lands, buildings, hereditaments, and possessions, as may be from time to time exclusively used for the sites and immediate purposes of the said College and Hospital respectively; but also for the use and maintenance of the College, any other lands, tenements, hereditaments, and possessions whatsoever, not exceeding the annual value of £2,500: and also for the use and maintenance of the said Hospital any other lands, tenements, hereditaments, and possessions whatsoever, not exceeding the annual value of £2,500."

FOR PERSONAL ESTATE.

I give and bequeath to the Treasurer for the time being, the sum of £ to be paid free of legacy duty, out of such part of my personal estate as I can lawfully charge with the payment of legacies to charitable uses.

FORM OF A DEED OF GIFT OF REAL ESTATE TO THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.

THIS INDENTURE, made on the day of between A. B. of the one part, and the Principal and Council of the Queen's College, at Birmingham, of the other part. WHEREAS the said A. B. is desirous of conveying and assuring the lands and hereditaments hereinafter particularly mentioned, by way of gift, for the use and benefit of the Queen's Hospital. And the said Principal and Council have agreed with the said A. B. to accept a conveyance thereof for the purpose aforesaid. NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, that in consideration of the premises, the said A. B. doth by this deed, sealed and delivered in the presence of two credible persons whose names are hereunto subscribed as attesting witnesses, and which deed is intended to be enrolled in her Majesty's High Court of Chancery, within six calendar months next after the execution thereof, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, grant, alien, convey, and confirm unto the said Principal and Council of the said Queen's College, and their successors, ALL [describe the lands] and their appurtenances, and all the estate, right, title, and interest of him the said A. B. in and to the said lands, hereditaments, and premises. To have and to hold the same unto and to the use of the said Principal and Council of the said Queen's College, and their successors, in trust, for the benefit of the said Queen's Hospital. And it is hereby agreed, by and between the said parties hereto, that this deed is intended to, and the same shall take effect in possession, for the purpose aforesaid, immediately from and after the making thereof, and is and shall be without any power of revocation,

reservation, trust, condition, limitation, clause, or agreement whatsoever, for the benefit of the said A.B., or of any person or persons claiming under him.

In witness, &c.

MEM.—It is enacted by statute 9 Geo. II., c. 36, "That no lands or tenements, or money to be laid out thereon, shall be given for or charged with any charitable uses whatsoever, unless by deed indented, executed in the presence of two witnesses, twelve calendar months before the death of the Donor, and enrolled in the Court of Chancery within six months after its execution, (except Stocks in the Public Funds, which may be transferred within six months previous to the Donor's death), and unless such gifts be made to take effect immediately and be without power of revocation; and that all other gifts shall be void."

LEGACIES.

			£	s.	d.
1841—John Sharpe, Esq., Edgbaston	..	..	19	19	0
1842—Joseph Simmons, Esq., Moseley	..	..	45	0	0
The Rev. R. Beresford Podmore, Poilton	..	..	194	0	0
1843—Mrs. Sarah Welch, Birmingham	..	..	5	0	0
1844—T. Beet, Esq., Rowley Hall	..	..	45	0	0
1845—T. L. Moilliet, Esq., Abberley Hall	..	..	50	0	0
Benjamin Guest, Esq., Edgbaston	..	..	100	0	0
1846—Mrs. Sharpe, Edgbaston	..	..	50	0	0
1847—Mrs. Henrietta Robinson, Birmingham	..	..	100	0	0
Miss Charlotte Primer, Birmingham	..	..	100	0	0
John Wittingham, Esq., Ashted House	..	..	900	0	0
1848—Samuel Hutton, Esq., Washwood Heath	...	..	100	11	6
1850—Samuel Lloyd, the Old Bank	..	..	100	0	0
Miss Elizabeth Reynolds, Birmingham	..	..	19	19	0
George Swinson, Esq., Handsworth	..	..	25	0	0
John Whorral, Esq., Bordesley	..	..	90	0	0
William Steel, Esq., Birmingham	..	..	22	10	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Gibbs, Camp-hill	..	..	10	0	0
William Peat, Esq., Sutton	..	..	10	0	0
1851—Mrs. Lefwhych, Bath-row	...	..	45	0	0
1852—Isaac Anderton Esq., Moseley	..	..	50	0	0
1853—Miss E. Gibbs	...	...	10	5	0
Miss E. Palmer	..	..	10	0	0
Mrs. Wharton	...	...	100	0	0
1854—J. E. Piercy, Esq.	..	...	100	0	0
William Hoddinot, Esq.	..	..	560	11	10
Mrs. Underhill	..	..	90	0	0
John Cornforth	..	..	20	0	0
1855—Robert Shaddock	..	..	19	19	0
William Coney	..	...	5	0	0
R. Baseley	..	...	19	19	0
W. Whittall	..	..	50	0	0
1856—John Clive	..	..	356	16	0
Charles Stanhope Harrison	..	..	19	19	0
James Griffin	..	..	100	0	0
T. H. Hasluck	..	..	10	0	0
Elizabeth Lucas Cooper	..	..	20	4	5
1857—Edward Middleton	..	..	19	19	0

				£	s.	d.
1858—Nathaniel Jones Thompson	..	..	..	10	0	0
James Corn	..	..	..	19	19	0
John Wright, Spark Brook House	..	..	..	64	11	0
John Crowther, Wednesbury	...	..	..	1000	0	0
Mrs. Daniels, Birmingham	..	...	..	273	0	0

1854—1855.

COLLECTIONS AT DIFFERENT PLACES OF WORSHIP.

At St. Luke's Church, per the Rev. J. O. Oldham	..	..	..	10	0	0
St. Mary's Chapel, per the Rev. C. Barrett	..	..	..	15	12	0
Edgbaston Church, per the Wardens	..	..	..	16	7	9
St. James's Church, Edgbaston, per the Wardens	..	..	..	15	0	0
Brierley Hill Chapel, per Rev. F. Gray	..	..	..	6	6	0
Trinity Church, Smethwick	..	..	..	1	18	10
Smethwick Church, per Rev. E. Addenbrook	..	..	..	2	12	10

1855—1856.

COLLECTIONS BY CLERGY.

The Rev. J. Allport, Ashted Chapel	.	.	.	.	.	2	10	0
Rev. D. Walton, St. Silas's Church	.	.	.	.	.	8	9	5
Rev. P. Reynolds, St. Stephen's Church	.	.	.	.	.	3	0	0
Ministers and Wardens, St. James's, Edgbaston	.	.	.	.	.	27	1	0
Rector and Wardens, St. George's, Edgbaston	.	.	.	.	.	16	16	2
Rev. E. Addenbrook, Smethwick	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	6
Rev. B. Bennison, Balsall Heath	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	0
Rector and Wardens, St. George's, Edgbaston	.	.	.	.	.	14	6	6
Highbury Chapel	.	.	.	.	.	7	0	0
Hall Green Chapel	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	6
Quinton Chapel	.	.	.	.	.	2	16	6
Hebrew Synagogue	.	.	.	.	.	18	6	9
Saint Thomas's Church	.	.	.	.	.	14	7	1
Maxtock Church	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	0
Palmer Street Chapel	.	.	.	.	.	2	11	0
Cradley Church	.	.	.	.	.	2	10	0
Weeford Church	.	.	.	.	.	2	0	0
Trinity Chapel	.	.	.	.	.	5	0	0
Cofton Church	.	.	.	.	.	1	10	0
Circus Chapel	.	.	.	.	.	5	0	0

1856—1857.

Tardebig Church, per the Rev. C. Dickens	3	8	0
--	---	----	---	---	---	---	---	---

1857—1858.

St. Martin's Church, per the Rev. Dr. Miller	.	.	.	.	.	65	16	0
The Rev. J. Jones, Lady Huntington's Chapel	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	0

BENEFITS ARISING FROM PUBLIC PERFORMANCES, &c., IN AID OF THE FUNDS.

1841—The Brindley Discussion	.	.	.	.	.	10	17	11
1844—Concert at the Town Hall, per F. Ormonde, Esq.	.	.	.	.	.	24	10	0
Exhibition of Ioway Indians, per Messrs. Catlin and Melody	.	.	.	.	.	36	8	0
1846—Concert, per the Collins Family	.	.	.	.	.	36	11	0
1847—Masonic Benefit at the Theatre, per Brothers Dr. Bell Fletcher, M. H. Simpson, T. Empson, and J. Smith	.	.	.	.	.	126	0	0
1848—Chinese Exhibition, per W. C. Langdon, Esq.	.	.	.	.	.	54	0	0
Benefit at the Theatre, per J. Smith, Esq.	.	.	.	.	.	46	0	0
1849—Benefit at the Theatre, per W. Macready, Esq.	.	.	.	.	.	52	0	0
With Donation per Lessee of the Theatre, M. H. Simpson, Esq.	.	.	.	.	.	18	0	0
Concert at the Rodney Music Hall, per Mr. Holder	.	.	.	.	.	10	0	0
Benefit at the Circus, per Mr. Cooke	.	.	.	.	.	8	0	0

	£	s.	d.
1850—Concert at the Rodney Music Hall, per Mr. Holder	30	0	0
Benefit at the Circus, per Mons. Franconi	30	0	0
1851—Benefit at the Theatre, per Professor Hermann	11	7	0
Benefit at the Royal Victoria Gardens, per Mr. J. Bradshaw	11	0	0
1852—Benefit at the Circus, per Mr. Cooke	14	2	6
Concert at the Rodney Music Hall, per Mr. Holder	58	10	6
Tradesman's Ball	7	0	0
1853—March Concert, per Mr. Holder	62	12	6
Tradesman's Ball	10	0	0
Forester's Ball	2	2	0
United Brothers' Ball	100	12	8
Hospital Ball at Town Hall	354	16	6
August Concert, per Mr. Holder	31	14	6
1854—February Concert, ditto	41	1	0
United Brothers' Ball	54	10	11
Hospital Ball at Town Hall	452	7	3
1855—Hospital Ball at Town Hall	300	0	0
Concert, per Mr. Holder	31	16	6
Tradesman's Ball	12	12	0
United Brothers' Concert	8	17	7
1856—Theatre Royal, per Mr. Simpson	50	9	6
The Rodney Concert Hall, per Mr. Holder	30	7	6
Tradesman's Ball, per Committee	7	7	0
The Apollo Glee and Friendly Society.	8	3	3
Mr. Pitman's Soiree	2	18	5
Annual Ball at the Town Hall	472	12	0
1857—Annual Ball at the Town Hall	545	13	0
Nuneaton Ball	5	0	0
The Tradesman's Ball	10	0	0
Proceeds of the Aston Fetes	2527	6	2
1858—Annual Ball at the Town Hall	307	13	0
Performance at the Shakspeare Rooms, per S. Anderson, Esq.	12	10	8
The Tradesman's Ball, per Committee	10	10	0

PRIVILEGES OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Benefactors and governors have the privilege of recommending patients annually, according to the following scale:—

Benefactions		or		Subscriptions.		In-Patients and Out-Patients.					
£		£	s.								
15	... ..	1	1	... ..	1	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	3
20	... ..	2	2	... ..	2	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	6
30	... ..	3	3	... ..	3	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	9
40	... ..	4	4	... ..	4	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	12
50	... ..	5	5	... ..	5	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	15
60	... ..	6	6	... ..	6	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	18
70	... ..	7	7	... ..	7	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	21
80	... ..	8	8	... ..	8	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	24
90	... ..	9	9	... ..	9	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	27
100	... ..	10	10	... ..	10	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	30

That each Subscriber shall have the privilege of receiving Four Out-Patient Tickets in exchange for an In-Patient Ticket, upon application to the Secretary.

Every Clergyman or Dissenting Minister who shall permit collections to be made in his church or chapel, for the benefit of the hospital, shall be entitled to the following privileges during the current year:—

£	In-Patients.	or	Out-Patients.
5	1	...	7
10	2	...	14
15	3	...	21
20	4	...	28
25	5	...	35
30	6	...	42
35	7	...	49
40	8	...	56½
45	9	...	63
50	10	...	70

That Parishes or Poor Law Unions be permitted to send Patients into the Hospital upon payment of Two Guineas for each Patient, such payment being made at the time of the admission of the Patient; but no such Patient shall remain in the Hospital longer than six weeks upon one recommendation; and the Officers of such Parish or Union must engage to defray the expense of burying such Patients in case of death, or to remove them when required.

AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED UPON LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL,
BIRMINGHAM, BY THE RIGHT HON. EARL HOWE, ON JUNE 18, 1840,

BY VAUGHAN THOMAS, B.D.,

Vicar of Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, and formerly Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi College,
Oxford.

FRIENDS, ADVOCATES and PATRONS of the Birmingham Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, Queen's College!—or, rather let me address you in words of larger import, as friends of your fellow-creatures suffering under accident or disease; as advocates of those principles of brotherly love, which have been revealed by the Son, and recorded by the Spirit of God; as patrons of every judicious provision which charity or science can suggest for the relief, cure, or removal of bodily afflictions!—with heartfelt joy I offer my congratulations upon this occasion. I offer them, not merely as one known to take a lively interest in this great and good undertaking, but also as the representative of him, who, besides that lively interest which he shares in common with myself, has manifested upon this, as upon all the other great efforts which you have successively made to improve, extend, and facilitate professional education, his pious and patriotic devotion to the same great cause, and who has repeatedly shown, in furtherance of it, a spirit of munificence which is peculiarly his own.*

* The Rev. Dr. Samuel Wilson Warneford, LL.D.

But the congratulations which my present honourable position before this large and distinguished assembly enables me to offer (a position, which I refer partly to my connection with the Royal School [College] as one of its trustees, but principally to the favourable dispositions of the Committee of Management towards me, as Dr. Warneford's friend), those congratulations would be defective, and I am sure that they would by no means accord with the tone and spirit of your loyalty, if they did not exhibit the workings of our gratitude towards our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and towards Her Majesty, Adelaide the Queen Dowager, for having graciously consented to be (and to be declared to be, in the very style and title of this hospital) its illustrious patronesses and protectors.

To the solicitude of their Majesties for the health of a largely increased and increasing population of manufacturers, miners, and labourers in trade and agriculture; to their perception of the great advantage, or rather of the urgent duty, of providing a succession and supply of able practitioners to administer to the wants of the sick and maimed; to these and other motives of benevolence we are to ascribe the gratifying distinction which so large an amount of Royal patronage has conferred upon us. Under such auspices, and under the hopes of the still higher protection of the King of Kings, a Second Hospital—(for this great town, unlike all others of the same magnitude, has but one) is to be erected upon this foundation-stone. And I must here observe, to the honourable band of Masonic Friends who have been pleased to give us their most interesting services upon this occasion, that the foundation-stone of the Hospital has been so geometrically squared, and so skilfully laid, that it may well serve for an emblem of the fortunes of our future Institution, of its stability as a Temple of Learning as well as Mercy, of the rectitude of its administration, of the permanency of the blessings and benefits which it will be able to dispense. Memory too, as well as imagination, must be permitted to exercise its powers on behalf of this arduous undertaking, and minister joyful anticipations of future success, by bringing to our recollection the events of this auspicious day. Do we not here find presages of triumph over difficulties and dangers? Do we not find on the fields of Waterloo evidences of what may be effected by constancy and courage? It was a good and righteous cause which called forth those energies, and God was pleased to crown them with such a victory as battle-field never saw before. The presence of some of those gallant champions of their country (now the peaceful champions of charity and science) should remind us, that in every great undertaking, in peace as well as war, there must be firmness as well as fortitude, judgment as well as zeal; that strong hands and courageous hearts must be guided by wise counsels and prudent calculations, and that these, and these only, with the blessings of Providence, are the parents of success.

I have been led to refer the ultimate success of our undertaking to Divine Providence. Upon such a reference I must not forget, and remembering I must not withhold, what I am sure your patriotism and piety will anticipate; I mean, the expression of our thanks and praises to the same Divine Providence, for the

merciful deliverances, which the arm of the Lord, outstretched to prevent and powerful to save, has vouchsafed to our Patroness Victoria, the Sovereign of our country, and the Queen of its affections. But the requirements of such a duty are not to be satisfied by so cursory a notice; that duty demands, and will shortly receive, an appointed time, an appropriate place, and no language is equal to the discharge of it but that of Religious Service. I therefore thank the Almighty for this merciful interposition of His good Providence, in words which the Church has applied to former deliverances:—"I humbly praise and magnify God's glorious name, for His unspeakable goodness toward us, as expressed in these acts of His mercy." And let me again, in words borrowed in like manner from the page of prayer, express our hopes of future protection, as well as our thanks for mercies received. May our rescued Queen, and her Royal Consort the Prince Albert, the partaker of her danger and of her deliverance, "continue in health and peace, joy and honour; may they live long and happy upon earth, and after death obtain everlasting life and glory."

From these tributes of loyal and religious feeling, I must return to the acknowledgments which I had left unfinished. I must now complete the wreath of praise, with which I would encircle the honoured names of Victoria and Adelaide. May they ever be coupled together in our memory, and so descend in the annals of future hospital, adorned with the loveliness of these joint acts of their charitable patronage and support!

It was to woman's thoughtful concern for the sufferings of human nature, under the visitations of accidental or constitutional ailment, that the sick were first indebted for the care and consolations of an hospital. The fourth century beheld this fair fruit of Christian charity in the work of a Roman Matron, the widowed Fabiola, who, according to the narrative, "sold all her property, which was suitable to the greatness of her birth, and produced a very considerable income. She laid out the proceeds of the sale for the uses of the poor. Fabiola was the first to institute an hospital for the relief and cure of disease, that she might there collect the sick from the highways, and comfort the limbs of the miserable under the pressure of want and weakness."

The records of christian mercy would furnish other monuments of the same sort, both before and since the Reformation; but in later ages the Queens of our country have been the nursing mothers of every charitable dispensation intended either for the relief of general maladies, or the special injuries or losses incident to the human frame. But, my Lord, it has been reserved for the peculiar praise of our Royal Patronesses, that their Majesties, the Queen and Queen Dowager, are the first to be found in the annals of charitable enterprise, who have ever given the sanction of Royal Names to an Hospital, such as this is intended to be—an hospital, which is to serve conjointly for a House of Charity and a School of Instruction: whose ministrations are to be at the same time Eleemosynary and Educational; whose services are to be directed, first, to the great ends of all hospitals, the skilful and tender treatment of the sick and suffering; and,

secondly, to the diffusion of professional knowledge, by means of the practical lessons, which the mutilated and the diseased impart to those, who are duly qualified, and rightly disposed, to receive them.

Such, my Lord, is the combination of purposes, which is to give to the Queen's Hospital of Birmingham its peculiar character as an Institution, its comprehensive usefulness as an instrument of good, personally to those who labour under bodily distresses, and professionally to those who wish to qualify themselves for medical and surgical duties, by learning how to compound and dispense, by watching the effects of medicine, by witnessing the methods of scientific surgery. Such, too, are the ends and objects, which under the wise and benevolent estimate which your Lordship is known to make of whatever is proposed for the temporal or eternal good of man, have induced the Lord Chamberlain of the Queen Dowager to give a new dignity to this celebrity, by taking part in its ceremonies.* It is to your Lordship's marked approbation of the Christian, professional, patriotic purposes, which the Birmingham School of Medicine and Surgery [Queen's College] seeks to accomplish in these midland districts of the kingdom, that the school is mainly indebted for the gratifying reception and honourable results of the memorial presented on its behalf to his late Majesty. A great debt of gratitude was thereby created, and in part paid, by the unanimous vote of thanks at a special general meeting. But, my Lord, I feel it to be my duty again to bear witness to your most important services in this cause, which is no other than the cause of provincial education in the principles and practice of medicine and surgery—services, which have now been largely increased in number and value, by your successful application to the beloved and venerated Queen Dowager, on behalf of this institution.

But there may be in the circuit of the numerous assembly, some, whose apprehensions may be awakened by their misconception of an hospital, intended to combine clinical instruction with charitable dispensations. Let me endeavour to relieve them of those apprehensions, and inform them, that the educational will be kept in due subordination to its charitable purposes. In the chart and scale of these ministrations, the visitation and comfort, the relief and cure, of the sick, will form the great ends and objects of its physicians and surgeons. Charity will do its perfect work before science will be permitted to enter upon its province or pursue its disquisitions upon the facts and phenomena of disease. Science in this hospital will be the handmaid, not the rival or the ruler, of charity; and thus the sick and maimed will be doubly benefitted. They will have their cases not only professionally attended, but pathologically discussed: they will be studied as well as treated; reasoning and consultation will follow inspection and inquiry, so that it will be scarcely possible that there should be any errors of judgment as to the nature of a case, or any mistakes in the treatment of it, or any omissions or oversights in attending to it.

* The Right Honourable the Earl Howe.

But, independently of such considerations, can charity perform a nobler part, or do a greater service, or provide a larger store of benefits for mankind, than by fitting and preparing the young for the duties of their profession, by means of clinical studies in medicine and surgery? Under this point of view, it appears to be manifestly wrong to distinguish the educational from the charitable purposes of an hospital in such a manner, as to set the one in array against the other, as if they were opposed and hostile in their very nature. Charity is a grace of various energies, a virtue of infinite relations, a duty of manifold obligation. It embraces within its ample purview, not only the prompt application of matured wisdom to the pressing necessities of the sick, but the preparation of the young for the due performance of the same acts and duties of mercy, upon future occasions of the like pressing necessity. In the one case it supplies present means of relief and cure, in the other it provides for future cases and occasions of suffering. Its watchfulness does not confine itself to the urgent wants of those who are actually labouring under sickness, or to the dispensation of what is immediately necessary for the relief of distress, or the removal of danger. The eye of charity, ranging far beyond the horizon of visible and tangible afflictions, embraces within the compass of its care the unseen but anticipated wants of future ages, when existing physicians, surgeons, patients, however eminent the one, or afflicted the other, will be removed, the former from the fields of their renown, the latter from the burthen of their sorrows. Charity never faileth: and it is one of its never-failing labours to fill up the places which may be left vacant by the death, old age, or infirmities of those who, having devoted their lives to the service of humanity, have been compelled either by the hand of sickness or of death to retire from their benevolent and honourable exertions.

But how is charity to provide for such wants? how is it to supply such losses, but by teaching the young practically? and where is that practical knowledge to be so largely and so profitably obtained as in an hospital? Such instructions, then, arising out of the spirit and subservient to the ends of charity, ought to be called charitable. They are charitable under two relations: first, in respect of the sick who are to be ultimately benefitted by them; and, secondly, as to those who are to be qualified and prepared in this way for the successful discharge of their future duties.

There is another wrong impression which may be made, by affixing the term clinical to the hospital to be built upon this foundation-stone. The denomination may lead to the entertainment of the opinion, that it is to be a small hospital for what are called "select cases." For the removal of this error it must be stated, that it is not intended to abridge the liberty of recommendation, or the rights of governors, by reducing the amplitude of the design to that narrowness, which a selection of cases supposes and implies. The Queen's Hospital of Birmingham is to be an hospital of upwards of one hundred and fifty beds, and its doors are to be opened to all sorts of patients, and from whatever county recommended. And so it ought to be, not only upon principles of charity, but for professional instruction. The phenomena of common accidents and diseases (as well as of rare

and curious cases) should be made familiar to those, who will most frequently have to treat such cases in the future exercise of their profession.

But it is now time to consider this Royal Hospital as one connected by the closest affinities with the Royal School of Medicine and Surgery [Queen's College], and its practice as subsidiary and supplemental to those courses of lectures, which the able and assiduous professors of the school are in the habit of delivering. I have already observed, that this is the first provincial hospital erected expressly for educational as well as charitable purposes, which has ever enjoyed the honour and advantage of Royal patronage. I will now carry my observation still farther, and say, that this is the first hospital, provincial or metropolitan (if you except the North London and the King's College Hospitals), which has had this didactic character so clearly and strongly impressed upon it at its first formation. I say not, that it is the *only* instance of a provincial hospital, which has been ever made to bear from its beginning such a type of its usefulness, for I think I can name two, which may be said to have preceded it in this particular; I mean, the provincial hospitals at Oxford and Cambridge; the former built in 1772 by the trustees under Dr. Radcliffe's will, the latter under an Act of Parliament obtained in 1766, for carrying into effect the will made by Dr. Addenbrooke in 1719. By the homely expressions of the latter testator, "it appears that he wished to build a small physical hospital" at Cambridge, a sort of edifice, which would be now called (according to modern nomenclature) a small hospital for the teaching of clinical medicine. With respect to the other, the Radcliffe Infirmary, its educational character was stamped upon it, and with great distinctness of outline, as soon as it was opened. It is expressly said in the account of its plan as published at that time, that it was intended "to provide for the improvement of medical knowledge as well as for the relief of the distressed," a representation, which distinctly recognises the very principles or purposes of the Queen's Hospital, and would serve to declare our present design, if the educational part of this specification had been made to include the improvement of surgical as well as medical knowledge, instead of medical alone.

With these two exceptions, I believe, that there cannot be found in the history, not only of Provincial but Metropolitan Hospitals, any evidence to show, that any one of them was originally instituted and intended for the instruction of those who were to be trained up to professional pursuits as physicians, surgeons, or general practitioners, by walking its wards, witnessing its practice, and by being taught by its physicians and surgeons. With respect to the annexation of these uses to county infirmaries, it might have been expected that some vestiges of such a design would have been found upon the book of rules, drawn up with the greatest care for the regulation of that justly celebrated hospital, erected by subscription at Winchester, in 1736, the prototype and pattern of all others built by voluntary contribution throughout the counties of England. Instead, however, of shewing any regard to the preparation of the young for the future acts and offices of their profession, it seems that its founders rather contemplated the improvement of the old by hospital practice. It is stated in the fifth reason given

for its establishment, that the hospital would be "of considerable use to other persons as well as the poor." It might be supposed that pupils were the persons here intended; that, however, is not the case; the clause refers not to the junior but senior members of the profession,—“the hospital will be of considerable use to other persons as well as the poor, by furnishing the physicians and surgeons with more experience.”

Neither did the professional education of the young fare much better in the London hospitals. The hospitals of the metropolis may be divided into two sorts, the endowed and the subscriptional. The endowed also admit of a twofold division, those of Royal, and those or rather that (for I know of no more than one, Guy's Hospital) of private endowment. The five Royal Hospitals are St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, Bethlehem, Christ's, and St. Bride's; and in their behalf, sermons (called Spital sermons) have been preached, either annually or occasionally, from the time of Edward VI. I will here take occasion respectfully to recommend the like valuable and praiseworthy exertions of the pulpit on behalf of this institution; and I entertain the hope, that Spital Sermons may be preached in every church of the county, in aid of the building funds of the Queen's Hospital. Of the five Royal hospitals, two only are places of refuge for the sick and maimed, St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's; but we look in vain into their charters, and trust-deeds, and ancient rules and orders, for evidence of any design or desire to assist professional education in any one of its branches; such views and purposes seem to have been beyond the foresight of those who counselled Henry the Eighth and Edward the Sixth to make these splendid provisions for the sick and needy. Not even the capacious charity of the martyred Ridley, whose conference with his youthful King determined him to endow St. Thomas's; nor the profound wisdom of Linacre, who persuaded Henry the Eighth to incorporate the College of Physicians, was able to feel and find its way through the thick clouds which enveloped not only the duties of benevolence in this matter of medical and surgical instruction, but medicine and surgery themselves in all branches of practice, and all forms or modes of application. It is very true, that in those noble hospitals of St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's, the wants of the Profession ultimately produced what their founders never proposed nor provided for. By regulations of a comparatively recent date, those treasures of knowledge, which their distinguished physicians and surgeons have collected by study and observation, are imparted to large classes of students in exact and extensive courses of clinical instruction both in medicine and surgery.

The like omissions are found in the original constitution of Guy's Hospital. No intention is expressed, no provision made, no concern for the education of students is to be discovered, either in the will of its munificent founder, or in the Act of Parliament by which the trustees of his appointment were incorporated. In short, not the slightest notice is taken of the subject, which has now so long engaged the attention of Parliament and the country, as one intimately connected with the safety and well-being of man, at all periods of his life, and all places of his abode.

If we direct our attention from the endowed to the unendowed, or subscriptional, hospitals of the metropolis, we shall find in the printed accounts of their objects and purposes, and in their original and early rules, the same silence as to the important particular of professional education. I speak not of what has been ruled and ordered by recent legislation. I confine my observations to their original purposes, as set forth in published statements of the reasons, views, and intentions of those who undertook and promoted these works of charity.

Under these limitations it may be safely asserted that, with the exception of the Radcliffe and Addenbrooke, no hospital, provincial or metropolitan, built and to be supported by voluntary contributions, was from the beginning intended to give to the young the means and opportunities of clinical instruction, as well as of relief and cure to the sick and needy. In vain shall we search for such evidence the original prints of the prospectuses, accounts, and rules of the old Westminster, established in 1719 (at one time the hospital of Cheselden), or those of the Saint George's, erected in 1733 (which witnessed the last as well as the early and happiest days of John Hunter); or those of the London, opened in 1740, that ancient house of surgical charity (so to be called, not only because it is so much occupied upon the cases of maimed and wounded seamen, manufacturers, and labourers, but also because it had a surgeon for its principal founder); in vain shall we search the muniments of these, the oldest of the metropolitan unendowed hospitals, or of the elder provincial hospitals at Winchester, Bristol, York, Exeter, Northampton, Shrewsbury, Newcastle, respectively built in 1736, 37, 41, 41, 44, 47, 47, 51, in short of any of the forty-one great provincial houses which were erected before the country was alive to the importance of hospital practice, for the education of future practitioners; nothing will be found in any one of them which is indicative of the remotest intention of making them subservient to any other purpose whatever than those of curing the sick, and healing the various mischiefs and maladies of persons suffering from accident or disease; nothing of a didactic, nothing of an educational character, was impressed upon any one department of their ministrations; nothing said about the education of pupils—their attendance, conduct, payment, instructors. And I believe that the like silence continued to reign over the rules of most provincial infirmaries, till the regulations of the College of Surgeons and Company of Apothecaries imposed a sort of necessity upon their governors to attend a little more to professional education, and make their institutions available to the charitable uses, and national benefits, of practical instruction in medicine and surgery. They then drew up rules and orders upon the subject.

I impute not these omissions to the worthy, the charitable, the munificent of those early days as personal faults; they are stated simply as facts; if they are to bear a harsher name, I would call them, not the faults of individuals, but of the age in which they lived; for some of them lived in days of darkness, and some of twilight, as to the great truths, that pathology must be studied like other natural sciences, under the guidance of facts and phenomena; that inductive philosophy,

in this as in other applications of its power, demands instances and examples; that no safe or sure progress can be made in conducting the studies of the novice, or in completing those of the proficient, without the inspection and explanation of cases, without the power of referring to the different sorts of accidental or constitutional, of structural or functional mischief, as instanced in the sufferings of individuals. And where are these to be found in such contiguity to each other, in such variety and abundance, and under such diversities of internal or external character, as on the beds of an hospital? But to these incontestable truths, and to these wants of professional life; to the obvious interests of the public, and to the duties of charity in the dispensation of this necessary knowledge, founders, trustees, and governors of hospitals, do not in early times appear to have paid any attention.

In tracing the history of human opinion upon this subject, we might naturally expect to find something to indicate care or concern about it in some of those powerful appeals on the behalf of St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's, and the other Royal Hospitals, which have been made by the ablest of our divines during the last 280 years; we might expect to find parts or passages which might serve as proofs, that whilst these pious and powerful advocates of charity took care to set forth its functions, and enforce its duties, in their relations to bodily sufferings, their relief and cure, they did not altogether overlook those other forms and affinities of good-will to man, which are to be evidenced by provisions for the instruction of the young in the art and science of healing, by an attendance upon hospital practice. It is well known, that Archbishop Seeker was in early life intended for the profession of physic; and I entertained the hope, that, possessing as he did a large amount of medical knowledge, he would with his profound insight into the reasons, relations, analogies of things, have been led, in his well-known discourse on behalf of the London Hospital, to press that particular duty of charity which is occupied upon the preparation of professional youth for their future ministries of mercy. But in common, not only with those who preceded, but with those who have followed in the course and order of these advocacies of hospital establishments, the most reverend preacher enters not into these fruitful fields of argument. He points not to the blessings bestowed, under Providence, by the exactness of therapeutic information; he does not dilate upon the pains which are to be removed, the dangers to be escaped, the lives or limbs to be saved, the tears to be wiped away, by a course of scientific treatment, or the success of a skilful operation; neither does he touch upon the dismal reserves which are exhibited in the failures of inexperience and inability. He makes no allusion to the blessings which arise out of the more extensive diffusion of sound practical knowledge, and the increased facility of obtaining for the sick, even of the most sequestered villages, prompt attendance and proper treatment. By opening the doors of hospitals to those who come to learn, and by making these means and materials of knowledge accessible, life and health in the remotest corners of the country may, when visited by accident or disease, be placed with confidence under the care of the country practitioner. And is not the multiplication of such resources and

facilities an act of charity? Is not the communication of such preparatory knowledge one, and that too an important, function of charity? Are not these personal and national benefits to be considered some of its most precious fruits? Of what avail would have been the act of the Samaritan, if he had been ignorant of the virtues of his wine and his oil? if he had been equally ignorant of the nature of the wounded man's injuries, and of the efficacy of such timely applications of a skilful hand, and a suitable medicament? Where can such acts and offices of a Samaritan charity be so promptly or perfectly learned as by attending the bedsides of the sick, by studying spectacles of woe, by watching the hand, it may be the instrument, which is to relieve them, and by converting results into rules of conduct and principles of practice.

Such are some of the topics which a knowledge of the educational use and application of an hospital would have administered to those, who, during more than two centuries and a half, have been successively called upon to plead the cause of St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's. With great power of language, and piety of purpose, and compass of scriptural warranties, have they urged the cause of poverty and sickness. But preparing the young for the care and cure of sickness, by teaching them what they ought to do in cases of accident or disease, and by giving them the manual, the moral, the intellectual ability to do it, were departments of charitable exertion, which in those days were understood neither by the advocates nor administrators of hospitals. The merciful end of such courses of medical and surgical education never entered into the calculations of the wise and good. It ought, however, to be added, in justice to those able and pious orators, that such topics, as the charitable offices of medicine and surgery, and the Christian duty of training up pupils and apprentices to be good practitioners by attending hospital practice, would scarcely have been understood in the general ignorance or indifference that prevailed, much less would they have been felt as grounds and reasons for a more liberal contribution in those days of insensibility to the educational wants of the profession.

But whilst I am thus extending my observations to so many, I am bound to except the honoured names of Bishop Lowth and Bishop Butler, successively of the See of Oxford. These right reverend advocates of the Radcliffe Infirmary, in 1772 and 1777 (an infirmary which, as I have before observed, was from the very beginning instituted for educational as well as charitable purposes), took occasion to introduce into their sermons the very topic, which, according to my estimation of its importance, ought never to be omitted in any of these appeals to public feeling, when professional instruction is found to be coupled with the care of the sick and maimed in the medical and surgical ministrations of an hospital. "Whatever advantages" (says the profound and pious scholar, Bishop Lowth) "the study of medicine may at any time have enjoyed in this place, so richly endowed with all the various stores of learning, and so well furnished with able professors in every part, there was still a deficiency which rendered all the rest imperfect, and to which the student was obliged to seek elsewhere for a proper supplement, namely, the opportunity of being led from speculation to

practice, of correcting, verifying, and perfecting theory by fact and experience. The knowledge of medicine, which hath of late years received great improvements, and been rendered much more extensive and general than in former times, hath been more indebted to the public infirmaries, newly established in most of the populous towns throughout the kingdom (and much increased in number in the metropolis), than to the justly boasted advancement of science and philosophy. These are the best, the most instructive, schools of physic, where the student, already well grounded in the principles of his art, proceeds from literary and historical to experimental and practical knowledge; where the book of nature is laid open before him, illustrated as by a living comment by the observations, the elucidations, the example, and method of practice of the skilful practitioner."

The same points were again urged by Bishop Lowth's successor: "Designs of this magnitude appear best adapted to a large commercial city, which is besides the resort of the noble and wealthy families of the kingdom. Commerce not being the profession of this place, so expensive an exertion of charity and benevolence was more likely to be admired than imitated; yet the want of it was peculiarly felt. The students of a science, which has been in all ages eminently beneficial to mankind, could carry their pursuits little further than theory without it; and the practitioners of an art, which approaches so far towards perfection, that it is become difficult to distinguish, whether some of its operations are more the result of art or science, had fewer opportunities of improvement than elsewhere in a place, so favourable to every other valuable branch of knowledge. Among a variety of cases, some will always be new, and few of these can, without such a collection of cases as infirmaries continually exhibit, fall under the observation of persons, whose labours for mankind are for the most part confined to a certain circle of observation."

To these interesting testimonies, not only to the public and professional benefit of combining education with charitable ministrations in the economy of an hospital, but also to the prudent and prospective wisdom of these prelates, to the soundness of their philosophy, and to their christian concern for the good of mankind, I will add one other testimony:—

Sir William Browne, in 1745, appears to have raised and enlarged his views of the usefulness of hospitals above the level and beyond the compass of their opinions, who had preceded him in these speculations. With a remarkable coincidence of opinions with those entertained by the advisers and promoters of the present undertaking, he declares, "that the same good and godly benefactions which have raised the best nurseries in the world for the sick and wounded, might also be improved farther into the best schools for the art of physic and surgery.....and that if once students in physic were suffered to attend the hospitals as practical schools in the utmost latitude, it would be the most worthy improvement of those noble charities, without interfering at all with the pious intentions of their founders."

The Royal Hospital [the Queen's Hospital] will be an auxiliary, a powerful auxiliary, to the School [College]. The discourses and demonstrations of its

professors, the sound, morbid, and modelled specimens in its museum, the ancient and modern records of anatomy, physiology, and pathology upon the shelves of its library, will receive their best elucidation from the living and breathing volumes to be hereafter seen, perused, studied upon the beds of this hospital; an hospital which, by wise and prudent arrangements, will thus be made to satisfy the claims of charity in two ways; first, by the actual visitation of the sick; and secondly, by training the young to perform the like duties of visitation, as future physicians, surgeons, or general practitioners. The Queen's Hospital and the Royal School [Royal College] are to be bound together by the same sort of ties, as those which connect the King's College of London with its newly-established hospital; there should be a community of feelings, and a reciprocity of services between them; they should be sister-institutions, and as such they should be animated by the same spirit, should acknowledge a common origin, be directed to the same great end; they should be made to administer to the relief and cure of bodily afflictions, directly by scientific prescription or manual ability, and indirectly by communicating to the young the results of long experience and the resources of skill, and by enabling them to apply the lessons they have learnt and the practice they have witnessed.

Happily not only for the interests of science, but humanity, wonderful improvements have been effected both in the knowledge of these special duties of charity, and in men's dispositions to fulfil them. Many reasons are to be found for this change; such as the discovery of new fields of science, the improvements in pharmacy and surgery, arising out of deeper surveys of the constitution and compages of the human frame; the closer examination of the animal and vegetable, mineral and gaseous kingdoms, and of the things which injure or improve health, save or endanger life, cause or cure disease. The universal dedication of the professional mind to the minuter phenomena which the morbid condition of the body administers for the guidance of the judgment, these are some of the causes of the change which has taken place in the feelings and opinions of the public and profession upon these subjects. Again, Parliament and the country have had their attention specially directed to the serviceableness of Hospitals to give practical effect, and permanent continuance to the knowledge obtained in the lecture-room. Neither must I omit in this enumeration of the causes which have contributed to give more of an educational character to our hospitals, the requisitions which have been made from time to time by those chartered bodies, who hold in their hands the power of giving or withholding the license and the diploma. These requisitions have scarcely left it any longer at the option of the governors and subscribers of a county hospital, whether they will or will not make their institution serve the purpose of instructing pupils. I do not complain of them. For though they are stringent in themselves, they are at the same time in their reasons so just and forcible, that they may be said to establish a duty, whilst they impose an obligation. Neither must I omit the engagements existing between masters and apprentices, teachers and students,

in respect of attendance upon hospital practice; these, too, have had their effect, and have concurred with other causes to give that more strongly-marked character of educational usefulness, which has of late years been impressed upon our provincial hospitals.

To the Professors of the Royal School [Queen's College], who have devoted the energies of powerful minds, and the stores of various learning, to this great cause of provincial education, our warmest thanks are due for the high and honourable position which is now occupied by the Royal School [Queen's College] in the estimation of the profession and the country. The same acknowledgments are also due to Dr. Edward Johnstone, the venerable principal of our chartered body, who has so long dedicated his paternal benevolence and professional wisdom to the same cause; and to the Rev. James Thomas Law, Chancellor of Lichfield, our esteemed and respected vice-principal, for his able, active, and unwearied exertions to complete the educational economy of the Royal College, by the erection of an hospital in union with it. Neither must I pass over the name of one of my worthy co-trustees, who in the early history of our school [college] devoted his great talents and attainments to its service as lecturer, John K. Booth, Esq., M.D., and who has never ceased to promote, by his zealous and judicious co-operation, the great work which now may be said to be crowned with honourable success. And more especially should the founder of the school [the College], Mr. Sands Cox, and the council, be thanked for their judicious management of its affairs. By their zeal and assiduity (supported as they have been by the donations of its friends and the munificence of its great contributor), the Royal School [College] has been successively supplied with all the subsidia which medical and surgical studies require, with lecture rooms, theatre, library, laboratory, museum. It has also encouragements for diligence, and prizes for talent; rewards for proficiency, and testimonials for good conduct. It has also the honour and happiness of having for pupils a body of young men, who, for attendance on lectures, and attention to studies, for general good conduct, as candidates for public confidence, and for distinguished success, when examined by the College of Surgeons and Company of Apothecaries, are not surpassed by the pupils of any school of medicine or surgery in the kingdom. To these distinctions it should be added, that the great truths and duties of Revelation lie at the very foundation of the school. The ambition of science is not here permitted to trample upon the doctrines of the Cross. That school, as we now behold, has also the honour of reckoning among its friends and patrons, the good and the great, the worthy and respectable, the wise and the brave (for after the kind services we have this day received at the hands of the brave, we must reckon them among the friends and favourers of our institution). But notwithstanding all these honours and advantages, the Royal School [college] laboured under a want, and that so great, as not to be compensated by any of its advantages, honours or distinctions—it wanted an hospital. That only deficiency will soon exist no longer. When finished, may it ever work (but in due subordination to those great ends of Christian charity, the supremacy of which it has been my

great object to maintain) for the promotion of a sound and sure practical knowledge in medicine and surgery, for the fulfilment of the duties of compassion, and for the diffusion of brotherly love, and the social and professional virtues! Something I would here introduce respecting its economy, as settled by its fundamental regulations; but it may be enough to say, that those regulations are drawn up so as to embrace, protect, and promote the interests of humanity and science, both in the Royal School [college] and the Queen's Hospital.

But let it never be forgotten, either in the legislation or the ministrations of this house, that man's labours in the fields of charity, as in the fields of agriculture, must be upheld by the power and blessed by the goodness of God, before they can produce their expected harvest. This dependence upon God's good providence should remind us of the necessity of doing His will, and of learning it in order to do it, and of reading His Word that we may learn it; as in the school, so in the hospital, let us try to shape and fashion its whole economy, educational as well as charitable, upon the principles of revealed truth and duty. Many will take refuge, and seek repose, within the walls which are about to inclose this spacious area, who will be found to be as much in want of religious as of medical or surgical advice, as much the objects of spiritual as of bodily relief. What happy opportunities then may be afforded for the instruction of the ignorant, for awakening the careless, reprovng the vicious, supporting the weak, reclaiming the bad, confirming the good! If such become the operations of pastoral assiduity within these walls, then indeed I should have the most powerful of all reasons for congratulating you upon this occasion; I should then have to add another and a higher sphere of usefulness to those which I have already enumerated; I should have to annex its religious usefulness for treating, and (by God's help) for healing and curing, the diseases of the heart by the medicaments and prescriptions of the Great Physician. If the conversion of sinners and the saving of their souls be the happy results of ministerial watchfulness, under the aids of grace and the all-sufficiency of the Saviour's sacrifice, then may this edifice in principle and purpose be called a House of Prayer, as well as an Asylum for Sickness and a School of Instruction. Then will your Lordship hereafter find new sources of satisfaction in the recollection of this day's solemnities; for, besides the pleasure of having so effectually assisted in this good work of providing relief for the sick and needy, and knowledge for the young and inexperienced, you will have to rejoice at your instrumentality in having promoted the spiritual and eternal good of the future inmates of this hospital. Then too will our gracious Sovereign and her Majesty the Queen Dowager discover, in the conclusions of their faith and the comprehensiveness of their benevolence, still more powerful reasons for patronizing and protecting an institution which includes within the purview of its charity so many purposes of good beyond and above the communication of professional knowledge and the cure of bodily infirmity. Under these hopes, prospects, and impressions we may now joyfully retire from this interesting, this affecting spectacle, carrying along with us the happiness of thinking, that we have, by being present at or by taking a part in this celebrity, done our best to

provide for the duties of piety, the dispensations of compassion, and the interest of science to God's glory, and the temporal and eternal good of man.

AT A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL, HELD JUNE 20, 1840,

EDWARD JOHNSTONE, M.D., PRINCIPAL, IN THE CHAIR.

It was resolved,

That to Earl Howe, Lord Chamberlain to Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, the council with profound respect do tender the homage of their gratitude for the distinguished honour and favour conferred upon them by his gracious attendance on the memorable occasion of his lordship's laying the foundation-stone of the Queen's Hospital, at Birmingham; and scarcely less deeply would they recognise the value of his goodness in the many high and important obligations his lordship has laid upon them on momentous occasions, as well in his individual character as by his benign and powerful influence, previously to the event which now demands the warmest expression of their thanks.

That the grateful acknowledgments of the council be given to William Sands Cox, F.R.S., for the additional important services he has rendered to the Royal School of Medicine and Surgery by projecting and unceasingly promoting the establishment of a clinical hospital in connection with the school, without which the system of medical education would be imperfect, and by which the opportunities of acquiring practical experience will be superadded to the instruction of the medical student in the general principles of his profession.

That the grateful thanks of the council are most respectfully tendered to the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, B.D., for his eloquent, learned, and luminous discourse on the recent occasion of laying the foundation-stone of that house of charity and science, the Queen's Hospital, at Birmingham, to which his previous exertions have in a high degree contributed to pave the way; and that the council would regard the publication of his discourse as eminently calculated to benefit, not only the interests of that hospital in particular, but also the great cause of humanity and science associated and promoted by those noble institutions of charity throughout the Christian world.

That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the County Magistrates, the Mayor, and Magistrates of the Borough, the Low Bailiff, and other Public Authorities, the Clergy and Dissenting Ministers, and the Reader of the Hebrew persuasion, to the Members of the Profession, and to the numerous kind Friends and Patrons of the undertaking, present on the occasion.

That the thanks of the Council be presented to the Deputy Grand Master, to the Officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Fraternity of Free and Accepted

Masons of the County of Warwick, to the Royal Arch Masons, and also to the Masters, and Officers, and Brethren of other more distant Lodges, for the honour and favour of their attendance and services on the occasion.

That the best thanks of the council be given to Lieutenant-Colonel Wyndham and the Officers of the Royal Scots Greys, for their polite and gratifying attendance, and further to Lieutenant-Colonel Wyndham, for his highly obliging permission of the services of the Regimental Band.

EDWARD JOHNSTONE, Principal.

The president having left the chair, and Dr. Booth having taken the same,—

It was resolved unanimously,

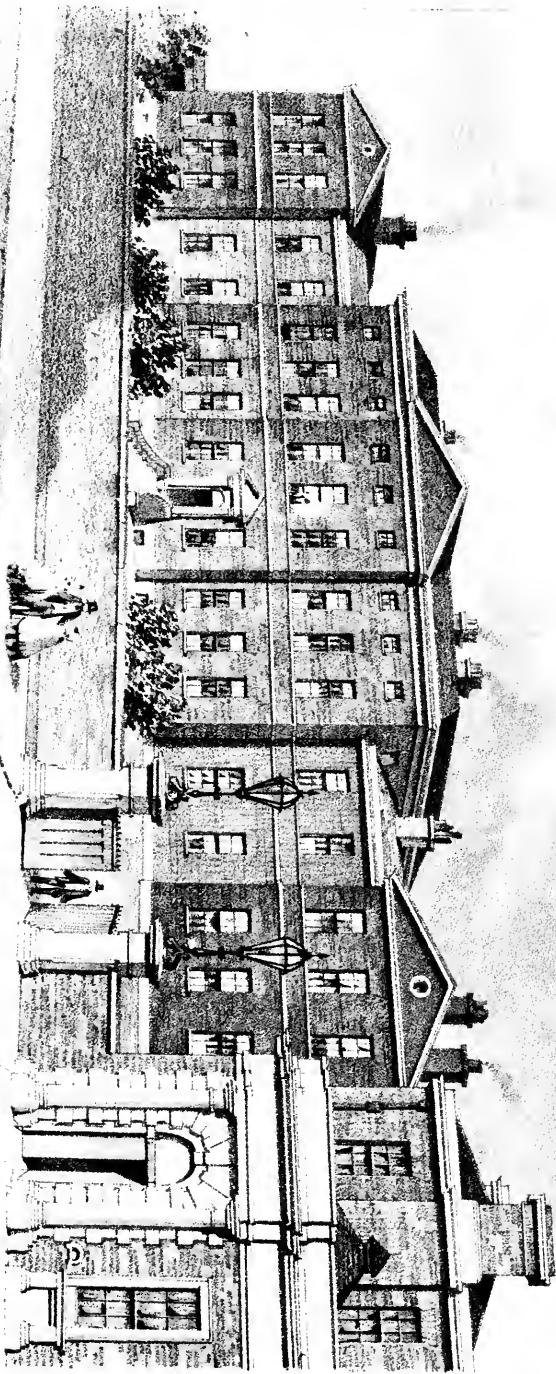
That the council eagerly embrace this opportunity of testifying to their principal their high sense of the great obligations due to him for his untiring zeal and exertions in the promotion of the establishment of the Queen's Hospital.

JOHN K. BOOTH, Chairman.



THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

WITHOUT any disparagement to kindred institutions, there is no charity—it may be emphatically asserted—which presents so great claims on the sympathy and liberality of the inhabitants not only of this town and district, but also of the whole of Warwickshire and the adjacent counties, as the Birmingham General Hospital. This invaluable institution has, indeed, long taken rank as one of the noblest charities in the provinces, and has rendered incalculable services to suffering humanity; while the great Triennial Festivals held on its behalf, and the influence they have exercised on the progress of music have gained for it a much wider reputation than that of almost any similar institution in the kingdom. It has been most valuable, not only to the recipients of its bounty, but to all classes of the community, by the opportunities it has afforded for the cultivation of medical science, and the investigation of all kinds of disease. It has been most fortunate, also, in having enrolled amongst its medical officers many of the ablest members of the profession—gentlemen who have rightly estimated the importance of their onerous duties, and been guided in the performance of them by a truly Christian spirit. In the management of what may be termed the business department of the hospital, successive boards of governors have shown a conscientious desire to extend its usefulness and maintain its high position. These are not merely individual opinions. We have no doubt that what we have stated will meet with a hearty and general



ALLEN E. EVERETT DEL.

M. BILLING, LITH.

con
the
be
a
g
i
d
a
n
a
P
r
c

concurrence; and we do not think we are wrong in believing that an institution which has been so long and so prominently before the public is looked upon with great interest by a large and influential class of society, that its claims will meet with a generous sympathy, and that support which the constantly increasing demands upon it render necessary.

In common with our fellow-townsmen, we have seen with deep concern the statements which have recently been published as to the financial condition of the charity, and which have made painfully apparent the fact that—while the internal arrangements were never more efficiently conducted than at present, and the demand for the benefits afforded never more urgently sought—the operations of the hospital must be considerably reduced unless public liberality shall provide a permanent addition to the income adequate to the relief of the many urgent claims upon its bounty. At the quarterly meeting held in March last, the medical board presented a report stating, as their deliberate conviction, “the absolute and imperative necessity for an increase in the accommodation for in-patients.” This report was referred to the House Committee, with instructions “to prepare a special appeal to the public for funds to enable the Weekly Board to carry out the recommendation of the Medical Board by erecting a second wing to the Hospital.”

In order to aid the committee in this good work, we purpose briefly to bring before our readers some information with regard to this charity; to point out how worthy it is of a more extended measure of support than it has yet received, not only from the inhabitants of this town and the immediate neighbourhood, but also from those in this and the adjoining counties who are blessed with the means, and, still happier, with the disposition to aid in so good a work; and to add some observations in regard to what we consider is required from the governors, namely, a more perfect and systematic organisation with the view of increasing the resources of the hospital.

To Dr. John Ash, a physician who practised in this town during a considerable portion of the last century, must be

ascribed the honour of founding the institution. In November, 1765, a meeting, called at his instance, was held, when a resolution was passed that, "A building for the reception of proper objects be erected within a measured mile of the town of Birmingham with all convenient speed, and that the society for the conduct and support of this hospital be known and distinguished by the name of 'The Trustees of the General Hospital at Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, for the relief of the sick and lame.'" "The promoters"—to quote from a series of articles published in our contemporary, *Aris's Gazette*, and since reprinted—"had so far matured their plans that rules for the government of the hospital were provisionally adopted at the meeting, and a subscription was commenced, which within three days reached the sum of £1000, in addition to annual contributions of between £200 and £300 promised at the same time." So warmly was the project received that the donations amounted to £2,200 within a fortnight, and the annual subscriptions to more than £600. Active operations were consequently immediately commenced, the first step being the purchase of a site of land, consisting of about seven acres, in Summer-lane. Plans were next obtained for the building, which was to accommodate 100 patients, and estimated to cost about £3000. The work proceeded satisfactorily until November, 1766, when the paucity of funds rendered a suspension of operations necessary. Matters remained in this unsatisfactory state till April, 1768 (an appeal for public support in the previous May having failed to produce any effect), when an urgent effort to arouse public sympathy was again made. In this appeal it was announced that the building was covered in, and that the rooms for patients were being fitted up. Seasonable aid to the extent of £300 was also derived from a musical performance, held partly at the theatre, in King-street, and partly in St. Philip's Church. But notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions the means at the command of the committee were inadequate to defray the expenses, which had greatly exceeded the estimated cost; and at a meeting held in May, 1769, a resolution was passed to sell the remaining building materials, and insure the unfinished edifice. This

deplorable state of affairs continued several years, but a proposal in 1774, which was eagerly received, to erect a new theatre in room of one which had been burnt down, led the celebrated Mark Wilkes (then a clerk in a mercantile house in the town) to publish a satirical dialogue in rhyme, in which the hospital and the "playhouse" were made to converse in a very sarcastic manner. This *brochure* is stated to have produced considerable effect, but it was not until the autumn of 1776 that any steps were publicly taken in reference to an increase of funds. In the month of September in that year a public meeting was held, when the expenditure was reported to have amounted to £6,853, while the receipts were only £3,970, leaving a balance due amounting to £2,883. Estimates were also provided, from which it appeared that £1000 would still be required to complete the building, exclusive of furniture. The large sum of £740 was subscribed at the meeting; but though some of the gentry increased their subscriptions, the difficulty of completing and raising the necessary funds for payment of the debt so seriously embarrassed the committee as to render necessary, in April, 1778, the execution of a deed between the trustees and creditors, to secure the claims of the latter, to whom interest was to be paid until their accounts were discharged. This arrangement being satisfactorily concluded, the completion of the building was vigorously proceeded with, the funds being augmented by the moiety (£170) of the profits of a musical entertainment in June, 1778. Early in the ensuing year, the internal works of the hospital were completed, and the machinery necessary for carrying on its operations arranged. The formal opening took place on the 20th of September following—fourteen years having elapsed since the first meeting was held on its behalf. The institution contained at this period only forty beds, instead of the larger number of 100 originally intended, and during the first week ten in-patients were admitted, provision, however, being made for a larger number by the appointment of four nurses.

From the population table of our local historian, we gather that the inhabitants of Birmingham at the time the hospital

was projected amounted to nearly 40,000 ; but if its benevolent originators could have foreseen that in three-quarters of a century—notwithstanding the establishment of numerous institutions for the alleviation of the physical maladies to which the flesh is heir—the number of grateful recipients at the hospital would annually have amounted to nearly half the population at the time spoken of, they would indeed have had the highest cause for encouragement. Still the most sanguine mind could never have anticipated that the grain of mustard seed thus planted in weakness would have been raised in power, and that under its fostering branches so many poor sufferers would have found shelter and healing. During the first entire year (1781) of operations the in-patients numbered 332, and the out-patients 383, the annual subscriptions amounting to £954. A quarter of a century later (1805), while the patients had increased by 999 (786 and 928 respectively), the subscriptions were only £1,163—little more than a hundred pounds beyond what had been raised when the population was only half its then present extent. Notwithstanding very strenuous efforts, the income from subscriptions has only risen above £3000 during the last three years—the amount derived from this source having been in 1857, £3,013, in 1858, £3,139 ; and in the year just closed, £3,530. The number of patients during the same periods respectively has been :—

	<i>In-patients.</i>	<i>Out-patients.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In 1857	2,525	13,520	16,045
In 1858	2,555	15,811	18,366
In 1859	2,690	16,314	19,004
	<hr/> 7,770	<hr/> 45,645	<hr/> 53,415

or a grand total of 53,415 of our fellow-creatures whose maladies have been brought under professional treatment of the most skilful kind during the last three years ! If it were possible for the whole of these suffering sons and daughters of humanity to be marshalled in one long procession, the spectacle would be one of the most impressive ever beheld by human eye. Accident in its most appalling as well as in its milder forms ; consumption, with its hectic flush, or its wan and worn expression ; fever, with its supernatural glare ; asthma, para-

lysis, tumour, dropsy, epilepsy—the whole catalogue of diseases—would find each a representative in this great army. As every sufferer disappeared within the gates of the hospital, what a feeling of relief would be experienced by the spectator at the thought that now all that attention and skill could do would be brought to bear in alleviating and curing their diseases; and how readily, under the impression produced by so unwonted a spectacle, would the appeal for pecuniary aid in support of this good work be responded to.

The internal arrangements of the hospital may be briefly described. The wards are twenty in number, the accommodation ranging from thirty beds down to two, making a total of 240 beds, two-fifths of which are appropriated to medical and three-fifths to surgical cases, males and females being placed in separate wards. Medical cases, we may remark, are internal, and surgical are external disorders and casualties. The medical staff consists of four physicians and the same number of surgeons, in addition to a resident medical officer and a house surgeon. The physicians and surgeons attend in turn weekly, and, in addition, visit constantly those cases which have been admitted by them during their week of attendance, so that these gentlemen are incessantly engaged in hospital duty. The extent of their self-denying labours is not even fully shown by the tabular statement that a very large proportion of the 19,000 patients came under their attention during the past year: for if an important case arise which the resident officers deem of sufficient gravity to justify the step, the medical or surgical officers, as the case may be, are immediately summoned, regardless of inconvenience, in order to afford the benefit of their advice and assistance; and thus as much regard is paid to the case of the poorest sufferer as could be shown towards their superiors in the social scale. When this is borne in mind, coupled with the fact that the resident medical and surgical officers are always on the spot, the most satisfactory guarantee that can be required is afforded as to the efficiency of this department.

We have stated that the hospital contains twenty wards and 240 beds—the daily average of in-patients during the past

year having been 204. To attend to this large number, 18 permanent day nurses are engaged; but it must be observed that the amount of attention required by many of the patients is frequently of a trifling kind. During the night, the whole of the patients are placed under the care of one experienced nurse, who has the command sometimes of twenty subordinates, and such other assistance for special cases as may be requisite. Before the business of the evening is concluded, the resident medical and surgical officers examine the patients in the various wards, and where special attention will be needed during the night, give the necessary orders; and from five to ten "sitters up" watch by the bedsides of such cases.

The following is the Dietary Table:—

A loaf of bread, weighing 12oz., is served to each patient daily.

BREAKFAST.—Each patient one pint of Milk.

DINNER.—Full diet, for both men and women, consists of 4oz. roast beef, on Sunday and Wednesday; 4oz. boiled beef, on Monday and Friday: 4oz. boiled mutton on Tuesday; and 4oz. roast mutton on Thursday and Saturday, with 8oz. potatoes daily.

House diet, for both men and women, consists of 3oz. of meat daily, in the same order as full diets, with 8oz. potatoes.

Mutton diet, for both men and women, consists of 3oz. of mutton daily, either as a chop, or roast or boiled, with 8oz. potatoes.

Low diet consists of 8oz. of rice pudding and one pint of broth daily.

SUPPER.—Each patient one pint of gruel or broth.

EXTRA.—Light pudding, chicken, fish, eggs, milk, arrowroot, beef tea, beer, ale, wines, spirits, tea, and coffee.

It will be observed that tea and sugar do not appear in the above ordinary list. These are supplied by the friends of the patients.

The meat is cooked in the basement story, and adjoining to the cooking kitchen is the servants' hall; in this room, at dinner time the house-steward superintends the carving, and is responsible for exact compliance with the instructions as to the diet of the patients. The nurses connected with the several wards carry up the different plates of meat to the patients under their care, and the work is performed with such celerity that in a quarter of an hour from the commencement every patient

is supplied. Where the state of the patient renders it necessary, such extra diet as the medical officer may direct is supplied, and the articles of ale, wine, and spirits alone are an annual cost to the charity of £700 to £800.

Any request on the part of a patient for the attendance of a minister other than the chaplain to the institution is (when the circumstances demand urgency) communicated to the proper authorities, and a messenger immediately despatched; and it is needless to say every facility is given to the spiritual adviser to convey instruction and consolation to the patient.

With reference to the other internal arrangements, a few observations may be made. Notwithstanding the number of in-patients has averaged nearly 2,500 annually for several years past, it is a startling fact that until last year only one bath was available for the whole of that number! A great change, however, has now been effected, the number having been augmented to six; and an addition would doubtless be made were more funds available for the purpose. Another much-needed improvement has also been effected. In all the more extensive wards the nurses have each been provided with a private apartment, and this has operated most beneficially, inasmuch as a more respectable class of these self-denying assistants is obtainable than formerly. Nor must we omit to mention the last great addition to the utility of the charity—we mean the new wing erected with the proceeds of the Aston Fete, in 1857. This noble building is of two stories—the ground floor, containing rooms for the physicians and surgeons to see patients, dispensary, surgery, or dressing-room, and a large waiting-hall. The upper storey—which has been furnished entirely at the expense of one generous friend to the hospital—is used as a ward for medical cases. The erection of this wing has been a source of incalculable benefit. Formerly the out-patients were congregated indiscriminately in the entrance hall of the main building, to the great discomfort of themselves and the officials; and as only one dispensary was available, the length of time before the whole of the patients could be attended to was very great. There can indeed be no doubt that many poor creatures were subject to much inconvenience and suffering from this delay

Since the removal of the dispensing department to the new wing, the floor of the entrance hall has been laid with a handsome service of encaustic tiles, the gift of Messrs. Minton and Co., of the Potteries.

Perhaps the most melancholy impression on the mind of a casual visitor to the hospital is derived from an inspection of the wards devoted to medical cases. The prevalence of lingering, wasting disease, coupled with the conviction that in very many instances—despite of all human aid—the earthly doom of the patient is sealed, diffuses a tone of gloom in striking contrast to the cheerful expectation observable in the surgical wards, where, although the accident may be severe which has laid low the strong man or the active boy or girl, there is the accompaniment of hope which—the physical agony of the moment past—points to a happy recovery. The irksomeness, however, of the patients might be greatly mitigated were a sufficient quantity of newspapers and interesting books provided; a supply of these would be of great service, and though the charity funds cannot be made available for the purpose, we apprehend the accomplishment of so desirable an object is not very difficult. A handsome present of publications of the Religious Tract Society was made for this purpose about two years since.

We have already referred to the unfavourable position of the institution with regard to its resources at the present time. From the report read at the last annual meeting it was shown that a debt of £4,000 remains due to the treasurer; and though the alterations in the house, with the furniture consequent on those alterations, during the last two years, have amounted to this sum, and therefore satisfactorily explain the cause of the deficit, still the difficulty remains, and must be manfully met. This is not to be accomplished by curtailing the admission of inmates, and thus by reducing expenditure to restore the equilibrium. No one contemplates this course, for efforts are even now being made to raise funds for the erection of a second wing, and nearly a thousand pounds have been promised for the purpose. Nor will it be accomplished by abrogating for present emergencies the rule providing for the investment of

donations above £20 enjoying privileges and half of the legacies, for this proposition has been all but unanimously rejected. Even the vain hope of liquidating the debt by a very successful musical festival in 1861 must be abandoned; for it is already a source of lamentation that the comparatively small amount realised by the performances of 1858, notwithstanding their marked success in a musical point of view, show the precarious nature of this source of support. None of these experiments must be resorted to. Every fresh patient for whom accommodation can be found must be admitted, even if the humane irregularity of the past year be again committed of placing sufferers on the floor; and when the new wing is erected and opened—as in no great space of time we doubt not it will be—and filled with occupants, the additional expense thereby incurred must likewise be provided for.

How then, it will be asked, must the difficulty be overcome? Happily this question is capable of solution. First, we reply, the matter is one which must be taken up energetically by ministers of religion. As a great central metropolitan institution, seated amidst a population of three-quarters of a million, it offers the highest claims for sympathy and support; and no power in the land equals that of the pulpit when energetically put forth. In arranging congregational collections, then, let works of mercy stand in due prominence. Let no one urge, no matter what his *ism* may be, that his people are so oppressed by the calls upon their liberality as to be unable to respond to an appeal like this. If such be really the case, let not the brother whom we have not seen deprive him whom we have both seen and known of his due share of our compassion. We are sanguine that if the ministers of all the churches and chapels in the area over which the benefits of the hospital extend would take up the matter with earnestness, and make a simultaneous collection, the deficiency, which is now the cause of so much embarrassment would be met by a single effort. When, happily, this debt shall have been removed, as we trust it will be speedily, another and very serious point arises for consideration—how can the income be permanently raised to equal the expenditure? The answer to this question is obviously

by an increase of donations bearing no privilege, and annual subscriptions, especially *free* subscriptions, and subscribers of one guinea, because it must be borne in mind that every subscriber of £1 5s. and upwards, who uses his in-patient ticket, costs the hospital more than double that amount. Hitherto a very handsome amount has been raised at the musical festivals, which has sufficed to clear off the debt, and enable the institution to advance with tolerable success; but this source of aid is now becoming more and more precarious; and, disguise it as we will, the mortifying and very significant fact remains, that, excluding the donations, the actual net profit derived from the last festival amounted only to the small sum of £600. And yet in all probability we are not far wrong in supposing that the entire expenses, including dresses, traveling, &c., to produce this result, would not fall far short of £25,000! Neither do we believe that any future effort in this direction will be more successful; for the introduction of monster musical assemblages at the Crystal Palace and elsewhere, at which the most startling "novelties" are to be found, coupled with the facilities afforded by railways to persons desirous of enjoying the sensations produced by the appearance of a new performer and the pleasure of an excursion to the metropolis or the seaside, will require a most lavish expenditure to secure a successful issue to our local meetings, and this success will inevitably be purchased at the cost of the primary object of the gathering—the pecuniary benefit of the hospital. Whether pleasant or not, the truth must be spoken, and one part of that truth we firmly believe to be that men must no longer hug the delusion to their souls that in giving a guinea to hear Handel or Mozart in our Town Hall they are acting from the purest of motives towards a charitable institution: they must bear to be told—and told whether they will bear it or not—that if they would not, without any meretricious attraction, *give* the same amount to secure the like result, their ostensible charity is a delusion with which they are blinding themselves. Now, therefore, we come to what we take to be the true answer to our question. Principle must be the main-spring in giving. The man who never really denied himself

any of the comforts or luxuries of his station, and yet is contented with the solitary mite he bestows annually on a few religious or benevolent institutions, has no right to the term charitable. He may have put his hand in his pocket simply to quiet an importunate pleader; but in the highest view he has not given at all. Let this numerous class then, who have never known want in the sense in which it is, alas! too keenly understood by the poor; who have never suffered disease and pain without the soothing alleviations that affection can offer and wealth can secure; ponder over this fact earnestly—that more than two thousand of their fellow-creatures are annually receiving relief beneath the roof of the Birmingham General Hospital, many of whom but for its aid must die of diseases that might be cured; must be cripples for life but for the skill its professional staff exert; or must drag on a weary miserable existence without any of the palliatives they now enjoy. Let them further bear in mind that sixteen thousand of their fellow-beings are recipients of out-relief, and that the great mass of these are of that class which is unable to procure medical assistance in time of need, and which must suffer in hopeless misery but for that CHRIST-like benevolence which here binds up the broken-hearted and bids the oppressed go free. Let such persons, then, after pondering on a scene like this, turn to their own happy homes, and as they gaze on beaming faces radiant with health, and joy, and love, lift up a grateful silent prayer to HIM whose hand hath bestowed all these gifts on them, and then ask themselves the practical question—in what way can that gratitude be shown? Let those too—for very many such there are whose eyes will scan these lines—who look round on a family circle which Death has invaded, and feel that such a sorrow as they have never known before is now theirs—as they think of the loved one at rest, imagine, if it be possible, how keen would have been their anguish if to their other griefs had been added the crowning pang that the departed sufferer had passed to his final account unsoothed by those alleviations which it is in the power of affluence to procure. Oh! if an appeal such as we are urging could be made, when the heart is softened under the consideration of feelings

like these, assuredly it would not be made in vain. And shall it be so now? Will they who have the means hold back when their help is so urgently needed? Will they not rather haste to pour into the empty coffers of the Hospital those supplies which will at once free it from debt, and place it in a position of increased efficiency? We cannot doubt the result, and we therefore say to each of our readers who is in a position to aid the good work for which we are pleading—

Be thy gift nor scant nor slow:
 Would'st thou store it?
 Ope thine hand, and let it go.

We conclude with a few practical suggestions, which we must leave for the consideration of our readers.

1st.—Congregational collections should be made in all the places of worship in the town and district annually. A large permanent income would be realized, as well as many additional subscribers obtained from this source—scarcely a collection ever, we believe, being made without this gratifying result.

2nd.—Influential friends of the hospital, both in town and country, should take every opportunity of bringing its claims before their friends and neighbours, and urging them to enrol their names as supporters—a step which would secure a considerable addition to the resources of the charity.

3rd.—Manufacturers might bring the claims of the institution before their workpeople, and allow boxes to be placed in conspicuous positions in their workshops, to afford an opportunity to their *employes* of contributing according to their ability. From this source, if proper means were adopted of keeping up an interest in behalf of the Hospital—a large sum would be realized.

4th.—A few of our principal tradesmen would greatly aid the charity by allowing collecting boxes for the reception of contributions and books for the entry of subscribers' names to be placed on their counters, and by stating the claims on the liberality of the public which the hospital peculiarly possesses. It is a positive fact that a person who might desire to make a small donation has at present no convenient opportunity, as there is no central place for such a purpose, and it is hardly to

be supposed that a stranger would take the trouble of going far out of the way to do so.

If these suggestions were carried out with vigour, we believe the result would be greatly to the benefit of a noble institution, the claims of which are as pressing as they are indisputable. One thing is undeniably true—any extension of the accommodation for patients within the walls of the building, without an adequate increase of permanent income, will only augment the difficulties which the friends of the charity are now so earnestly called upon to put an end to.—*Midland Counties Herald*, October 13, 1859.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION, FOR 1860—61.

PRESIDENT,

The Right Honourable the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

The Right Hon. Lord Calthorpe.

Charles Newdigate Newdegate, Esq., M. P.

Richard Spooner, Esq., M. P.

William Scholefield, Esq., M. P.

PHYSICIANS,

Dr. James Johnstone. | Dr. George Fabian Evans. | Dr. Bell Fletcher.
Dr. James Russell.

SURGEONS,

Mr. Dickinson Webster Crompton. | Mr. Oliver Pemberton.
Mr. Alfred Baker. | Mr. David Bolton.

COMMITTEE,

Rev. E. Bagot, M.A.	Mr. Thomas Goodman	Rev. Dr. Miller
J. O. Bacchus, Esq.	J. T. Lawrence, Esq.	Mr. Arthur Ryland
Mr. T. W. Blakeway.	J. F. Ledsam, Esq.	Wm. Sharp, Esq.
Mr. J. C. Cohen.	Sampson S. Lloyd, Esq.	Charles Shaw, Esq.
Mr. J. H. Cutler.	Howard Luckcock, Esq.	Mr. G. Whateley
W. H. Dawes, Esq.	Jas. Oliver Mason, Esq.	J. W. Whateley, Esq.

AUDITORS,

Sampson S. Lloyd, Esq. | William Sharp, Esq.

VISITORS,

Mr. Joseph Blakemore	Henry Elwell, Esq.	Mr. Caleb Lawden
Mr. T. W. Blakeway	Mr. Samp. Hanbury	Joseph Ledsam, Esq.
Mr. Chas. Cooper	Mr. T. P. Hawkins	William Lucy, Esq.
Mr. J. H. Cutler	Mr. J. T. Horton	Mr. Henry Rotton.

TREASURERS,

Messrs. Lloyds and Company.

CHAPLAIN,

Rev. H. S. Humphreys.

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER AND TUTOR,

Dr. J. L. Maxwell.

RESIDENT SURGICAL OFFICER,

Mr. W. Preston Goodall.

HOUSE STEWARD Mr. C. R. Williams.

MATRON Miss Anne Stringer.

DISPENSER Mr. G. D. Horton.

ASSISTANT DISPENSER Mr. James Foster.

COLLECTOR FOR BIRMINGHAM... .. Mr. John Cleveland.

SECRETARY... .. Mr. William Richard Hughes.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

Persons disposed to contribute to the support of this Charity by WILL, are requested to do it in the following manner, as from a defect in the form, the Hospital may be deprived of the intended bequest:—

“ I give and bequeath unto A. B. and C. D. the sum of £ , , upon trust and to the intent that they or either of them, do pay the same to the Treasurers of a Society who call themselves THE GOVERNORS OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM; which sum I charge upon my *personal* estate, and desire it may be applied to the charitable uses of the said Hospital.”

FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE PERMANENT TRUST FUND,

For the Relief of Accidents and urgent Medical Cases.

“ I bequeath to the Trustees for the time being of the Permanent Trust Fund, lately created in furtherance of the objects of the General Hospital, in Birmingham, and called *The Permanent Fund for the Relief of Accidents and urgent Medical Cases*, the sum of £ , , to be paid to the said Trustees within three calendar months after my decease, in augmentation of such Permanent Fund, and exclusively out of such part of my *personal* estate as may be legally bequeathed for charitable purposes.”

EIGHTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

MIDSUMMER, 1859-60.

The auditors present their report for the past year (a very eventful one in the history of this noble charity), in the confident belief, that this additional record of the benefits which it has conferred, will powerfully establish its claims to increased public sympathy and support.

The usual statistical tables which are subjoined exhibit in a concise form the principal points of interest in the working of the institution during the past year, as compared with the two preceding ones.

IN AND OUT-DOOR PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE THREE YEARS PRIOR TO MIDSUMMER, 1860.

Year ending	IN-PATIENTS.			OUT-PATIENTS.				TOTAL OF IN AND OUT-PATIENTS.
	By Ticket.	Accidents and Urgent Cases.	Total.	By Ticket.	Accidents and Urgent Cases.	Teeth Extracted &c., &c.	Total.	
June 30, 1858 ..	1,545	1,010	2,555	6,378	6,687	2,737	15,811	18,366
June 30, 1859 ..	1,685	1,005	2,690	7,125	6,410	2,779	16,314	19,004
June 30, 1860 ..	1,759	1,091	2,850	9,282	8,672	2,620	20,584	23,434

EXPENDITURE, COST OF PATIENTS, ETC., FOR THREE YEARS PRIOR TO MIDSUMMER, 1860.

Year ending	Total Expenditure.	Cost of each In-Patient.	Cost of each In-Patient exclusive of Buildings, Furniture &c., &c.	Cost of each Out-Patient.	Daily average number in the House.	No. of Days in the Hospital.	Cost of Drugs, Surgical Instruments, &c.
June 30, 1858 ...	10,311	£ 3 10 3	£ 2 5 1	£ 0 2 0	194	31 ^{1/2}	£1,591
June 30, 1859 ..	10,647	3 ' 9 10	2 7 4	0 1 10	204	27 ^{1/2}	1,497
June 30, 1860 ..	9,128	2 14 1	2 8 4	0 1 8	216	27 ^{1/2}	1,659

The total ordinary expenditure (exclusive of £120 paid for leveling and graveling the patients' exercising ground has been £8,963, being £482 more than the ordinary expenditure of last year, and £1,284 more than the average of the three preceding ones. This sum exceeds the ordinary expenditure of any previous year.

The increase appears to have arisen under the following heads, viz. :—

Housekeeping	...	...	...	...	...	...	£317
Salaries and Wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
Advertising, Printing, and Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
Drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
Coals	...	...	...	...	...	...	23

while a decrease of £308 is observable under the head of bedding and furniture.

The increase under the head of advertising, &c., is attributable to the proceedings connected with the congregational collections on the 13th November last;—the other items seem sufficiently accounted for by the great increase in the number of patients relieved, and require no comment.

This successive and steady increase in the annual expenditure may have suggested a doubt in some minds whether the institution is conducted with due regard to economy. That this economy is however exercised (so far as consists with that liberal dietary and efficient treatment for which the hospital has long been honourably distinguished) appears on comparison of the average cost of in-patients at the Birmingham General Hospital, with that at other similar institutions:

The total receipts of the past year (exclusive of the special congregational collections hereafter referred to, but inclusive of £1,692 received on account of the Building Fund for the new wing) have been £9,280—an increase of £1,029 over those of the year preceding, and of £1,570 over the average of 1857, 1858, 1859 (excluding from that average the extraordinary items of the Musical Festival and Aston Hall Fete receipts).

The items contributing to this comparative result are the following, viz. :—

	1857.	1858.	1859.	Average of last 3 yrs.	1860.
	£	£	£	£	£
Subscriptions	2,981	3,176	3,530	3,229	3,831
Income from Investments.	948	962	995	968	1,079
Ground Rents	376	376	376	376	376
Donations	430	992	423	615	1,315
Legacies	790	2,749	2,019	1,853	632
Contingencies	859	225	421	502	503

The increase in the amount of annual subscriptions is chiefly attributable to the exertions of the Secretary, Mr. W. R. Hughes (who has continued to devote much time and labour to canvassing), and to the increasing estimation in which this great charity is deservedly held by the public.

The amount of donations shews a very satisfactory increase, but that of legacies a still larger decrease. It is gratifying to observe, that the contributions of workmen engaged in manufactories amounted to £209, and that the Permanent Fund for the Relief of Accidents, &c., has been augmented by £946.

The auditors have much pleasure in recording the munificent donation of £1000, by Joseph Guest, Esq., of Dudley, (per Dr. Bell Fletcher) which he directs to be appropriated as follows:—£500 for investment under the direction of the board, £250 to be added to the Permanent Accident Fund, and £250 to the fund for the erection of a new wing. The sole condition attached to this noble gift, is that of six in-patient tickets being annually presented for ever, after the decease of Mr. Guest, to the vicar of Dudley for the time being.

They have also pleasure in recording that a deputation from the committee for the relief of the sufferers by the dreadful explosion in Whittall-street, on the 27th September last, attended the board on the 13th April, and presented £474 to the Permanent Accident Fund—the sum of £105 having been presented in aid of the General Fund at the Quarterly Board held in December. The sum of £27 1s. 7d. has also been kindly presented by the committee of the Pursall Fund, raised in connection with the same fearful calamity.

In addition to pecuniary donations, the board have received many valuable and liberal presents in kind, a list of which is given.

The total number of in-patients admitted has been 2,850 (being 160 more than last year), and that of out-patients 20,584 (an increase, as compared with last year, of 4,274.) This increase is observable alike in the number admitted by ticket, and in those admitted as accidents and urgent cases. No fewer than 12,383 persons were relieved without any recommendation during the year; and it may not be uninteresting

to note the fact that the number of cases thus annually relieved at the Birmingham General Hospital, not only exceeds the number at any other provincial hospital, but that of any hospital in the metropolis, with the exception of the great "London Hospital," and of the ancient endowed foundations of Guy's, St. Bartholomew's, and St. Thomas's.

The daily average number in the house shews a large increase, but the average number of days during which each patient remained in the house is the same as last year; affording continued proof of the great benefit derived from the increased space and ventilation afforded by the new ward and out-patient department.

Notwithstanding this erection, the wards are inconveniently crowded, and on the 17th Feb. a complaint was addressed to the board, by the surgeons, as to the deficiency of accommodation—no less than ten burnt children having to be accommodated in a small ward containing only four beds.

The necessity for the erection of an additional wing to the main building is thus demonstrated afresh by each successive year's experience. The board have the accomplishment of this object steadily in view, and will gladly commence it whenever the financial condition of the hospital will permit them to do so. It is gratifying to be able to announce that the fund for erection of the wing now amounts to £2,000, of which more than £400 was collected in the Iron and Coal District, by the kind exertions of R. L. Chance, Esq., and a member of the committee.

During the past year, the practice of free vaccination has been resumed at the hospital, in accordance with a request received from the Royal College of Surgeons.

The auditors have to record, with deep regret, the death of two very old and valued friends of the hospital, Richard Wood, Esq. (for many years its senior surgeon), and Richard Tapper Cadbury, Esq. The loss which the institution has thus sustained cannot be better described than by quoting the resolutions of the Weekly Board, on these melancholy events.

"Moved by Mr. James Oliver Mason; seconded by Dr. Bell Fletcher; and resolved unanimously,—That this board desires to express its cordial sorrow and regret at the sad event which has deprived this hospital of the co-operation of

Richard Wood, Esq., late one of the honorary surgeons, and a liberal benefactor to the institution. In lamenting the death of Mr. Wood, the board desires to record its highest sense of the unwearied, zealous, and scientific manner in which, for the long period of nearly half a century, his professional duties were invariably discharged—with peculiar kindness and solicitude for the welfare of the patients. The board, at the same time, desires to avail itself of the opportunity to convey to the family and friends of the late Mr. Wood, the expression of their sincere condolence under this bereavement.”

“Moved by Mr. T. W. Blakeway; seconded by Mr. Oliver Pemberton; and resolved unanimously,—That this board desires to express its unfeigned regret at the loss which the hospital has sustained by the death of R. T. Cadbury, Esq., one of its oldest friends, and for many years an active member of the weekly board, and one of the visitors. Mr. Cadbury’s deep interest in the welfare of the patients, his kind commiseration with their sufferings, and at all times his earnest devotion to the interests of the institution, will cause his name to be long cherished with gratitude and respect. The board also desire to offer their warm sympathy and condolence with the family of their deceased friend.”

The most important event of the year was, however, the simultaneous Congregational Collection, on the 13th November last. The financial necessities of the hospital, as set forth in your annual reports, were made the subject of a very able and elaborate article in the *Midland Counties Herald* of the 13th October. This was followed by a letter from the Rev. Dr. Miller in the *Birmingham Journal*, proposing a simultaneous collection in aid of the funds of the hospital, in every place of public worship in the town and surrounding district. A meeting of clergy and ministers of religion generally was held on the 26th October, under the presidency of Dr. Miller, to consider this suggestion, at which forty-nine ministers attended. The movement thus happily suggested and generously supported was most nobly responded to by the various ministers of the district and by the public. On the appointed day, the claims of the hospital were advocated simultaneously in 144 churches and chapels, and the result was the unprecedented sum of £5,200 (in which are included no less than £466 13s. 6d. of new annual subscriptions).

Grateful as every friend of the hospital must feel for this most liberal and seasonable addition to its resources, it is yet more gratifying to regard it as the first fruits of additional good to come, and to hope that the public of this town and district

may henceforth have the opportunity, periodically, of manifesting their value for this great institution (as well as for other medical charities of the town in their turn), by a simultaneous congregational collection. The importance of this resource in aid of the hospital cannot be over-estimated. In no other way can the support be obtained of a very numerous class, who are unwilling to become annual subscribers, but who contribute through the unobtrusive medium of a congregational collection with hearty good-will.

In conclusion the auditors beg leave to add a few words as to the financial prospects of the hospital for the future.

The balance due to the treasurers on the ordinary account, at the close of the financial year, was £3,223 15s. 8d. On the other hand, the treasurers held £1,692 specially contributed towards the erection of a new wing, and £706 set aside for investment in pursuance to Law IX., but the latter sums of course are not available to defray ordinary liabilities. The probable ordinary expenditure of the current year cannot be estimated at less than £9,000, towards which we think an income of about £8,400 may be fairly anticipated, thus—

Probable Subscriptions	...	...	...	...	£4,300
Probable Donations	...	...	...	...	900
Probable Legacies, say	...	...	£1,800	}	900
Less one-half for Investment	...	...	900		
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	800
Permanent Income, Including Ground Rents	...	...	...	...	1,500

£8,400

The probable deficiency at the close of the current year will thus be large, notwithstanding the munificent contributions of a generous public in November last. Nor can this excite surprise when it is remembered that the cost of every in-patient recommended by a subscriber considerably exceeds the amount of his subscription, while, in addition, more than 12,300 sufferers (with no recommendation other than their misery) have been freely relieved in one year within its walls. The subject of the privileges of subscribers was fully discussed at a very influential meeting of Governors of the Hospital, held at the Midland Institute, on the 19th of December last, when it was

unanimously resolved to recommend the issue of in-patient tickets for the future at not less than 50s. each.

Moved by Henry Smith, Esq., seconded by Mr. William Evans, and resolved unanimously,—“That inasmuch as each in-patient costs the hospital £2 10s., it is the opinion of this meeting that no in-patient ticket be issued under a subscription of that amount.”

Accordingly, the auditors observe that a motion is intended to be made at the Annual Board (with a view of restoring in some degree financial equilibrium), to issue in-patient tickets (which, if used, cost the hospital £2 14s. 1d. each,) at the rate of one for every £2 subscribed, instead of one for every 25s. subscribed, as heretofore. In expressing their own cordial approval of this proposal, the auditors entertain a hope that its justice will commend it to the approval of the supporters of the charity generally. Few will dispute the position, that the free relief of sufferers by accidents, and of cases of extreme medical urgency, is at once the primary function of this great institution, and the noblest “privilege” of those who support it. Fewer still (it may be assumed) can seriously desire (at a time when the other funds of the charity are more than absorbed by these primary claims) to exact the further privilege of recommending additional patients, at *considerably less than their cost price*. This important question may be safely left to the good judgment of the governors assembled at the Annual Board. However they may determine it, the auditors once more earnestly and confidently commend the claims of the Birmingham General Hospital to the sympathy and liberality of a generous public. The experience of the past year renders it impossible to doubt that however urgent may be the claims of suffering humanity on this, the oldest and noblest medical charity in Birmingham or the midland counties, that public will not long suffer it to lack the aid which is needed to maintain it in efficiency, and to hand down its benefits unimpaired to posterity.

SAMPSON S. LLOYD, }
WILLIAM SHARP, } Auditors.

Birmingham, 21st September, 1860.

CORRESPONDENTS AND RECEIVERS.

Birmingham	Lloyds and Company, Treasurers.
London	Hanburys and Lloyds.
Coventry	Little and Woodcock.
Dudley	Birmingham Banking Company.
Lichfield	National Provincial Bank of England.
Stratford-on-Avon	Old Bank.
Warwick	Greaves, Greenway, and Smith.
Walsall	Birmingham Banking Company.
Wolverhampton	Holyoake, Goodricke, and Co.

QUALIFICATION FOR GOVERNORS.

As adopted at the Annual Meeting of Governors, Sept. 21, 1860.

“That no future Benefactor of a less amount than £20, in one sum, be entitled to the privilege of recommending patients by virtue of such benefaction, but that such future Benefactor be entitled to recommend annually, for each sum of £20 so contributed, *one In* and *one Out-Patient*, and that such benefaction constitute the donor a Governor for life.

“That all Annual Subscribers of Two Pounds or upwards be Governors during payment.”

PRIVILEGES OF GOVERNORS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

As adopted at the Annual Meeting of Governors, Sept. 21, 1860.

“That all Subscribers of One Guinea and upwards have the privilege of recommending In and Out-Patients according to the following scale, viz.:—One In-Patient Ticket for each sum of Two Pounds, and one Out-Patient Ticket for each sum of Two Shillings subscribed, thus—

	£	s.		In-Patients.	Out-Patients.
“ A Subscriber of	1	1	to recommend	0	10
“	1	5	“	0	12
“	1	10	“	0	15
“	2	2	“	1	1
“	2	10	“	1	5
“	3	3	“	1	11
“	4	4	“	2	2
“	5	5	“	2	12
“	6	6	“	3	3
“	7	7	“	3	13
“	8	8	“	4	4
“	10	10	“	5	5

“ And in the same proportion for all sums subscribed.

“That each Subscriber shall have the privilege of receiving twenty Out-Patient Tickets in exchange for an In-patient Ticket, upon application to the Secretary.

“That no person whose subscription is in arrear shall be entitled to the privilege of his subscription until it be paid.

“That all annual subscriptions be payable in advance on Michaelmas Day, and that it be understood that such subscriptions will continue to be paid by every subscriber who shall not have given notice of discontinuing the same by a letter to the Secretary one month before Michaelmas Day; and that the subscription of any new subscriber be considered as due on the Michaelmas Day next preceding the day of his subscription.

“That Parishes or Poor-law Unions be permitted to send patients into the Hospital upon payment of two guineas for each patient, such payment being made at the time of the admission of the patient; but no such patient shall remain in the Hospital longer than six weeks upon one recommendation; and the officers of such Parish or Union must engage to defray the expense of burying such patients in case of death, or to remove them when required.”

N.B.—Out-Patient Tickets are not available to be exchanged for In-patient Tickets.

PRIVILEGES ATTACHED TO CONGREGATIONAL COLLECTIONS.

“That every Clergyman or Dissenting Minister who shall permit Collections to be made in his Church or Chapel for the benefit of the Hospital, shall be entitled to the following number of Tickets during the current year, viz:—

Contributed or Collected.		In-Patients.		Out-Patients.	
For every £ 5	1	.....	or 12
„ 10	2	.....	„ 24
„ 15	3	.....	„ 36
„ 20	4	.....	„ 48
„ 25	5	.....	„ 60
„ 30	6	.....	„ 72
„ 35	7	.....	„ 84
„ 40	8	.....	„ 96
„ 45	9	.....	„ 108
„ 50	10	.....	„ 120

Subject to the following regulation of 21st September, 1860, viz:—

“That each subscriber shall have the privilege of receiving twenty out-patient tickets in exchange for an in-patient ticket, upon application to the secretary.”

N.B.—All in and out-patient tickets issued by this hospital entitle the patient to admission for *six weeks* should the case require it, and must be given only on the regular printed forms supplied by the secretary.

ABSTRACT OF THE PATIENTS.

From Midsummer, 1859, to Midsummer, 1860.

IN-PATIENTS.

Remaining in the House, July 1, 1859	...	...	...	191
Admitted since, with recommendations	...	...	...	1,271
Continued upon renewed tickets	...	...	...	488
Accidents and Urgent Cases without recommendation	...	...	...	1,091
				<hr/> 2,850
				<hr/> 3,041

DISCHARGED.

Cured	...	...	...	...	995
Relieved or made Out-patients	...	...	...	...	1,062
Dead	...	...	...	...	227
Improper or Incurable	...	...	...	...	10
For irregularity	...	...	...	...	10
Removed by friends, or at their own request	...	...	...	...	27
Sent to Rhyl Convalescent Institution	...	...	...	...	16
Renewed Tickets	...	...	...	...	488
					<hr/> 2,835
Remaining in the House, July 1, 1860	...	...	...	...	206
					<hr/> 3,041
Daily average in the House,	216				

OUT-PATIENTS.

Admitted with Recommendations	...	...	...	...	9,282
Accidents and Urgent Cases without recommendation	...	...	...	...	8,672
Teeth Extracted, Bleeding and Cupping	...	...	...	...	2,630
					<hr/> 20,584

Total of In and Out-patients for the year 1860 23,434

IN AND OUT-PATIENTS.

In-patients admitted since the first opening of the Hospital	...	...	...	...	104,537
Out-patients admitted since the first opening of the Hospital	...	...	...	...	380,872
Total	...	...	...	...	<hr/>485,409

PRESENTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1859-60.

- Howard Fletcher, Esq.—Sixteen dozen of port and sherry wine.
 Allen E. Everett, Esq.—Water-colour drawing of hospital.
 Messrs. Yates and Sons—Twelve tea, six egg, and four salt spoons.
 Messrs. Manton and Westley—Six charity boxes.
 Messrs. Kerr and Co., Worcester—Crockeryware.
 Dr. Bell Fletcher—Twenty balsam poplars.

- Mr. George Dowler—A hand bell.
 Messrs. Proctor and Ryland—Some dressing for turf.
 Mr. W. R. Roberts—A quantity of new laid eggs.
 Mr. Frederick Hands—260 buns on Good Friday.
 Mr. William Anderton—Sundry vegetables.
 Mrs. Hobbins—A water pillow.
 Mr. Harry Heaton—Left-off supports.
 Mrs. Kynnersley—A carpet chair.
 Lady Leigh—New and useful wearing apparel for patients.
 Lady Ward—Six dressing gowns for ditto.
 Lady Scott—Twenty-four towels for ditto.
 Dr. Evans—£1 value of books for the Patients' Lending Library.
 Mr. Allan Cooper— ditto, ditto.
 The Book Society— ditto, ditto.
 A Friend, per the Chaplain—Forty volumes of books for ditto.
 Miss Milligan—A parcel of books for ditto.
 Mrs. Kynnersley— ditto ditto.
 Religious Tract Society—ditto ditto.
 " " Leisure Hour, &c., for ditto.
 The Misses Whateley—Illustrated London News, for ditto.
 Mr. Arthur Ryland— ditto ditto.
 Mr. Joseph Blakemore—British Workman, for ditto.
 R. L. Chance, Esq.—Newspapers and Periodicals, for ditto.
 Miss Bennett— ditto ditto.
 W.— ditto ditto.
 Mrs. Welchmen Whateley, Mrs. Legge, Mrs. Kenrick, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Potter, Mrs. D. W. Crompton, Mrs. Colmore, Mrs. Kettle, Mrs. Hobbins, Mrs. Kynnersley, Mrs. Hall, A Lady, J. O. Bacchus, Esq., Messrs. Baker and Finne-
 none, a Gentleman, L. C., J. A.,—Parcels of Old Linen.

SIMULTANEOUS CONGREGATIONAL COLLECTION,

In behalf of the General Hospital, -Sunday, Nov. 13, 1859.

The very distinguished success which has attended the recent movement in aid of this noble institution has suggested the desirableness of printing the following documents, in the order in which they were originally published, so as to form a permanent record of the proceedings adopted, of the cordial unanimity and zeal with which they have been carried out by Ministers of every Religious Denomination, and of the truly generous answer which their simultaneous and united application has received.

Never has an Ecclesiastical Council been composed of more varied elements, addressed itself to a more benevolent purpose, exercised in a more exemplary manner the spirit of mutual forbearance, brotherly kindness, and enlightened, earnest co-operation, or accomplished its object with an efficiency in which is more clearly discernible the evidence of that "blessing from the God of Mercy," for which its several members were exhorted by their reverend brother, who suggested the movement, to "look up." May that Gracious Being confirm and strengthen this fraternal regard, and bring them together again into the same active and cordial union, whenever his Providence shall afford an occasion for combined benevolent exertion in the cause of suffering humanity!

This noble charity was founded in the year 1766, by Dr. John Ash, an eminent physician, and was opened in 1778 with forty beds. Various important additions and improvements have from time to time been made, and it now contains 240 beds for in-patients, together with a separate out-patient department, and is one of the principal provincial hospitals in the kingdom.

The total number of in and out-patients relieved during the year ending 30th June, 1859, amounted to 19,004—a number equal to almost half the whole population of Birmingham at the time of the establishment of the institution.

Of accidents and urgent medical cases alone, the number admitted during the last year amounted to upwards of 10,000. For the reception of these cases the doors of the hospital are freely open day and night, without any ticket of recommendation, and under no circumstances are they refused admission. Out-patients also attend daily for advice and medicines, not only from the town, but from districts for more than thirty miles round.

The annual expenditure, which will bear favourable comparison in point of economy with that of many similar institutions, is about £8,200. The income from annual subscriptions and from a small invested property (which latter, including the interest from the Accident Fund, does not reach £1,400 per annum), only amounts to a little more than half that sum;

there is consequently a yearly deficit of upwards of £3,000, entirely dependent upon the contingent benevolence of the public.

According to the last published statistics, the cost of each in-patient averaged £3 9s. 10d.; that of out-patient, 1s. 10d.

The continued demands for admission, and the crowded state of the wards (almost every bed having been occupied during the last three months), have compelled the governors to consider the necessity for erecting a second wing at the other end of the hospital; but they feel that they cannot take this step until the present heavy balance of £3,500 due to the treasurers is liquidated.

Contributions are therefore *most urgently needed* for the general fund to defray the debt above stated—for the Accident Fund to provide maintenance for many cases of terrible accidents and sudden illness which cannot be refused—and for the Building Fund for the new wing, to afford the necessary accommodation absolutely demanded by the increase of population of the town and district.

The institution is well worthy of a visit, and the secretary will be happy to show it to any person who may favour him with a call at the hospital.

The total number of In and Out-patients admitted since the foundation amounts to nearly HALF A MILLION.

A donation of £20 constitutes a life governor, or an annual subscription of £2 2s. an annual governor, and enables the governor to recommend one in-patient and eight out-patients annually.

An annual subscription of £1 1s. enables the subscriber to recommend ten out-patients annually.

In consequence of the publication of an elaborate article in the *Midland Counties Herald*, of October 13th, 1859 (subsequently reprinted for general distribution), the following letter appeared in the *Birmingham Journal* of the next Saturday, October 16th:—

BIRMINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of the Birmingham Journal.

SIR.—The prompt and generous response which has been made to the appeal for the Whittall street sufferers, encourages the hope that the General Hospital will not be allowed to remain in its present most grievous embarrassment. I venture to assume that the only questions to be discussed are, how shall the good ship be floated again? and how kept afloat in time to come? Allow me, in no spirit of dictation, but as suggesting only, to throw out a proposition which may help towards the solution of difficulty number one.

It has occurred to me that a general meeting of the clergy and ministers of every denomination, without exception, should be at once convened; and that, if practicable, every effort should be made to fix on a given Sunday, before Christmas, on which *in every place of public worship in the town*, and suburbs too, collections should be made at every service for the hospital; subscription lists being opened in every vestry on the same Sunday for the donations or new annual subscriptions of those who can afford more than their contribution in the plates. The two—the collection from pew to pew and the subscription list—should be united. *Experto crede.* The writer has long been enrolled in the order of Mendicant Friars. The former meets those who have but their mite to throw in, the latter is open to those who can do more. Specially should there be a column for *new subscribers*. I wish to avoid all debatable ground on this occasion. But the statement put forth in the *Herald* of to-day must convince the most ardent advocate of the Festival that an estimated expenditure of twenty-five thousand pounds to realise a profit of six hundred, is no very reliable element of support for such an institution. We want a grand, prompt, united effort to float the hospital, and a great accession of regular steady support from our manufacturers, and from the citizens generally, to keep it afloat. I know that the ministers of religion will find a difficulty in agreeing upon *one day*. But much of the efficiency of the suggestion lies in this. Let, the collections come in dribbets, and much of the spirit of the movement is lost. It will be a memorable Sunday in Birmingham, when, in every place in which God is worshipped, the alms of the people are collected for this work of mercy. I estimate the product in the plates alone at £1000. There are several congregations which, *in the wholesome excitement of a united movement*, will raise £100 at their collection.

Trusting that, should my suggestion fall to the ground, I shall be pardoned by my fellow citizens and by my brethren in the ministry for intruding it on public notice, I will only add that I would most cheerfully devote a Sunday to this object. And although I am not authorised to say so publicly, I have good reason to hope that a patient at Edgbaston who bled pretty freely last Sunday would, in a few weeks, be sufficiently recovered to warrant a repetition of the operation. Indeed there is every ground for anticipating that a more copious effusion would follow the clerical lancet.

However, in sober seriousness and quickly, let us meet and fix the day, and preach, and look up for a blessing from the God of Mercy.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN C. MILLER.

St. Martin's Rectory, October 13th, 1859.

P.S.—The estimate of £1,000 in the plates will seem to many over-sanguine. I will not be saucy enough to give you what I have dotted down; but I will venture to think that, *at least, seven* congregations will, on such an occasion, raise £100 each.

Presently afterwards appeared the following Circular, which had been previously sent to every minister in Birmingham and the immediate neighbourhood:—

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

We, the undersigned, regretting deeply the crippled finances of the above most valuable institution, respectfully invite the attendance of the ministers of religion in the town and neighbourhood to a conference, to be held in the Town Hall Committee Room, this (Tuesday) afternoon, October 25, 1859, at three o'clock punctually, with the view of considering the practicability and desirableness of setting apart a day on which collections in aid of the funds of the hospital shall be made in every place of public worship.

Samuel Bache,	Edward Lillingston,
W. B. Benison,	Isaac Lord,
George S. Bull,	J. R. Mackenzie,
L. Chapman,	Edward Madely,
William Cockin,	John C. Miller,
R. W. Dale,	Francis Morse,
George Dawson,	George Pettitt,
J. B. Gabriel,	Isaac Spooner,
Samuel Romilly Hall,	Charles Vince,
George Jeffries,	R. D. Wilson,
G. B. Johnson,	Grantham M. Yorke.
George Lea,	

Should any officiating minister of religion, in the town, or in the immediate neighbourhood, not have received a circular of invitation for to-day, he is respectfully requested to pardon the inadvertence, and to attend the meeting. *No such minister has been intentionally omitted.*

Personal attendance, rather than a written communication, is earnestly solicited, and will greatly facilitate that on which the success of the proposal hinges, viz.: *the fixing of one and the same day for the collections.* In cases in which personal attendance is impossible, a written communication, intimating

adhesion, and addressed to either of the above ministers, will be esteemed a favour.

The very kind and cordial reception thus far given to the proposal fully warrants the hope that, under God's blessing, it will be eminently successful.

The following are the resolutions passed at the meeting consequent on this circular, and the report of the editor of the *Birmingham Daily Post* :—

At a public meeting of the Clergy and Ministers of Religion, held in the Committee Room of the Town Hall, Birmingham, on Tuesday, the 25th of October, 1859, present—

THE REV. DR. MILLER IN THE CHAIR,

Rev. J. M. Aston,	Rev. B. John,
Rev. S. Bache,	Rev. B. Jones-Bateman,
Rev. W. B. Benison,	Rev. George Jeffries,
Rev. J. C. Bowen,	Rev. G. B. P. Latimer,
Rev. J. J. Brown,	Rev. George Lea,
Rev. J. H. Burges,	Rev. D. Ledsam,
Rev. L. Chapman,	Rev. I. Lord,
Rev. Charles Clarke,	Rev. Dr. Mackenzie,
Rev. W. Cockin,	Rev. E. Madeley,
Rev. R. W. Dale,	Rev. F. Morse,
Rev. G. E. Davenport,	Rev. G. W. Murray,
Rev. E. Estcourt,	Rev. Dr. Oldknow,
Rev. J. Feaston,	Rev. George Peake,
Rev. J. B. Gabriel,	Rev. George Pettitt,
Rev. J. Grieves,	Rev. P. Reynolds,
Rev. John Green,	Rev. G. W. Robinson,
Rev. J. Goodwin,	Rev. John Sheldon,
Rev. W. Grosvenor,	Rev. John Sherlock,
Rev. Charles Haydon,	Rev. Thomas Smith,
Rev. S. R. Hall,	Rev. R. Stephenson,
Rev. J. W. Harte,	Rev. P. M. Smythe,
Rev. W. Hirst,	Rev. C. Tucker,
Rev. W. H. Hodge,	Rev. R. D. Wilson,
Rev. H. S. Humphreys,	Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke.

Read, the circular convening the meeting.

Read also, letters of adhesion from the following ministers :—Reverends P. Browne, G. S. Bull, J. Eagles, G. B. Johnson, E. Lillingston, J. B. Marsden, J. O. Oldham, J. H. Scowcroft, Nash Stephenson, C. Vince, and George Dawson, Esq., M.A.

I.—Moved by the Rev. W. COCKIN, seconded by the Rev. R. W. DALE, and resolved unanimously,—That it is desirable that simultaneous collections in behalf of the General Hospital be made in the churches and chapels in the town and neighbourhood.

II.—Moved by the Rev. S. BACHE, seconded by the Rev. P. M. SMYTHE, and resolved unanimously,—That in the opinion of this meeting, it is expedient that these collections should be made after every service on the second Sunday in November.

III.—Moved by the Rev. S. R. HALL, seconded by the Rev. B. JONES-BATEMAN, and resolved unanimously,—That, inasmuch as a large proportion of the patients come from the surrounding districts, it is expedient that the Ministers of Religion in the neighbourhood be solicited to afford their co-operation; and that the following be appointed a committee, with this object, and generally to promote the success of this appeal:—Revds. S. Bache, R. W. Dale, S. R. Hall, H. S. Humphries, G. Jeffries, B. Jones-Bateman, Dr. Miller, and C. Vince.

JOHN C. MILLER, D.D., Chairman of the Meeting.

IV.—Moved by the Rev. C. HAYDON, seconded by the Rev. E. MADELEY, and resolved unanimously,—That the best thanks of the meeting be given to Dr. MILLER, for his kindness in promoting this meeting and for his urbanity in the chair.

THE MOVEMENT IN AID OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Birmingham Daily Post, Wednesday, October 26th, 1859.

A meeting of the clergy and ministers of religion in Birmingham and the neighbourhood was held in the Town Hall Committee Room yesterday afternoon, with the view of considering the practicability and desirableness of setting apart a day on which collections in aid of the funds of the General Hospital should be made in every public place of worship. Upwards of fifty were present, all denominations being represented, as the following list will shew:—The Revds. Dr. Miller, W. Cockin, J. B. Gabriel, John Sheldon, G. W. Murray, Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke, Revds. George Pettitt, H. S. Humphreys, John Sherlock, George Jeffries, E. Madeley, W. B. Benison, D. Ledsam, R. D. Wilson, J. J. Brown, J. Grieves, Dr. Oldknow, R. Stephenson, J. W. Harte, L. Chapman, P. Reynolds, Charles Clarke, W. Hirst, P. M. Smythe, J. Feaston, J. M. Aston, B. Jones-Bateman, John Green, George Peake, S. Bache, I. Lord, J. Goodwin, B. John, W. H. Hodge, J. H. Burges, G. E. Davenport, W. Grosvenor, J. C. Bowen, E.

Estcourt, Charles Haydon, G. B. P. Latimer, C. Tucker, S. R. Hall, George Lea, F. Morse, G. W. Robinson, R. W. Dale, Dr. Mackenzie, and Thomas Smith.

Dr. MILLER, having been called on to preside, said it would not be necessary for him to detain the meeting at any length in explaining the object for which it was called, as all were probably aware that that admirable institution, the General Hospital, was greatly in need of immediate and liberal aid. Some few days ago he was much struck by the statement contained in a very elaborate and interesting article, which appeared in the *Midland Counties Herald*, to the effect that the medical board had declared a second wing absolutely and imperatively necessary, that there was now a debt of £4,000 due to the treasurer, and that every fresh patient for whom accommodation could be found must be admitted, even if the humane irregularity of the past year be again committed, of placing sufferers upon the floor. Being impressed with this article he wrote a letter, which the editor of the *Journal* was kind enough to insert, in which he stated that he was quite sure that the public, if appealed to, would only ask how this state of things could be best remedied, and that there would be no question on their part as to the propriety of remedying it. It occurred to him, also, that the suggestion in the article as to a collection being annually made in every church and chapel, might be carried out at once, for the immediate relief of the hospital, if the clergy and ministers could possibly agree upon one simultaneous day when those collections could be made. He believed a very large sum would be collected if this were done, and the weather proved favourable, and he did not think he was over-sanguine in estimating the result of a thousand pounds. He believed that if a simultaneous movement were made, there were several congregations which would raise not less than £100 each. He would not say which those were, but he certainly thought that there were at least seven which would consider themselves disgraced if they did not raise this amount. But besides the collections in the plates, they must provide for the many persons whose attention would be awakened to the state of the hospital, and who, besides putting their crown or half-sovereign in the plate, might consider that they would not be sufficiently discharging the claim unless they had the opportunity of putting down their names as annual subscribers. Subscription lists must therefore be provided in the pews and vestries for this purpose. It must also be borne in mind that, if they could not fix upon one common day, the movement would be deprived of a great portion of its weight and power, as it would lack a portion of that little excitement and wholesome rivalry which was sometimes so useful. The honourable course pursued by the friends of the Queen's Hospital had removed one difficulty which seemed likely to arise. Those who had seen the *Daily Post* that morning would have observed that these gentlemen, having reconsidered the matter, saw that they were in a false position, and now announce that they withdraw their claims, trusting that this step would at some future time ensure them the goodwill of those present at the meeting. How far the meeting would see its way to giving

a pledge on this point it was not for him (Dr. Miller) to say; all he could say was what he stated yesterday morning, that nothing would give him greater pleasure than to take part in a similar movement on behalf of the Queen's Hospital, on some future occasion. In conclusion, Dr. Miller, after reading various letters promising co-operation, which he had received, said that besides the moral effect which ought to result from clergy and ministers of all denominations joining in such a work, the movement might serve to rouse the stagnant liberality of some congregations by proving to them what they could do, and by showing those who at some future time raised £15 instead of £10, or £50 instead of £30, that this had not done them any harm; and that they might easily keep the standard which under a wholesome stimulus had been once reached.

Discussion of the main point—the day when the collection should be made—being invited, Mr. BACHE recognising the necessity of immediate action, moved that the second Sunday in November should be the day fixed. To some this was found to be an inconvenient day, collections for various purposes being already fixed to take place then, and the third and fourth Sundays in November were mentioned. Exactly similar objections, however, were found to exist regarding these days, and it soon became apparent that concessions must be made, whatever day was fixed upon. The second Sunday seemed likely to produce the minimum of inconvenience, and Mr. HAYDON, on behalf of the Wesleyans of the Birmingham West Circuit, pledged himself that, though collections were fixed for other purposes on that day, he would endeavour that the chapels with which he was connected should not be exceptions to the simultaneous effort on behalf of the hospital. Some amusement was caused among the clergy by this gentleman's enumeration of the collections to be made during the next month or two amongst the Wesleyans, Dr. MILLER remarking that he wondered how they managed to have any hair to cut, seeing that they gave it so little time to grow. Ultimately, a resolution fixing on the second Sunday in November was unanimously agreed to; and a committee was appointed to invite the co-operation of the ministers in the district around Birmingham, as a large proportion of the patients are from the country.

Mr. COCKIN brought before the meeting the fact that there was now no concentrated effort in either church or chapel for the benefit of local charities. The applications from the charities were so numerous and constant that they were all neglected; and it had occurred to him that on some given Sunday, annually, collections might be made in all the churches and chapels in the town, and that the aggregate amount might be placed in the hands of a committee for division in certain proportions among the various charities. The plan had been tried partially in Liverpool, collections being made in the various churches on the Sunday before Advent, and £900 had been received. In Birmingham this might be improved upon—chapels and churches might join; and while being a material help to the charity, this would prevent members of a congregation complaining that their minister pressed them more hardily than other ministers.

Dr. MILLER, before the meeting separated, endeavoured to elicit some expression of opinion as to assisting the Queen's Hospital at a future time, but no response was given, the meeting evidently considering that the General Hospital alone claimed their attention for the present.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

The following Circular (including the resolutions of the public meeting already given) was then issued by the committee to the Ministers of all denominations in Birmingham and the neighbourhood, within a circle of between thirty and forty miles : nearly 600 copies were issued.

Birmingham, October 27, 1859.

Reverend Sir,—Respectfully, but earnestly, we solicit your kind attention to the annexed resolutions.

So large a proportion of the patients (particularly the more expensive ones—the In-Patients) come from the surrounding districts, that we feel assured that the claims of the General Hospital upon the neighbourhood, as well as upon Birmingham itself, will be cheerfully recognised.

The SIMULTANEOUSNESS of the collection is considered to be a main element in the probable success of the movement.

We are fully aware that this cannot be secured without inconvenience to many pastors and congregations—interfering as it must, in many cases, with arrangements of long standing.

But so gratifying a spirit of mutual concession and accommodation was manifested at the meeting on Tuesday, that we venture to hope that on this important occasion you will, if it be not wholly impossible, fall in with the suggestions made, and select Sunday, Nov. 13.

As it is of the greatest importance to the future efficiency of the hospital that large donations and new annual subscriptions should be invited, in addition to contributions in the collecting plates, Mr. Hughes, the secretary to the hospital, will supply any requisite number of blank forms for the vestry or the pews.

It is obvious that, as this appeal is special and designed to relieve the hospital from pressing embarrassment, the usual privileges attached to Congregational collections must be waived; inasmuch as should they be insisted on, the object of this movement would be wholly defeated.

An answer, addressed to any member of the committee, intimating adhesion, will be esteemed a favour.

We are, Reverend Sir,

Yours faithfully,

SAMUEL BACHE,
B. JONES-BATEMAN,
R. W. DALE,
S. R. HALL,

H. S. HUMPHREYS,
G. JEFFRIES,
JOHN C. MILLER.

P.S.—Should you kindly consent to make a collection, you are requested to forward the money, and a list of the promised donations and subscriptions, to the secretary, Mr. Hughes, at the General Hospital.

The result of the collections made on Sunday, 13th November, will be found in the financial statement, (page 271); and the remaining documents complete the record of this benevolent movement.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

At a meeting of the Weekly Board (made special), held on Friday, the 18th November, 1859, Charles Shaw, Esq., in the chair,—

It was moved by Mr. J. Oliver Mason, seconded by J. F. Ledsam, Esq., and resolved unanimously,—That this Board avails itself of the earliest opportunity of testifying to the Clergy and Ministers of all denominations, its heartfelt and warmest thanks for their zealous and successful co-operation in advocating the cause of the Birmingham General Hospital, in their respective churches and chapels, on Sunday last, the 13th instant.

The Board is deeply sensible of the important benefits conferred upon the institution by such unanimous, eloquent, and well-timed appeals on its behalf. It regards this manifestation of sympathy with the pecuniary difficulties of the hospital by the clergy and ministers of religion, not only as the means of adding a greatly needed sum to its impoverished exchequer, but as calculated also to draw public attention to the value and necessities of this excellent charity; and in recording its grateful acknowledgment to the promoters and advocates of this noble effort, it cordially congratulates them on the brilliant results of their disinterested labours.

Moved by Mr. Alderman Cutler, seconded by William Sharp, Esq., and resolved unanimously,—That this Board, deeply grateful for the admirable response made to the appeal addressed by the Clergy and Ministers of all religious denominations to their respective congregations on Sunday last, the 13th instant, considers it an imperative duty to record its sincerest thanks to all those who, by their liberal contributions and new subscriptions, have assisted to relieve the Birmingham General Hospital from its existing pecuniary difficulties, and thereby enabled the Board to continue without interruption the work of charity and benevolence which it is the privilege of the Board to superintend.

Moved by William Sharp, Esq., seconded by T. W. Blakeway, Esq., and resolved unanimously,—That the foregoing resolutions be advertised in the public papers.

WILLIAM R. HUGHES, Secretary.

SPECIAL FUND, SUNDAY, NOV. 13, 1859.

At a Meeting of the Committee, held at St. Martin's Rectory, Nov. 24th, 1859, the Rev. J. C. Miller, D.D., in the chair, the following, among other resolutions, were adopted, viz. :—

It was moved by the Rev. S. Bache, seconded by Rev. G. Jeffries, and resolved unanimously,—That a meeting of all the Clergy and Ministers who were invited to the meeting of October 25, 1859, be convened for Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 14, in the Committee Room of the Town Hall, at three o'clock precisely; and that a full report of the result of the appeal be laid before them, preparatory to official communication with the Hospital Board.

It was moved by the Rev. Dr. Miller, seconded by the Rev. Samuel Bache, and resolved unanimously,—That it be recommended to the proposed meeting to take into consideration the practicability and desirableness of securing more regular support for this hospital, and for similar local charities, by periodical collections, or otherwise.

It was moved by the Rev. H. S. Humphreys, seconded by the Rev. Charles Vince, and resolved unanimously,—That, as it is very desirable that the committee should be able to present their report in a complete form on December 14th, they respectfully solicit an early transmission of account from those congregations whose collection lists have not yet been sent in.

JOHN C. MILLER, D.D., Chairman.

At a Public Meeting of the Clergy and Ministers of Religion, held in the Committee Room of the Town Hall, Birmingham, on Wednesday, 14th December, 1859, the Rev. Dr. Miller in the chair, the Chairman having submitted the balance-sheet, which showed the total amount of Congregational collections, donations, and subscriptions, raised on Sunday, the 13th Nov. last, to be £4,720 18s. 6d. :

It was moved by the Rev. S. Bache, seconded by the Rev. P. M. Smythe, and resolved unanimously,—That the statement presented by the committee be received, adopted, and printed for circulation, when completed by the proceedings of this meeting.

Moved by Mr. J. P. Hopps, seconded by the Rev. P. M. Smythe, and resolved unanimously,—That no names of donors and new subscribers be printed in the report published by this meeting, but only the aggregate amounts.

Moved by the Rev. C. Vince, seconded by the Rev. G. Jeffries, and resolved unanimously,—That the committee be requested to attend the Quarterly Board of the General Hospital on Friday next, and to report officially, on behalf of the Clergy and Ministers of Religion, the effort which has been made, and the result

by which, under the Divine blessing, it has been attended; and to inform the Board that the sum of £4,358 18s. 10d. is now in Messrs. Lloyds' bank, to the credit of the hospital.

Moved by the Rev. William Cockin, seconded by the Rev. G. Pettitt, and resolved unanimously,—That it be referred to a committee to consider whether any—and, if any, what plan can be devised for securing to the General Hospital and other local charitable institutions of an analogous character, more regular support by means of Congregational collections; and that the committee report to an adjourned meeting of this body, at as early a date as possible.

The following were appointed the committee, viz. :—

The Rev. Samuel Bache,	The Rev. E. Madeley,
The Rev. William Cockin,	The Rev. Dr. Miller,
The Rev. L. Chapman,	The Rev. Isaac Spooner,
The Rev. R. W. Dale,	The Rev. P. M. Smythe,
George Dawson, Esq., M.A.,	The Rev. C. Tucker,
The Rev. Chas. Haydon,	The Rev. Charles Vince,
The Rev. George Jeffries,	Hon. & Rev. G. M. Yorke,
The Rev. Dr. Mackenzie,	

And a Member of the Society of Friends.

Moved by the Rev. R. W. Dale, seconded by the Rev. Samuel Romilly Hall, and resolved unanimously,—That the Clergy and Ministers of Religion now present desire, before they separate, to record the gratification which they feel at having been united in this great work of mercy; and at the harmony by which their conferences and their actions have been characterised; and also to express their humble gratitude to Almighty God for the cheering success wherewith, through his blessing, their efforts have been prospered.

Moved by the Rev. Dr. Mackenzie, seconded by the Rev. R. D. Wilson, and resolved unanimously,—That this meeting desires to record publicly and emphatically its grateful sense of the obligation under which the promoters of this movement lie to the Newspaper Press of Birmingham, for the effective advocacy by which they have combined the Press with the Pulpit in furtherance of this good work—a work first urged on the town and neighbourhood by an elaborate and able article in the *Midland Counties Herald*.

JOHN C. MILLER, Chairman.

The Rev. Dr. Miller having vacated the chair, and the same having been taken by the Rev. George Jeffries, it was moved by the Rev. S. Bache, seconded by the Rev. C. Vince, and resolved unanimously,—That the warmest thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. Dr. Miller, for the ability and kindness with which he has conducted the proceedings of this day; and that this meeting desire further to express to him their grateful sense of obligation for the active benevolence which prompted him to originate this important movement for the benefit of the General Hospital; for the truly urbane and liberal spirit in which he has con-

ducted it ; and for the very gratifying occasion which he has afforded in connection with it for the union of the Ministers of Religion of every name and creed in a work of faith and labour of love, in which all have felt it both a duty and a privilege to partake ; and to Dr. Miller, therefore, they would offer their united and cordial congratulations on the very distinguished success with which, under God's blessing, this benevolent movement has been crowned.

GEORGE JEFFRIES, Chairman.

THE MOVEMENT IN AID OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

[*From the Birmingham Journal, Saturday, Dec. 17, 1859.*]

A Meeting of the Clergy and Ministers of the town and neighbourhood, was held in the Town Hall Committee Room, on Wednesday, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the result of the appeal recently made on behalf of the General Hospital.

Dr. MILLER having been called to the chair, briefly stated the object of the meeting, and explained that the committee had thought that the result of the appeal should be communicated to the clergy and ministers before it was officially reported to the hospital board. The first thing he had to do was to read the general balance sheet. The total amount reported had been £4,720 18s. 6d. Of this sum £700 8s. 10d. were donations to the General Fund, £21 donations to the Accident Fund, £30 10s. donations to the Building Fund for the new wing, and £462 1s. 6d. annual subscription. The amount uncollected is £275 3s. 8d., and the total expenses for printing, stationery, postage, advertising, &c., had been £37 19s. 3d. A good deal was yet expected from congregations which had been prevented by circumstances from making the collection hitherto. Dr. Miller said he could not lay that balance sheet before the meeting without most unfeignedly expressing the deep thankfulness which he, in common, no doubt with all present, felt to Almighty God for the blessing with which their efforts had been crowned. Dr. Miller went on to speak of the delightful proofs of sympathy and confidence he had received from every minister of religion with whom he had come into contact.

Mr. COCKIN brought forward the following proposition : "That it be referred to a committee to consider whether any, and if any, what plan can be devised for securing to the General Hospital and other local and charitable institutions of an analogous character, some regular support by means of congregational collections, and that the committee report to an adjourned meeting of this body at as early a date as possible." For his own part he was rather in favour of the idea of an annual collection on a stated Sunday, the total amount to be divided in certain proportions among the charitable institutions of the town. He was aware there were some who did not look with entire favour upon this plan ; but they should

recollect that they must not look at the matter simply from the General Hospital stand-point. A single effort of that sort for an institution against which no one could say a word, was sure to be taken up with warm feeling, but if it came to an annual collection for that institution to the exclusion of every other, they might be sure there were many who would not look with favour on such a measure. If, on the other hand, as in Liverpool, they could arrange that on a certain day in every year there should be a collection in all churches and chapels, they might calculate on raising a very respectable sum,—say a couple of thousand pounds. They might then divide this into twenty parts, ascertain the amount of relief given at each charitable institution, and in proportion to this amount divide the sum raised. But they ought to put aside a hope that by congregational collections they could relieve the burden resting on the General Hospital. It would require something like an additional £3,000 or £4,000 a year to keep the institution solvent when the wing so much needed was built. During the last three years there had been 3,049 patients received without tickets, 2,630 of which belonged to Birmingham. On the average these cost £3 9s. 10d. each, so that if they had £3,000 a year raised for this class of cases alone, there would be a deficiency. It was for the manufacturers, therefore, to look the thing in the face. Unless they raised something for the Accident Fund, there would not be much good done, because their annual subscriptions were a cost to the hospital. Every two-guinea subscriber was a loss to the hospital if he used his privileges (and nine-tenths of them were used), because every in-patient's ticket was a dead loss to the hospital of nearly 30s. It was quite hopeless, therefore, to fall back upon the ministers, and say, "You must provide for the accidents of Birmingham." The committee, however, would have the whole subject under their consideration, and he had no doubt that some arrangement satisfactory to all would be the result.

Mr. PETTIT seconded the motion.

Mr. IVERS supported it, and expressed his confident belief that the Queen's Hospital would have its claims recognised.

The motion was agreed to *nem. con.*, and a committee formed, embracing representatives of the various religious denominations.

At a Meeting of the Weekly Board (made special), held on Friday, the 16th December, 1859, the Right Hon. Lord Calthorpe in the chair, the Committee of Clergy and Ministers of Religion, appointed at the late public meeting, consisting of the Revds. Dr. Miller, Saml. Bache, R. W. Dale, H. S. Humphreys, George Jeffries, and Charles Vince, attended, and presented the Balance Sheet of the results of the late Collections on behalf of the General Hospital, on the 13th of November last, showing the total amount contributed to be £4,720 18s. 6d.

It was moved by J. W. Whateley, Esq., seconded by Mr. J. C. Cohen, and resolved unanimously,—That this Board, in humble gratitude to Almighty God for having been graciously pleased to abundantly bless the labours of his servants, the Clergy and Ministers of Religion, in that work of charity in which they have been recently engaged, desires to offer to that body its heartfelt acknowledgments for having so successfully advocated and carried into effect a combined movement in aid of the General Hospital, at a time when its pecuniary difficulties were calculated seriously to interfere with the usefulness of the institution in ministering fully to the necessities of the sick and maimed poor of the town and neighbourhood.

Moved by Mr. James Oliver Mason, seconded by Sampson S. Lloyd, Esq., and resolved unanimously,—That the grateful thanks of this Board be presented to the Rev. Dr. Miller and the Committee of the Clergy and Ministers of Religion, consisting of the Revds. Samuel Bache, B. Jones-Bateman, R. W. Dale, S. Romilly Hall, H. S. Humphries, George Jeffries, and Charles Vince, for having laid before the Board this day an official statement, by which it appears that the noble sum of £4,720 18s. 6d. (including £751 18s. 10d. donations, and £462 1s. 6d. annual subscriptions), the result of the collections on Sunday, the 13th November last, has been contributed in aid of the funds of the General Hospital; and that they be requested to accept the warmest congratulations of the Board on the admirable manner in which, under the Divine blessing, their eloquent appeals on behalf of this institution were responded to by their respective congregations.

Moved by William Lucy, Esq., seconded by Mr. Alderman Cutler, and resolved unanimously,—That this Board cannot take a retrospect of the recent movements that have been so publicly made in favour of this hospital without feeling truly thankful to the Birmingham newspapers, and to the *Midland Counties Herald* in particular, as having suggested that appeal which has since been so successfully made by the Clergy and Ministers of Religion; and this Board gladly avails itself of this opportunity of thus giving expression to its gratitude.

WILLIAM R. HUGHES, Secretary.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

[*Birmingham Journal*, Saturday, December 17, 1859.]

A Special Weekly Board of the Governors of the General Hospital was held yesterday, Lord Calthorpe in the chair. There were also present J. W. Whateley, Esq., William Sharp, Esq., William Lucy, Esq., Sampson S. Lloyd, Esq., the Rev. G. W. Murray, Mr. T. W. Blakeway, Mr. J. C. Cohen, Mr. J. H. Cutler, Mr. James Barwell, Mr. Thomas Goodman, Mr. J. O.

Mason, Mr. Caleb Lawden, Mr. John Jaffray, Mr. T. P. Hawkins, Dr. Evans, Dr. Bell Fletcher, Dr. Russell, Mr. A. Baker, Mr. Oliver Pemberton, and Mr. Bolton. A deputation of the Clergy and Ministers of the town, consisting of Dr. Miller, Mr. Bache, Mr. Jeffries, Mr. Dale, Mr. Vince, and Mr. Humphreys, attended for the purpose of reporting to the Board the result of the late appeal on behalf of the hospital.

Dr. MILLER said, that of course it would be the merest affectation to suppose that any member of the Board was not thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances under which the movement was carried out, but of course it was necessary for him and his friends to appear officially before the Board that morning, if only in justice to the great body of their townsmen who had contributed so nobly. The Rev. Doctor then recapitulated the circumstances which attended the origin of the movement, spoke of the unanimity with which the collections were made, and said that the result of the collections was an aggregate of £4,720 18s. 6d., of which £462 were in the form of annual subscriptions. He hoped that the good effects of the movement were by no means exhausted. He had reason to believe that in what was popularly called the "black country," collections would be made in most of the churches; and it was also hoped that the fact of having that noble institution brought before the whole population of Birmingham on a given Sunday would be found hereafter to have resulted in giving the hospital a place in the last testamentary disposition of property by many of their townsmen. It was also hoped that something might be done to secure to the hospital some more regular periodical support in the form of congregational collections; and a committee of clergymen and ministers had been appointed for the purpose of devising some plan by which that and other institutions of an analogous nature should be more regularly supported from the pulpits of the town. They had been very much struck by the fact brought under their notice by Mr. Cockin, at the meeting on Wednesday, that out of 3,049 cases admitted to the hospital without recommendation during the last three years, no less than 2,630 belonged to Birmingham alone. On the average, each of them cost the hospital £3 10s., and therefore the manufacturers of the town might fairly be asked to consider whether the institution was not entitled to a larger and more regular amount of support from them in the shape of subscriptions. Whatever reproaches the town might have levelled at it by those at a distance who were accustomed to revile Birmingham, the response with which the appeal of the clergy and press had been met showed that its inhabitants were a generous-hearted people, as that response more than doubled what the most sanguine person could have anticipated. (Hear.) After bearing testimony to the most courteous and effective support which he and the committee had received from the secretary to the hospital, Mr. Hughes, Dr. Miller concluded by saying that the printed record of the movement which was being prepared would be a memorial of the fact, that in our day there

was in the hearts of the people of Birmingham a well-spring of philanthropy and benevolence which was ready to well up if rightly appealed to, and that they acted according to the golden sentence dropped from the lips of one whom they had recently lost, "As there is no sectarianism in misery there should be no sectarianism in mercy."

Mr. WHATELEY, in moving a resolution expressive of the Board's gratitude for the result of the effort, said that one of the things which ought to make Birmingham proud of that day was the unanimity which had existed among the ministers of religion in working together so as to make the appeal a successful one. There could be but little doubt that great and lasting good would flow from this awakening of a whole community to an interest in their suffering fellow-creatures. (Hear.) Hitherto many had contented themselves with the knowledge that the hospital was in existence, without thinking much as to how it was supported; but now he hoped that this and other charities would reap a lasting advantage from the recent appeal. Manufacturers especially, whose dangerous machinery and hazardous processes constituted so heavy a tax upon the resources of the hospital, ought to think seriously of their duty in this matter.

Mr. COHEN having seconded the motion in a brief speech, it was passed unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. MASON, seconded by Mr. LLOYD, a vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Miller and other members of the committee; on the proposition of Mr. LUCY, seconded by Alderman CUTLER, a similar compliment was paid to the Press of Birmingham. Mr. Cutler took occasion to enforce the arguments of Dr. Miller and Mr. Whateley as to the duty of the manufacturers of Birmingham in regard to the cases relieved without recommendation. From his works being near the hospital, applications were made to him which proved that, notwithstanding the enormous amount of relief given within its walls, many of his fellow-creatures went down to death from their inability to obtain a share of that relief. (Hear.) The three or four thousand pounds which the relief of Birmingham accidents annually cost the hospital, must simply be held to be the debit of the manufacturers of the town; and now that Dr. Miller had placed the matter before them in a concise form, they must take care that it was wiped off. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BACHE acknowledged the resolution, thanking the committee for their efforts, and bore hearty testimony to the debt of gratitude they owed to Dr. Miller for the courtesy and urbanity with which he had presided at their meetings. It was probably unprecedented that fifty or sixty clergymen and ministers should have met on two occasions without utterance being given to a single word that any one would wish to have recalled. He hoped all would do their best that the Divine blessing which had been bestowed on that movement might not be frittered away or lost, but that it would stimulate them in the cause of general benevolence, and in cherishing that spirit of mutual love which became those professing to be ministers of the God of love.

The deputation then retired.

At a meeting of the Weekly Board (made special), held on Friday, the 6th January, 1860, the Right Hon. Lord Calthorpe in the chair,

It was moved by J. W. Whateley, Esq., seconded by R. Spooner, Esq., M.P., and resolved unanimously,—That the cordial thanks of this Board be presented to the Rev. Charles Clarke, for the very able and successful manner in which he advocated the claims of the General Hospital, at the Old Meeting House, on Sunday last, which resulted in the liberal collection of £203 18s. 6d. in aid of the funds; and the board also desire to express their sincere acknowledgments to the congregation of the Old Meeting House, for this welcome assistance.

It was moved by J. W. Whateley, Esq., seconded by the Rev. G. W. Murray, and resolved unanimously,—That the best thanks of the Weekly Board be presented to those clergymen who have kindly preached sermons on behalf of the hospital, and to those congregations who have contributed collections in aid of the funds, since the report presented to the Board on the 16th December last.

WILLIAM R. HUGHES, Secretary.

SPECIAL FUND, NOV. 13th, 1859.—GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

		DEBTOR.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1859													
Oct. 27	} To Congregational Collections						3498	7	2				
to Dec. 14													
"	To Donations —												
	General Fund				700	8	10						
	Accident Fund				21	0	0						
	Building Fund for new wing				30	10	0						
								751	18	10			
"	To Annual Subscriptions						462	1	6				
										4712	7	6	
"	To sundry unappropriated Contributions—												
	Donations									6	1	0	
	Annual Subscriptions									2	10	0	
													£4720 18 6
CREDITOR.													
1859					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Oct. 27.	By amount paid to General Fund of General Hospital										17	7	0
Dec. 10.	By amount paid to Accident Fund of ditto						20	0	0				
Dec. 14.	Ditto ditto ditto ditto						1	0	0				
											21	0	0
"	By amount paid to Building Fund for new wing										10	10	0
"	By Expenditure—												
	Printing and Stationery				16	0	6						
	Postage, Stamps, and Envelopes				9	18	0						
	Advertisements				11	2	0						
	Petty Cash.. .. .				0	18	9						
											37	19	3
"	By Cash in hands of Messrs. Lloyds and Co., Treasurers } of Special Fund.. .. .										4,358	18	10
"	By amount uncollected										275	3	5
													£4,720 18 6

WILLIAM R. HUGHES, Secretary.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

These Festivals commenced in the year 1778, for the benefit of the General Hospital; from that period to the year 1796 there were seven meetings held, and the whole of the profits amounted to £4,092.

In the year 1799, arrangements were made upon a much larger scale, both with regard to the talent and number of the performers, and the festivals have been held triennially, except upon one occasion, to the present time, with continued success, as will be seen from the following statement:—

Year.	President.	Receipts.	Profits.
1768 ...	No President	£800 ...	£299
1778 ...	No President	800 ...	170
1784 ...	The Viscount Dudley and Ward	1325 ...	703
1787 ...	The Earl of Aylesford	2000 ...	964
1790 ...	The Viscount Dudley and Ward	1965 ...	958
1793 ...	No Festival, Theatre having been burnt.		
1796 ...	The Earl of Aylesford	2044 ...	897
1799 ...	The Earl of Warwick	2550 ...	1470
1802 ...	The Earl of Dartmouth	3829 ...	2380
1805 ...	The Earl of Aylesford	4122 ...	2202
1808 ...	The Lord Guernsey	5411 ...	3257
1811 ...	The Earl of Bradford... ..	6680 ...	3629
1814 ...	The Earl of Plymouth	7144 ...	3131
1817 ...	The Earl of Warwick	8476 ...	4296
1820 ...	The Earl of Dartmouth	9483 ...	5001
1823 ...	The Earl Talbot	11115 ...	5806
1826 ...	The Earl Howe	10104 ...	4592
1829 ...	The Earl of Bradford... ..	9771 ...	3806
1834 ...	The Earl of Aylesford	13527 ...	4035
*1837 ...	The Lord Willoughby de Broke	11900 ...	2766
1840 ...	The Lord Leigh	11613 ...	4503
1843 ...	The Earl of Craven	8822 ...	2916
1846 ...	The Lord Wrottesley	11638 ...	5508
	Carried forward		63299

* The sum of £1,200 was paid this year out of the Festival Receipts towards lengthening the Town Hall.

Year.	President.	Receipts.	Profits.
	Brought forward ... ..	...	63299
1849 ...	The Lord Gurnsey, M.P.	10334 ...	2448
1852 ...	The Lord Leigh	11925 ...	4704
*1855 ...	The Lord Willoughby de Broke	12745 ...	3108
1858 ...	The Earl of Dartmouth	11141 ...	2731
Total amount of Profits paid to the General Hospital ...			<u>£76,290</u>

The magnificent organ in the Town Hall, valued at upwards of £5000, together with a valuable library of music, the cost of which has been defrayed by the festival receipts, are the property of the General Hospital.

The next festival will take place in 1861.

LIST OF LEGACIES AND DONATIONS.

EXTRACTED FROM THE HOSPITAL REGISTERS, COMMENCING WITH THE YEAR 1820.

	Legacies.	Donatns.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1820—Joseph Bissell, Deritend	50 0 0	
John Mills, Esq., Billesley Hall	200 0 0	
Thomas Astbury, Esq., Ward End		500 0 0
John Godfrey Smith, Handsworth	50 0 0	
Elizabeth Moore, Perry Hill.. ..	100 0 0	
Charles Glover, Birmingham		100 0 0
Mrs. Saunders, ditto		100 0 0
Heirs of William Pritchett, Birmingham		100 0 0
1821—Esther Dowell, Bordesley	100 0 0	
Sir Robert Peel, Bart		190 0 0
John Peglar, Worcester	50 0 0	
Edward and Thomas Bennett, Washwood Heath	50 0 0	
William Macready, Esq.		10 0 0
Benjamin Hillman	10 0 0	
1822—William Grundy, Esq., Pailton	200 0 0	
John Hurd, Esq., Birmingham	100 0 0	
John Baddeley, Esq., ditto	50 0 0	
Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward	100 0 0	
1823—J. L. Moilliett, Esq.		50 0 0
Rev. L. Heapy and Captain Wrench (as trustees)		200 0 0
Mary Rose, Bordesley	50 0 0	
George Lee, Birmingham	10 0 0	
1824—Lucy Price, Baggington	1000 0 0	
Rice Pritchett, Esq.	25 0 0	

* The sum of £1000 was appropriated from the receipts on this occasion towards lighting and decorating the Town Hall and organ.

						Legacies			Donatns.		
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Thomas Hyatt	..	..	..	..	100	0	0			
	Thomas Lewis	...	..	..	...	100	0	0			
	Sir Robert Peel, Bart.	..	..	..	..				200	0	0
	Hon. Berkeley Noel	...	..	..	...				50	0	0
	John Sayer, Esq., Wick House, near Worcester	..	..	..	..				50	0	0
	Rev. John Watkins, Clifton	..	..	..	..				21	0	0
	Charles Silvester	..	..	..	..				10	10	0
	Lord Willoughby de Broke	..	..	..	..				40	0	0
	Miss Sheldon, Sheldon	..	..	..	..				10	0	0
1825—	G. G. Hurst, Esq., Alveston	..	..	..	..				100	0	0
	George Wombwell, London	..	..	..	..				10	0	0
	John Nurthall, Orton-on-the-Hill	..	..	..	..	20	0	0			
	William Bennett, Birmingham	...	..	..	...	100	0	0			
	Thomas Beech, Sparkhill	..	..	..	..	20	0	0			
	S. W. Simcox, Birmingham	..	..	..	..	100	0	0			
	R. Guest, Birmingham	..	..	..	..	52	10	0			
	Mrs. M. Rowe, Kidderminster	..	..	..	..	20	0	0			
1826—	Charles Shaw, Esq.	..	..	..	..	100	0	0			
	W. Powell, Esq., Highfields, near Halesowen	..	..	..	..	50	0	0			
	Joseph Atherage, Esq.	...	..	..	...	10	0	0			
	W. C. Russell, Esq., Moseley	...	..	..	...				100	0	0
	Theodore Price, Esq., Harborne	...	..	..	...				50	0	0
	In the Charity Box (unknown)	..	..	..	..				50	0	0
1827—	Miss Sheldon, Sheldon	...	..	..	...	1000	0	0			
	Mrs. Ann Russell	..	..	..	..	50	0	0			
	Thomas Williams, Esq., Redditch	..	..	..	..	100	0	0			
	Edward Guest, Esq., Dudley	..	..	..	..	20	0	0			
	Robert Ward, Esq., Aston	..	..	..	..				50	0	0
	John Gough, Esq., Perry Barr	..	..	..	..				10	0	0
	In the Charity Box (unknown)	..	..	..	..				21	0	0
	Mrs. Clarke, Wiggington Lodge	..	..	..	..				20	0	0
	Thomas Hood, Esq., Westbromwich	...	..	..	...				50	0	0
	Mrs. Mary Haynes, Shut End	...	..	..	...	100	0	0			
1828—	Charles Lloyd, Esq., Birmingham	..	..	..	..	100	0	0			
	William Chance, Esq., Birmingham	...	..	..	...	50	0	0			
	John Gough, Esq., Perry Barr	...	..	..	...	100	0	0			
	William Rolfe, Esq., Birmingham	..	..	..	..				500	0	0
	Mrs. Catherine Mills, Barford	..	..	..	..				21	0	0
	George Bacchus, Esq., Birmingham	..	..	..	..				20	0	0
	Joseph Bennitt, Esq., Dudley	...	..	..	...				52	10	0
1829—	John Turner, Esq., Heath Green	..	..	..	..				25	0	0
	James Alston Esq., Birmingham Heath	..	..	..	..	30	0	0			
	R. Hodgetts, Esq., Dudley	...	..	..	...	100	0	0			
	Miss Judith Mansell, Birmingham	..	..	..	..	100	0	0			
	William Cotterill, Esq.	..	..	..	..	1000	0	0			
	Thomas Pargeter, Esq., Delph	...	..	..	...	100	0	0			
	R. Slaney, Esq., Uttoxeter	..	..	..	..	300	0	0			
	Joseph Lycett, Sandpits	...	..	..	...	50	0	0			
	William Whitfield, Birmingham	..	..	..	..				20	0	0
	Christopher Hatton, Birmingham	..	..	..	..	200	0	0			
	William Scattergood	..	..	..	..	100	0	0			
	William Wheelwright, Birmingham	..	..	..	..	100	0	0			
	William Bennitt, jun., Esq., Dudley	..	..	..	..				52	10	0
1830—	Henry Smith, Birmingham	...	..	..	...	50	0	0			
	Miss Boulton, Soho	..	..	..	..	100	0	0			
	George Cattell Greenway, Warwick	..	..	..	..				50	0	0
	Mrs. Ann Wilkinson, Birmingham	..	..	..	..	50	0	0			

			Legacies.	Donatns.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	John Lord Esq, Stratford-upon-Avon .. ..	..	500 0 0	
	Mrs. M. Blews, Dudley .. ..	..	50 0 0	
	Mrs. Sarah Taylor, Birmingham ... ..	..	10 0 0	
	Henry Greswolde Lewis, Esq., Malvern Hall .. ..	..	200 0 0	
	The Rev. Noel Digby (Legacy), one share in the Grand Junction Canal Navigation.			
	Peter Barratt, Ashtead .. ..	..	19 19 0	
	Joseph Brown, Birmingham.. ..	..	20 0 0	
	The Earl of Dartmouth .. ..	..		21 0 0
	Mrs. Ann Shaw, Bordesley .. ..	..	50 0 0	
	John Deakin, Birmingham .. ..	..	100 0 0	
	Stephen Faulkner Crowther, Esq., Wednesbury .. ..	..	500 0 0	
1831—	William Brinton Smethwick... ..	..	50 0 0	
	Samuel Steen, Camp-hill, duty free ... ..	..	100 0 0	
	John Anderton, Esq., Edgbaston .. ..	..	100 0 0	
	Mrs. Susan Mathews, Birmingham ... ..	..	50 0 0	
	Thomas Price, Westbromwich .. ..	..		10 0 0
	Robert, Nechells, Handsworth .. ..	..	19 19 0	
	Mrs. Eleanor Cooper, Smethwick .. ..	..		1000 0 0
1832—	Mrs. Ann Aaron Broad, Walsall ... ..	..	100 0 0	
	Robert Foster, Esq., Wolvey .. ..	..		105 0 0
	William Phillips Inge, Esq., Thorpe .. ..	..	20 0 0	
	William Ricketts, Birmingham .. ..	..	19 19 0	
	Mrs. Ann Gibbs, Henley-in-Arden .. ..	..	52 10 0	
	E. C. Alston, Esq., Winson green .. ..	..		50 0 0
	Samuel Wheeley, Esq., Edgbaston, duty free ... ..	..	525 0 0	
	Thomas Bladon, London .. ..	..	200 0 0	
	George Insole, Bristol-road ... ..	..	50 0 0	
1833—	Mrs. Watt, Heathfield, Handsworth, duty free .. ..	..	50 0 0	
	Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, Bristol-street ... ..	..	100 0 0	
	William Ashburner, Edgbaston ... ..	..	100 0 0	
	John Vinrace, Atherstone .. ..	..		25 0 0
	Mrs. Mary Mackay, Bromsgrove .. ..	..	500 0 0	
	Thomas Mole, The Poplars, near Birmingham ... ..	..	19 19 0	
	Simon Pemberton, Coleshill-street .. ..	..	10 0 0	
1834—	Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart. ... ..	..		45 0 0
	Miss F. M. N. Ludford, Ansley Hall .. ..	..		63 0 0
	Mrs. Elizabeth Newey, Edgbaston .. ..	..	100 0 0	
	Rev. John Watkins, Clifton Campville ... ..	..	100 0 0	
	Joseph Richards, New-street... ..	..	19 19 0	
	Mrs. Ann Clements, Birmingham .. ..	..	10 0 0	
	James Taylor, Camden-street, .. ..	..	50 0 0	
	Edward Hoxford, Birmingham .. ..	..	1000 0 0	
	James Bailey, Sand-pits, duty free .. ..	..	50 0 0	
	Mrs. Elizabeth Beach, Spark-hill, duty free .. ..	..	50 0 0	
	"Several persons who scruple to patronise the use of sacred music for amusement, as practised at musical festivals."			140 4 0
	Arthur Gilbert, Westbromwich .. ..	..		20 0 0
	Joseph Grice, Esq., Handsworth, duty free .. ..	..	50 0 0	
	Philip Williams and Son, Tipton ... ..	..	31 10 0	
1835—	John Vinrage, Atherstone .. ..	..		10 10 0
	Thomas Richardson, Camp-hill .. ..	..	100 0 0	
	Rev. James Sugden, Weston, near Bath .. ..	..	100 0 0	
	Miss Sarah Hunt .. ..	..	50 0 0	
	Thomas Botteley, Handsworth .. ..	..	100 0 0	
	In the Charity Box (unknown) .. ..	..		50 0 0
	Richard Evans, Birmingham .. ..	..	20 0 0	

						Legacies.			Donatns.		
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	James Belles, Edgbaston, duty free	...	..	..	..	50	0	0			
	George Gibbins, Birmingham	...	...	..	..				30	0	0
	Joseph Crane, Kidderminster	..	..	..	..	100	0	0			
	Thomas Martin Dudley	..	..	..	..	123	12	0			
1836	—Edward Thornley, Birmingham	..	..	..	..	100	0	0			
	Edward Goodwin, Delves	..	..	..	..	100	0	0			
	Miss Elizabeth Pidcock, Audenham	..	..	..	..	100	0	0			
	Samuel Whitehouse, Westbromwich	..	..	..	..	50	0	0			
1837	—James Womesley, Birmingham	..	..	..	..	10	0	0			
	Thomas Mucklow, Lionel-street, Birmingham	..	..	..	..	50	0	0			
	Elizabeth Homer, Birmingham	..	..	..	..	10	0	0			
	Joseph Thornton	..	..	..	..				20	0	0
	Elizabeth Jennaway, Clifton-on-Dunsmore, duty free	..	..	..	..	50	0	0			
	Joseph Shipton, Edgbaston	..	..	..	..				15	0	0
	Miss Landor, Warwick	..	..	..	..				100	0	0
1838	—Alexander Saunders, Beadle of Saint Martin's	..	..	..	..	19	19	0			
	G. E. Repington, Esq., Amington Hall, duty free	..	..	..	..	100	0	0			
	Miss Elizabeth Pratt, Bromsgrove, duty free	..	..	..	..	100	0	0			
	Cornelius Robins, Birmingham	..	..	..	..				20	0	0
	Mrs. Jane Wyley, Westbromwich, duty free	..	..	..	..	50	0	0			
	Samuel Ryland, Esq., Warwick	..	..	..	..				100	0	0
	Mrs. Mary Soellner	..	..	..	..	20	0	0			
	Mrs. Taylor, Moseley, duty free	..	..	..	..	25	0	0			
	Col. W. C. Alston, East India Company's Service, duty free..	..	..	..	..	100	0	0			
	Thomas Slater, Small Heath, duty free	..	..	..	..	200	0	0			
	James Goode, Digby street, duty free	..	..	..	..	250	0	0			
	Charles Philips, M.D., Peckham Rye, £1,115 15s. in the 3 per cent Consols.										
	John Wilcox	..	..	..	..	825	8	2			
	Mrs. Phoebe Parker, Moseley	..	..	..	..	200	0	0			
	Joseph Wilkinson, Esq.	..	..	..	..	100	0	0			
	Grissell and Peto	..	..	..	..				10	0	0
1839	—Joseph Turton, Birmingham	..	..	..	..	50	0	0			
	Rev. John Ryland, Edgbaston	..	..	..	..				20	0	0
	James Woolley, Esq., Birmingham Heath	..	..	..	..	100	0	0			
	Mrs. Ann Ashwell, Lichfield	..	..	..	..	50	0	0			
	Licensed Victuallers' Society, Birmingham (the produce of a benefit at the Theatre)	..	..	..	..				165	8	0
	Phillip Williams and Co., West Bromwich	..	..	..	..				31	10	0
	J. Eborall, Aston	..	..	..	..	100	0	0			
	John Vinrace, Atherstone	..	..	..	..				20	0	0
	Mrs. Ann Rotchell	..	..	..	..	50	0	0			
	Mrs. Coates, Edgbaston	..	..	..	..				30	0	0
1840	—John Weston	..	..	..	..	40	0	0			
	Mrs. Elizabeth Bedson, Bristol-road	..	..	..	..	50	0	0			
	James Good (the share of a residue apportioned by his Will)	..	..	..	..	250	0	0			
	Licensed Victuallers' Society, Birmingham, the proceeds of a Fete at Vauxhall	..	..	..	..				115	13	1
	William Phipson, Esq., Westbourne	..	..	..	..				105	0	0
	Birmingham and Gloucester Railway Company	..	..	..	..				20	0	0
	Samuel Partridge, Handsworth	..	..	..	..	200	0	0			
	Joseph Smith, Esq., Sion Hill	..	..	..	..	100	0	0			
	John Power	..	..	..	..				10	0	0
1841	—Mrs. Ann Pidcock, Audenham	..	..	..	..	100	0	0			
	Samuel Norman, Nether Whitacre	..	..	..	..	19	19	0			
	Mrs. Mary Perkins, Summer-hill, Birmingham	..	..	..	..	100	0	0			
	Nathaniel Drinkwater, High-street	..	..	..	..	50	0	0			

			Legacies.	Donatns.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	John Sharp, Birmingham	...	19 19 0	
	Samuel Clinton, Ludgate-hill, duty free	...	100 0 0	
	William Hodinott, Edgbaston	...	25 0 0	
	Miss Alice Wilson, Sheffield	...	94 0 10	
	George Wombwell, London	...		15 0 0
	Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows, Birmingham	...		70 1 10
	Mrs. Mary Richards, Edgbaston...	...	50 0 0	
	A friend, per Miss Sarah Wood, Coleshill	...		50 0 0
	James Keirle, Bull-street	...		20 0 0
	Rev. William Palmer, Polesworth	...	50 0 0	
	James Batson, Stourbridge	...	147 6 8	
	Sylvanus Maybury, Westbromwich	...	50 0 0	
	Mrs. Ann Lewis, Islington, Birmingham...	...	100 0 0	
	Thomas Watkins, Yardley, Shenstone	...	50 0 0	
1842—	S. T. Galton, Esq., Leamington, New Erection	...		50 0 0
	Mrs. Mary Poolton, Birmingham	...	50 0 0	
	A non-subscribing friend to the hospital (furniture)	...		16 0 0
	James Turner, Esq. (turfing the front	...		10 0 0
	Miss Mansfield, Frederick-street, Harper's-hill, (furniture)...	...		25 0 0
	John Vinrace, Atherstone	...	50 0 0	
	Benjamin Guest, Esq. (furniture)	...		20 0 0
	M. R. Boulton, Esq., Handsworth	...	100 0 0	
	George Dixon, Edgbaston	...	50 0 0	
	Mrs. Coates, ditto (furniture)	...		16 0 0
	Joseph Guest, Dudley	...		50 0 0
	Edward Guest, ditto	...		50 0 0
	Edward Weston, Over Whitacre...	...	50 0 0	
	Mrs. R. Alsager, Appleby	...		15 0 0
	Richard Hasluck, Handsworth	...		20 0 0
	Richard Hasluck, jun.	...		10 0 0
	C. B., for new erections...	...		10 0 0
	Alfred Clamroche, Birmingham	...	100 0 0	
1843—	Richard Rabone, Willenhall, first instalment	...	166 13 4	
	William Spencer, Edgbaston	...		20 0 0
	Mrs. Mary Howell, Great Barr	...	10 0 0	
	Daniel Granger, Cradley Heath House	...		20 0 0
	Miss Ann Hemming, Haslor	...	100 0 0	
	Samuel Kempson, Esq., High Bailiff	...		50 0 0
	Stock and Sharp (new erections)...	...		12 5 0
	Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., London	...		25 0 0
	Rev. R. C. Savage and friend	...		30 0 0
	Edward Baker, Newhall-street	...	50 0 0	
	The Lord Bishop of Worcester	...		25 0 0
	Joseph Taylor, Esq., Appleby	...		20 0 0
1844—	Captain Stephenson, London	...		10 10 0
	Joseph Simmons, Moor Green	...	50 0 0	
	Richard Bicknell	...	30 8 4	
	Joseph Knight, Highgate	...	18 0 0	
	R. W. Winfield, Esq., High Bailiff	...		25 0 0
	Miss C. Benyon, Brighton	...		20 0 0
	A friend, by Mr. Bacchus	...		25 0 0
	John Beet, Esq., Rowley Hall	...	50 0 0	
	Thos. Goodman, profit of his Pamphlet on Hospitals	...		17 7 6
	Mrs. Gough, late of Perry Hall	...		100 0 0
	John Kettle, Bristol-road, duty free	...	100 0 0	

			Legacies.			Donatns.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Thomas Chattock, Esq., Solihull, duty free	...	100	0	0			
	Thomas Gutteridge, Birmingham	...				20	0	0
	Ioway Indians, by Mr. Catlin	...				36	8	0
	James Keirle, Bull-street	...	50	0	0			
	Thomas Yate Hunt, The Brades...	...				10	0	0
	Samuel Hunt, ditto	...				10	0	0
1845—	Mrs. Ann Smallwood, Monmouth	...	100	0	0			
	William Westley, Dudley	...				10	0	0
	Mrs. Mary Chamberlain, Coleshill	...	200	0	0			
	Benjamin Guest, Esq., Edgbaston, duty free	...	200	0	0			
	John Ballard, Birmingham	...	10	0	0			
	Samuel Bodell, Camphill	...	50	0	0			
	John Lewis Molliett, Esq., Abberley Hall, duty free	...	100	0	0			
	John Cope, Sand-pits	...				40	0	0
	Mrs. Mary Richardson	...	100	0	0			
	Miss Ann Peake, Small Heath, duty free	...	100	0	0			
	Miss Mary Dolphin, Kenilworth	...	100	0	0			
1846—	J. S. Salt, Esq., duty free	...	100	0	0			
	The Misses Smith, proceeds of concert	...				31	11	8
	Robert Foster, Esq., Wolverley, duty free	...	500	0	0			
	Mrs. Mary Sharp, Edgbaston, duty free	...	50	0	0			
	John Beulton, New-street	...				25	0	0
	William Richards, Edgbaston	...	19	19	0			
	His Highness Ibrahim Pacha, per H. Smith, Esq....	...				15	0	0
	Septimus Badger, Dudley	...	100	0	0			
	Samuel Barber, Esq., Walsall	...	500	0	0			
	Representatives of James Lomax, Birmingham	...				10	0	0
	R. H. Tarleton, Esq., New-street	...				20	0	0
	Joseph Wright	...				10	0	0
	Mrs. Ann Jarvis, Walsall	...	51	10	0			
	Joseph Walker, Esq., Crescent, duty free	...	500	0	0			
	Walter Williams, Esq., Handsworth	...				31	10	0
1847—	Representatives of Thomas Derby, King Alfred's-place	...				20	0	0
	Mrs. Ann Henrietta Robinson, Ashted, duty free	...	100	0	0			
	Mrs. Rebecca Dolphin, Ashted, duty free	...	100	0	0			
	John Owen, Birmingham	...	50	0	0			
	Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, by R. Martineau, Esq., Mayor of Birmingham	...				50	0	0
	Mrs. Charlotte Primer, New-street	...	100	0	0			
1848—	John Whittington, Esq., Ashted	...	1000	0	0			
	Henry Hebbert, London	...				10	0	0
	Evans and Haskin, Birmingham	...				25	0	0
	Kelynge Greenway, Esq., Warwick	...				25	0	0
	Thomas Whitfield, Birmingham	...				25	0	0
	Mrs. Ryland, Warwick	...				40	0	0
	Joseph Hodgson, Esq.	...				20	0	0
	Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P., Norton Hall, Northamptonshire	...				20	0	0
1849—	James Watt, Esq., Aston Hall	...	300	0	0			
	Mrs. Sarah Barnes, Moseley	...	100	0	0			
	William Whitehouse, Esq., Westbromwich	...	100	0	0			
	Joseph Wilday, Esq., Atherstone	...				50	0	0
	Joseph Jennens, Green-lanes	...				50	0	0
	William Hemming, Esq., Foxlydiate	...	100	0	0			
	Mrs. Ann Thomason, Great Charles-street	...	100	0	0			
	A Deceased Friend to the Charity	...				100	0	0

	Legacies.			Donatns.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Miss Phipson, Edgbaston				100	0	0
Samuel Addison, Esq., Wednesbury				100	0	0
Mrs. Sarah Wood, Coleshill	100	0	0			
Augustus Labron	25	0	0			
Alfred Baker, Congreve-street					10	0
1850—John Dickinson	50	0	0			
Richard Forster, Esq.	45	0	0			
John Cope, Sandpits, Birmingham... ..	100	0	0			
Joseph Marlow, Walsall	10	0	0			
Samuel Lloyd, Esq., Birmingham	100	0	0			
William Steel, Birmingham	25	0	0			
Administrators of the late John Taylor, Esq.	100	0	0			
The Hon. P. S. Pierrepont, Brackley, Northamptonshire					60	0
Portions of Sums Collected at various Churches on Thanksgiving Day, September 23rd, 1849, as under:—						
St. Peter's Church, Dale-end					3	5
St. George's Chapel, Edgbaston					17	6
St. Paul's Offerings... ..					10	0
A Thanksgiving from the Congregation of St. Martin's Church, for the exemption of this Town from cholera					37	4
St. James's Chapel, Ashted					5	0
Carr's-lane Chapel					9	16
Mrs. Elizabeth Curtis				200	0	0
E. H., Birmingham					10	0
Richard Hasluck					25	0
X. Y. Z.					10	10
1851—Richard Gresley, Esq.	50	0	0			
Sir George Chetwynde	100	0	0			
Mr. William Lane, Birmingham... ..	45	0	0			
Miss E. Reynolds, Birmingham	19	19	0			
Mr. George Swinson, Birmingham	50	0	0			
Mr. William Kimberley, Birmingham	62	14	0			
Francis Cox, Esq., Kensington, Middlesex, £900 three per cent. Stock.						
Job Bissell, Esq., Enville					100	0
William Hancox, Esq., Blakeshall					100	0
C. F. W.					10	0
W. C. Alston, Esq., Elmdon					50	0
Thomas Penn, Esq., Bordesley Grange					50	0
Mr. Joseph Marshall, Lichfield					10	0
Mr. J. C. Cohen, Moseley					20	0
Mrs. Josiah Pemberton, Newhall-hill					10	0
A Friend, per Mr. Robert Dolphin, Birmingham					100	0
F. P. H., per Thomas Eyre Lee, Esq.					800	0
Mr. W. Mabson, Edgbaston					50	0
Miss Mabson					50	0
Mr. William Askey, Brearley-street					10	0
1852—W. C. Russell, Esq., Leamington	100	0	0			
Mrs. Chamberlain, Coleshill	100	0	0			
Mr. John Worrall, Birmingham... ..	100	0	0			
Isaac Anderton, Esq., Moseley	50	0	0			
Mr. George Bragg, Birchfield	50	0	0			
Mr. Thomas Penn, Bordesley Grange					100	0
Rev. Sydney Gedge					10	0
Proceeds of two Concerts at the Town Hall, August 23th and September 2nd					33	3

	Legacies. £ s. d.	Donatns. £ s. d.
John Ratcliff, Esq., Low Balliff		20 0 0
Birmingham and Wolverhampton Railway Company ...		10 10 0
Birmingham and Oxford ditto		10 10 0
W. Johnson, Esq., Foxlydiate		21 0 0
W. Fellowes, Esq., Handsworth... ..		21 0 0
A lady, per Mr. E. Bower		10 0 0
John Homer, Esq., Edgbaston		30 0 0
Mr. Thomas Lloyd, Birmingham		10 10 0
Thomas Welch, Esq., Bristol-road		20 0 0
John Crowther, Esq., Wednesbury		50 0 0
1853—James Taylor, Esq., Meseley	100 0 0	
Joseph Wilday, Esq., Atherstone	1000 0 0	
Miss E. Farmer	10 0 0	
Thomas Richards	19 19 0	
John Guest, Esq., Dudley		50 0 0
General Howard Vyse, Stoke Place, Bucks		20 0 0
Rev. Josiah Allport, Ashted		20 0 0
L. E. Bennett, Esq., 218, Bristol-road		20 0 0
Proceeds of two Musical Performances at the Town Hall, upon the day of the Duke of Wellington's Funeral ...		41 11 1
Tradesmen's Ball Committee		10 0 0
1854—James Lloyd, Esq.	100 0 0	
Mrs. Hannah Ingram	100 0 0	
William Hoddinott, Esq.	500 0 0	
Interest on Legacy	60 11 10	
Mr. Thomas Tipping	50 0 0	
Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke	36 0 0	
Mrs. Underhill... ..	100 0 0	
Mrs. Mary Pugh	90 0 0	
Mr. Robert Shaddock	19 19 0	
Joseph Bennit, Esq., Dudley		52 10 0
William Mathews, Esq., Edgbaston		21 0 0
James Deykin, Esq., Edgbaston		25 0 0
1855—Charles Hunt, Esq., Yoxall		52 10 0
St. Paul's Church		10 10 0
St. Mary's Church		20 0 0
St. Philip's Church		10 10 0
St. James's Church		15 0 0
St. Luke's Church		10 0 0
Lapworth Parish Church		3 10 0
Edgbaston Parish Church		16 7 9
St. George's Church, Edgbaston		60 5 9
Packwood Church		0 9 7
J. H. Anderson, Esq.		30 0 0
Tradesmen's Ball Committee		12 12 0
Miss Carpenter, Regent-street, London		10 0 0
Henry Williams, Esq., Field House, Handsworth... ..		52 10 0
Messrs. Martineau and Smith's Workpeople		10 10 0
King's Norton Church		6 9 3
Henley-in-Arden Church		4 0 0
St. George's Parish Church		18 3 1
St. Michael's Church		9 12 3
St. Martins' Church (Morning Service)		49 6 0
Trinity Church, Bordesley (half of collection)		5 5 0
St. Paul's Church		28 10 0

	Legacies.			Donatns.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Christ Church				24	13	4
St. John's Church, Dudley				1	15	0
Redditch Church				5	3	8
Shirley Church				7	16	7
St. Peter's Church, Dale-end				2	13	4
Ullenhall Church, Wootton Wawen				1	3	0
St. Philip's Church				28	12	0
All Saints' Church, Westbromwich				10	5	0
St. Mark's Church				7	7	0
St. Matthew's Church, Walsall				25	0	5
St. Matthew's Church, Duddeston				3	10	0
Halesowen Church				8	0	3
Aldridge Church, Walsall				3	5	4
Harborne Church, half of Collection				8	10	0
Handsworth Church				27	4	6
Castle Bromwich Church				7	16	4
Lea Marston Church				3	15	6
Magdalen Chapel				4	5	6
Solihull Church				16	6	8
St. James's Church, Edgbaston				18	8	6
St. George's Church, Edgbaston				42	8	11
St. James's Church, Ashted				9	1	6
St. John's Church, Ladywood, Morning Service				24	15	0
Water Orton Church				4	7	10
Trinity Church, Smethwick, half of Collection				3	0	0
Knowle Church				4	11	0
Smethwick Chapel, half of Collection				2	12	10
St. James's Church, Handsworth				17	10	8
Carr's-lane Chapel				27	19	8
St. Barnabas' Church, Erdington				14	17	4
Marston Church, Hall Green				6	5	0
Edgbaston Parish Church				25	0	0
Yardley Wood Church				3	11	8
St. Saviour's Church, Saltley				6	14	8
Ebenezer Chapel				7	1	0
Cherry-street Chapel				3	9	6
Temple Balsall Chapel				3	5	10
Mount Zion Chapel				5	0	0
Chapel of the Domestic Mission, Hurst's reet				1	2	6
New Jerusalem Chapel				5	0	0
Christ Church, The Quinton				2	0	0
Old Meeting House, moiety of Collection				10	15	9
Baptist Chapel, Smethwick				1	2	0
Messrs. Branson and Gwyther, Belmont-row				20	0	0
Tamworth Church				5	11	6
Mr. Jas. Westley, Regent-street, London				10	10	0
Union Chapel, Handsworth				5	0	3
W. C. Alston, Esq., Elmdon Hall, second donation				50	0	0
Mr. S. G. Onion	10	0	0			
Mr. Stephen Millington	50	0	0			
Miss Ellen Landor, Warwick	100	0	0			
John Smallwood, Esq., Birmingham	100	0	0			
Mr. William Whittall	50	0	0			
Charles Adams, Esq., Walsall	100	0	0			
Miss Ann Baldwin, Frederick-place	100	0	0			
James Amphlett Grove, Esq., The Four Ashes, Enville	100	0	0			
Mr. Richard Baseley, Birmingham	19	19	0			

		Legacies. £ s. d.	Donatns. £ s. d.
Mrs. Mary Ann Swinburn, Moat-row, Birmingham	..	100 0 0	
1856—A Grateful Patient	.. .. .		10 0 0
Dr. Evans	.. .. .		20 0 0
Joseph Hodgson, Esq., F.R.S., London	.. .. .		10 10 0
Mr. Henry Haines, Tipton	... .. .		20 0 0
Mr. Ebenezer Robins, New-street	.. .. .		20 0 0
Mr. Charles Clifford, Fazeley-street	.. .. .		20 0 0
Mr. John Cornforth, Newhall-street	.. .. .		20 0 0
Mr. Henry Holder's Concert	.. .. .		49 0 6
Rev. Henry Kempson, Long Preston, Yorkshire	.. .. .		26 5 0
Acts, chap. xxvii., v. 44	... .. .		10 0 0
Messrs. Cornforth Brothers, Dartmouth-street	.. .. .		20 0 0
Mr. Joseph Wilson, Great Charles-street	.. .. .		21 0 0
Rev. Bowyer Adderley, Fillongley	.. .. .		10 0 0
Mr. George Meakin, Tividale	.. .. .		20 0 0
Mr. R. G. Reeves, Bristol-road	.. .. .		10 10 0
W. Hoddinott, Esq., residue	.. .. .	539 19 3	
Mr. John Clive	.. .. .	400 0 0	
Interest on Legacy	.. .. .	32- 0 0	
Mrs. Elizabeth Trueman	.. .. .	46 19 9	
Interest on Legacy	.. .. .	37 8 9	
Mrs. Elizabeth Lucas Cooper	.. .. .	22 9 4	
Mr. R. Stanhope Harrison	.. .. .	19 19 0	
Miss Mary Pollard	.. .. .	10 0 0	
Miss Lucinda Kempson	.. .. .	58 19 10	
Mr. Jesse Wilkes	.. .. .	50 0 0	
Mr. T. Hinton Hasluck	.. .. .	10 0 0	
Miss Martha Mason, Consols £200	.. .. .	
Aston Park Fete	... .. .		2527 6 2
1857—Mr. Hyla Betts, Harborne road	.. .. .		20 0 0
Mr. Robert Evans, Duddeston mill	.. .. .		20 0 0
Mr. Alston, Leamington	.. .. .		50 0 0
Mr. T. W. Fletcher, Lawneswood, Stourbridge	.. .. .		21 0 0
Thomas Badger, Esq., Dudley	.. .. .		100 0 0
David Malins, Esq., Birmingham	.. .. .		20 0 0
Mr. Walter Alcock, Park Mills, Nechells	.. .. .		20 0 0
Mr. John Cornforth, Berkeley street, second donation	.. .. .		20 0 0
The Princes of Oude, per John Ratcliff, Esq., Mayor	.. .. .		25 0 0
H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, per ditto	... .. .		20 0 0
Tradesmen's Ball Committee	.. .. .		10 10 0
Mr. William Martin, Christ Church Buildings	.. .. .		21 0 0
Mr. Roden, Wheeler street	... .. .		50 0 0
Mr. William Field, junior, Redditch, duty free	.. .. .	100 0 0	
Mr. James Alston, duty free	.. .. .	50 0 0	
John Merry, Esq., Groveley House, duty free	.. .. .	100 0 0	
Mr. William Jones, Walsall	.. .. .	100 0 0	
Miss Maria Simpson, Lichfield	.. .. .	500 0 0	
1858—Anonymous, extract from the Codicil of a cancelled Will	.. .. .		20 0 0
Mr. Charles Marshall	.. .. .		10 10 0
Professor Anderson's Benefit, moiety	.. .. .		12 10 8
The late T. B. Richards, Esq.	.. .. .		20 0 0
A Friend, per Joseph Hodgson, Esq., F.R.S.	.. .. .		100 0 0
Dowager Lady Chetwynd,	towards New Wing		10 0 0
Rev. Bowyer Adderley,	ditto	..	10 0 0
Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co.	ditto	..	10 10 0
Mr. James Loxdale,	ditto	..	10 0 0
Mr. J. Bishop, Stafford, per A. Baker, Esq.,	ditto	..	10 10 0

	Legacies.			Donatns.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A Friend, per Sampson S. Lloyd, Esq., towards New Wing				10	0	0
Sampson S. Lloyd, Esq., ditto ..				20	0	0
Mrs. Harrold ditto ..				25	0	0
Mr. G. B. Lloyd ditto ..				10	0	0
Rev. Dr. Miller, Rev. J. B. Marsden, and James Lloyd, Esq., Trustees of the Will of the late Mrs. Kennedy ..				40	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth—contributed by members of his lordship's family, per collecting card, towards New Wing				11	0	0
Mr. G. R. Elkington, towards New Wing				10	10	0
Mr. William Evans, Bennett's-hill				20	0	0
Mr. Josiah Mason, towards New Wing				10	10	0
P. A. Fraser, Esq., Hawkesbury Hall, near Coventry ..				21	0	0
Tea Party at Walsall, per Mrs. Wilcox				15	2	9
Tradesmen's Ball Committee				10	10	0
Miss Rebecca Ann Morris	39	1	3			
Mr. Nathaniel Jones Thompson	10	0	0			
Mr. Joseph Tibbitts, duty free	100	0	0			
Miss Taylor, duty free	100	0	0			
Rev. R. R. Mendham, duty free	100	0	0			
Mr. James Richards	100	0	0			
Ditto, sale of £100 Consols	84	18	9			
Mr. John Wright, in full discharge of £100	64	11	11			
John Crowther, Wednesbury, duty free	2,000	0	0			
Mrs. Elizabeth Daniel	100	0	0			
Miss Sarah Burman, duty free	50	0	0			
Miss Margaret Burman	19	19	0			
J. C. Cohen, Esq., twenty Beds complete, and all the Furniture for the New Ward.						
1859—Mr. T. Brueton, Bilston	1454	0	0			
Mr. Thomas Whitfield, Summer-row, duty free	100	0	0			
Mr. Edward Armfield, Edgbaston	10	0	0			
Right Hon. William Yates Peel, Baginton	150	0	0			
Mrs. E. L. Hill, Edgbaston, duty free	20	0	0			
Mr. Samuel Parkes, Aston road	19	19	0			
Mrs. Barbara Lord, Edgbaston	19	19	0			
Mr. George Long, Tewkesbury	50	0	0			
Mr. Thomas Simpson, Birmingham	50	0	0			
Mr. Job Winchurst, Bristol-road	100	0	0			
Mr. W. T. Watts, Graham-street				20	0	0
G. F. Muntz, Esq., Beaudesert				10	0	0
Mr. Thomas Short, junior, Harborne				21	0	0
Committee for fitting up Town Hall on the occasion of the Queen's Visit				10	0	0
Mr. L. C. Cohen, per Messrs. Abrahams				20	0	0
E. P. Shirley, Esq., M.P.				10	0	0
Mr. W. L. Harrison, Waterloo-street				20	0	0
Mr. Frederick Keep, Russell-street				20	0	0
Mr. Joseph Bourne, Whittall-street				21	0	0
Miss Dowler, Great Charles-street				20	0	0
Mrs. Ryland, Barford-hill, Warwick, second donation ..				40	0	0
Miss Ryland, ditto				40	0	0
Tradesmen's Ball Committee				10	0	0
C. N. Newdegate, Esq., M.P.				10	0	0

Messrs. Minton, Hollins, and Co., a beautiful Encaustic Tile Pavement for the Entrance Hall.

Messrs. Messenger and Sons, a pair of Lamps for the Entrance Gates.

Messrs. Ralph Heaton and Sons, twelve Clocks for the Wards.

Messrs. Mapplebeck and Lowe, an Antique Dog Grate for the Entrance Hall.

1859-60.—DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
A Fine, per Supt. of Market ..	1	1	0	Mr. G. F. Bolding ..	1	1	0
Sir John Radcliff, Knight, F. S. A., second donation ..	50	0	0	Joseph Guest, Esq., Dudley ..	500	0	0
R. A. ..	1	0	0	Workpeople of Mr. S. Brigga ..	7	0	0
Mr. Thomas White ..	1	1	0	J. C. C. ..	1	0	0
Mr. James Tranter ..	0	10	6	Traveller's Rest Lodge, Stourbridge	1	1	0
Messrs. Elkington, Mason, and Co.	5	0	0	A Fine, per Messrs. Kneebone and Timmis ..	1	1	0
Mrs. Pritchard ..	5	0	0	Mr. Henry Martin, ditto ..	0	10	6
Rev. C. P. Male, M.A. ..	1	1	0	W. H., per Lessee of S. S. Railway	0	10	0
Rev. James Yates, M.A. ..	1	1	0	A Fine, per Birmingham & Staf- fordshire Gas Company ..	2	2	0
Mr. Dudley Male ..	1	1	0	M. F., per Dr. Miller ..	1	0	0
Mr. Joseph Sims ..	1	1	0	Richard Wood, Esq. ..	100	0	0
Workpeople of Mr. Joseph Sims..	2	10	0	Collected by J. Day, Esq., Mayor of Walsall ..	23	1	6
Workpeople of Mr. Samuel Brown	1	14	6	Miss Greves, Alcester, Lane's End	20	0	0
Loyal Brunswick Lodge, Redditch	1	1	0	A Fine, per Beale and Marigold ..	2	0	0
Mr. Edward Short ..	1	1	0	The Reward of Honeaty ..	0	5	0
Mr. George Wilmot ..	5	0	0	Messrs. Fallows and Smith ..	1	1	0
Miss Harrold ..	5	0	0	Mr. Thomas Astbury ..	5	0	0
Mr. James Turner, Parade ..	0	10	0	Mr. Gooch, Baginton, Coventry ..	20	0	0
Mr. Thomas Piggott, Spring Hill	25	0	0	Surplus from Bachelor's Ball ..	1	3	6
Mr. Isaac Kempson ..	5	0	0	Sir Stephen Glynn, Bart. ..	2	2	0
A Friend, per Mr. T. Heath ..	10	0	0	Messrs. Salter and Co. ..	5	0	0
Friends of Sydenham College ..	7	7	0	Mr. William Hawkes, Broad street	21	0	0
Mr. Abel Peyton, Edgbaston ..	50	0	0	Mrs. Henry Wiggin, Harborne ..	21	0	0
Mr. W. F. Walleit ..	20	0	0	Mr. G. W. Hughes, disputed acct.	0	4	10
Mr. John Wesley, contents of Poor Box, second donation ..	12	6	8	Rev. Sydney Gedge, Northampton	25	0	0
Rev. John Riland, second donation	20	0	0	Rev. S. Romilly Hall ..	2	2	0
Mr. H. Wallis ..	1	0	0	Mr. H. S. Mitchell ..	0	10	6
Mrs. Beasley ..	10	0	0	Mr. S. Hunt, Rookery, Handsworth	10	0	0
Mr. Udal ..	1	1	0	Mr. W. Kenrick, Edgbaston ..	10	0	0
Mr. Marcus ..	0	10	0	G. F. Muntz, Esq., second donatn.	10	0	0
The Misas Walker ..	2	2	0	Messrs. Barrow and Hall ..	5	0	0
Mr. W. Kesterton ..	1	1	0	Mr. J. Willmore, as Treasurer ..	2	2	6
Mr. John Cook Clark ..	0	10	6	Profits of Tea Party at Walsall, per Mr. Booth, second donation ..	6	12	10
Mr. Sampson Hanbury, Tube Works, Smethwick ..	25	0	0	Mr. D. Broadhurst ..	1	0	0
Mr. Richard Jones ..	2	2	0	Captain Peel, Smethwick ..	16	0	0
S. B. A. ..	1	5	0	Poor Boxes ..	14	15	3
Friends, per Mr. C. Godfrey ..	1	6	6	Donations of £10 and upwards transferred from Congregational Collections.			
Mr. Ebenezer Robins, second don.	5	0	0	Mr. W. Edwards, per St. Martin's	100	0	0
Rev. B. Mayou, Wilnecote ..	20	0	0	Mr. D. S. Hasluck, St. George's ..	20	0	0
Dr. Maxwell ..	1	10	0	Mr. John Barwell, ditto ..	10	10	0
Mr. J. C. Timmis ..	0	5	0	Mr. John Bridcut, St. Mary's ..	20	0	0
A grateful Patient..	1	0	0	Mr. C. W. Genever, St. Luke's ..	20	0	0
Charles Shaw, Esq., Edgbaston ..	50	0	0	Mr. G. Perton, Edgbaston Parish	20	0	0
M. E. ..	1	0	0	Rev. Isaac Spooner, M.A., ditto ..	10	0	0
United Ancient Order of Friends, Lodge 212 ..	1	1	0	J. W. Whateley, Esq., ditto ..	10	0	0
A Fine, per Messrs. Beale and Marigold ..	2	0	0	Miss Rushton, St. John's, Ladywood	20	0	0
Sundry Contributions, per Mr. Edwin Davis ..	7	12	0	J. Wright, Esq., St. Savr's, Saltley	10	0	0
Committee of Whittall street Ex- plosion Fund ..	105	0	0	W. Middlemore, Esq. Circus Chapl	10	0	0
S., Wednesbury, per Lessee of S. Staffordshire Railway ..	0	10	0	H. Wright, Esq., Carr's Lane ditto	10	0	0
				Messrs. J. W. & W. McCardie, do.	10	0	0
				Mr. Thomas Avery, ditto ..	10	0	0
				R. T. Cadbury, Esq., S. of Friends	20	0	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mr. Jacob Phillips, per Jew's Synagogue ditto	21	0	0	Beasleys and Farmer, Smethwick..	5	0	0
Messrs. J. C. Cohen & Sons, do. do.	21	0	0	Mr. Joseph Webb, Stourbridge ..	5	5	0
Mr. S. K. Marks, per ditto ditto ..	21	0	0	Miss Chance, Summerfield ..	5	5	0
Donations in aid of the Building Fund for the New Wing—				Rev. R. Fergusson, Smethwick ..	5	0	0
Mr. Edwin Bartleet ..	10	10	0	Messrs. Salter & Co., W'bromwich	5	0	0
Messrs. Chance Brothers and Co. .	100	0	0	Joseph Bennitt, Esq. . .	21	0	0
Anonymous, per W. Sharp, Esq. . .	50	0	0	Mr. Jame Onions, Woodman Inn..	1	1	0
Rev. E. A. Bagot, M.A. . .	20	0	0	Mr. Henry Wiggin, Harborne ..	31	10	0
Mr. Jonathan Worthington, Cardiff	10	0	0	Fisher Brothers, Stourbridge ..	5	5	0
Birmingham Flute Society ..	25	0	0	Mr. Joseph Pitman, Stourbridge..	5	0	0
Mr. G. D. Bragg, Birchfield ..	10	0	0	Rev. Sydney Gedge, M.A. . .	25	0	0
Mr. Thomas Piggott ..	25	0	0	The Mayor of Birmingham, Thos. Lloyd, Esq. . .	100	0	0
Messrs. Martineau and Smith ..	10	0	0	Mr. W. F. Gordon ..	10	10	0
Mr. Abel Peyton ..	50	0	0	Mr. Brooke Evans ..	25	0	0
William Wills, Esq. . .	100	0	0	Messrs. Bagnall and Soas ..	100	0	0
Mr. G. N. Haden ..	10	10	0	Mr. Sampson Hanbury ..	100	0	0
Mr. Howard Fletcher, Walsall ..	5	0	0	Messrs Brown and Freer ..	10	0	0
Mr. Samuel Thomas, Digbeth ..	2	2	0	Messrs. Wood & Allcock, Smethwick ..	5	0	0
Mrs. F. Russell ..	5	0	0	Rev. T. G. Simcox, Smethwick ..	5	0	0
G. H. S. . .	5	0	0	Messrs. Harper and Moore, Stourbridge ..	10	0	0
Miss Parkinson, & young Friends Collected by some Old Ladies, Lichfield ..	0	13	6	Dr. Bell Fletcher, Physician to the Hospital ..	26	5	0
Mr. Richard Parry ..	10	10	0	Messrs. John Webb & Sons, Great King-street ..	5	5	0
Mr. Thomas Coxen, Dale End ..	5	0	0	Mr. Joseph Gillott ..	25	0	0
Mr. Councillor Easton ..	6	6	0	Messrs. King Brothers, Stourbridge ..	10	10	0
Joseph Guest, Esq. . .	250	0	0	Mr. Thomas Darby ..	20	0	0
Mr. R. Davenport, Edgbaston ..	1	1	0	Messrs. W and G. Firmstons ..	21	0	0
The Right Hon. Lord Calthorpe ..	100	0	0	Messrs. Barrows and Hall, Tipton	5	0	0
A Friend, per Mr. John Craddock..	0	10	0	Messrs. Webster and Horsfall ..	21	0	0
Workpeople of Messrs. Gough and Silvester ..	1	1	0	Mr. John Talbut, Church-street ..	5	0	0
Messrs. Bullock and Co. . .	10	0	0	Messrs. Chambers and Marsh, Old-bury ..	5	5	0
Messrs. Adkins and Co. . .	10	10	0	Mr. William Orme, Handsworth ..	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Gibson, Smethwick..	3	3	0	The Right Honourable the Earl of Aylesbury ..	100	0	0
Messrs. J. and S. Roberts, Swan Village ..	10	0	0	The Countess of Aylesbury ..	5	0	0
Messrs Harris & Pearson, Stourbridge ..	5	5	0	The Birmingham and Staffordshire Gas Company ..	100	0	0
Mr. T. Silvester, Westbromwich ..	2	2	0	W. R. H. . .	5	0	0
M. P. W. Boulton, Esq., Soho ..	100	0	0	Mr. Jas. Whitworth, Bradford-st..	2	2	0
W. M. Sharp, Esq., Endwood Court, Handsworth ..	100	0	0	LEGACIES.			
Dr. Evans, Physician to the Hospital ..	50	0	0	Charles Lloyd, Esq. . .	500	0	0
J. F. Ledsam, Esq., Chad-hill, Edgbaston ..	50	0	0	Mr. Thomas Tennant, duty free ..	10	0	0
Charles Shaw, Esq., Edgbaston ..	50	0	0	Mr. Clement Ingleby ..	50	0	0
P. D. Bennett and Co., Spon Lane.	10	10	0	Mr. Lewis Lyons, duty free ..	50	0	0
Ditto ditto, 2nd donatn.	10	10	0	Mr. Joseph Whittall ..	30	0	0
Mr. Thomas Goodman, Edgbaston.	10	0	0	Mr. C. H. Walthew, duty free ..	10	0	0
Mr. J. T. Horton, Highfield-road..	10	0	0	Mrs. Bunney ..	20	0	0
				Mrs. Gilbert ..	25	0	0

DONATIONS

IN AID OF THE PERMANENT FUND, FOUNDED DECEMBER 3RD, 1852, FOR THE RELIEF OF ACCIDENTS AND URGENT MEDICAL CASES.

For Investment in accordance with the Provisions of the Trust Deed.

		£	s.	d.			
Anonymous,—per Sampson S. Lloyd, Esq.,—£500 given at once, and £500 in separate sums of £100; each sum of £100 given conditionally on £500 being contributed by the public							
		1000	0	0			
Delta, per Dr. Evans							
		1000	0	0			
Committees of the Whittall street Explosion Fund							
		474	0	0			
Gnest, Joseph, Esq., Dudley ..	20	0	0	Birmingham Battery Co., Digbeth	25	0	0
Ditto second donation, per Dr. Bell Fletcher ..	250	0	0	Cadbury, R. T. Esq., Calthorpe-st.	25	0	0
Calthorpe, The Right Hon. Lord ..	100	0	0	Dixon, Mr. George, Broad-street	25	0	0
Birmingham Banking Company ..	100	0	0	Fox, Henderson & Co., Smethwick	25	0	0
Chance Brothers and Co., Birmingham ..	100	0	0	Great Western Railway Company	25	0	0
Evans and Askin, St. Paul's-square	100	0	0	Hartopp, Sir W. H., Bart., Four Oaks Hall ..	25	0	0
Penn, Thomas, Esq., Bordesley Grange ..	100	0	0	Moilliett and Sons, Cherry-street	25	0	0
Taylor and Lloyds, High-street ..	100	0	0	Mason, Mr. Josiah, Lancaster-st.	25	0	0
Dartmouth, The Right Hon. the Earl of ..	50	0	0	Parry, Mr. Richard, Harborne road	25	0	0
Ditto, second donation ..	30	0	0	Ditto, second donation, per Mr. Alfred Baker ..	25	0	0
Betts, Mr. Hyla H., Harborne-road	50	0	0	Whateley, J. W. Esq., Waterloo-st.	25	0	0
Edgbaston ..	80	0	0	Winfield, R. W. Esq., Cambridge-street Works ..	25	0	0
A Friend, per Mr. T. W. Blakeway	50	0	0	Rhodes, Mr. John, Handsworth	21	0	0
A Friend, per the Rev. A. Clifton	50	0	0	Williams, Walter, Esq., Oxhill House, Handsworth ..	21	0	0
Attwoods, Spooner, and Co., Bank, New-street ..	50	0	0	Bagot, The Rev. E. A., Pipe Hayes	20	0	0
Birmingham and Staffordshire Gas Company ..	50	0	0	Cadbury, Mr. John, Bridge-street	20	0	0
Birmingham Town and District Banking Company ..	50	0	0	Newton, Mr. William, Castle Bromwich ..	20	0	0
Parry, Mr. William, Water Orton	50	0	0	Peto and Betts, London ..	20	0	0
Keirle, Mr. Matthew, Summer Hill-terrace ..	50	0	0	Smallwood, J. and J., The Priory	20	0	0
Lloyd, G. B., Esq., Bank, High st.	50	0	0	Stubbs, Mr. John, Bennett's-hill	20	0	0
Lloyd, Thomas, Esq., Spark-hill	50	0	0	Townsend, J. H., Esq., Bristol ..	20	0	0
Parkinson, Miss, the Members of her Establishment, and some Young Friends ..	50	0	0	Watt, James, and Co., Soho ..	20	0	0
Wagster, Mr. Joseph Fillongley	50	0	0	Workpeople at Messrs. Josph Wright and Sons', Saltley Works	20	0	0
Wardens of the Proof House, Banbury-street ..	50	0	0	Sick Club at Messrs. Brown, Marshall, and Co's, Britannia Works	15	0	0
Ditto, second donation ..	1	16	6	Charlton, Mrs. Henry, Lionel-st.	10	10	0
Ditto, third donation ..	20	0	0	Williams, Mr. Henry, Handsworth	10	10	0
St. Martin's Church, Evening Service ..	30	4	6	Walker, Mr. Zaccheus, Soho-hill	10	10	0
Evans, George F., Esq., M.D., Temple-row ..	30	0	0	A Friend, per W. S. Naylor ..	10	0	0
Committee of the Pursall Fund	27	1	7	Anonymous ..	10	0	0
Armitage, Mr. James, St. Paul's-square, per Mr. Alfred Baker ..	25	0	0	Anonymous, as a Thank-offering to Almighty God, for merciful protection in great danger ..	10	0	0
Beale, Samuel, Esq., London ..	25	0	0	Armitage, Mr. George, per Mr. Alfred Baker ..	10	0	0
				Beasleys and Farmer, Smethwick	10	0	0
				Barrows and Hall, Tipton ..	10	0	0
				Bennett, Mr. Joseph, Dudley ..	10	0	0
				Chance, Mr. W. jun., Edgbaston ..	10	0	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Elkington, G. R. Esq., Newhall-st	10	0	0	Armfield, Mr. Edward, Newhall-st.	5	0	0
A Friend, per Dr. Jas. Johnstone	10	0	0	Aston, John, Esq., St. Paul's-squr.	5	0	0
A Friend, per Mr. Alfred Baker ..	10	0	0	Badger, Mr. Samuel, Edgbaston ..	5	0	0
Gillott, Mr. Joseph, Graham-street	10	0	0	Baron, Miss, Cheltenham, per Dr.			
Griffiths, Mr. H. M., Bennett's-hill	10	0	0	Wade	5	0	0
Hardman, Mr. J., Great Charles-st	10	0	0	Badger, T. and L., Dudley ..	5	0	0
Harrold, Mr. Fred., Edmund-street	10	0	0	Ballard, Mr. John, Snow hill ..	5	0	0
Hawkes, Mr William, Broad-street	10	0	0	Barker, Mr. S. Harborne-road ..	5	0	0
Hoof and Hill, Smethwick ..	10	0	0	Barrows, Mr. Joseph, Snow-hill ..	5	0	0
H. J.	10	0	0	Bodington, Mrs. Mary and Sons,			
Ingleby, Mr. Cmnt., Bennett's-hill	10	0	0	Princip-street	5	0	0
A Lady, Edgbaston, per Mr. John				Bower, Mr. Leonard, Oozell-st ..	5	0	0
Cadbury	10	0	0	C. W., per Mr. D. W. Crompton ...	5	0	0
A Lady, per Dr. Evans ..	10	0	0	Ditto, fourth donation, per ditto..	5	0	0
Martineau and Smith, Hill-street	10	0	0	Ditto, fifth donation, per ditto ..	5	0	0
Mabson, Mr. William, Edgbaston	10	0	0	Chapman, Mr. W. F., Prospect-			
Messenger, Mr. Samuel, Broad-st.	10	0	0	hill House, Handsworth ..	5	0	0
Phillips, Thomas, Esq., 89, High-st	10	0	0	Charlton, Mrs. Carpenter-road ..	5	0	0
Richards, Westley & Son, High-st	10	0	0	Collins, Mr. Jas., Cumberland st..	5	0	0
Sharp, William, Esq., Endwood				Cresswell, E and Sons, Tipton			
Court, Handsworth ..	10	0	0	Iron Works	5	0	0
Stock & Son, Messrs., Cannon-st.	10	0	0	Dartmouth, The Earl of (a pay-			
Sturges, Mr. R. F., Broad-street ..	10	0	0	ment made to him in lieu of			
Taylor, Miss, Moseley ..	10	0	0	compensation for an injury done			
Van Wart & Hopkins, Summer row	10	0	0	to his estate)	5	0	0
Whitfield, Mr. Thos., Church strt.	10	0	0	Edelsten and Williams, George-st.	5	0	0
Wilmot and Roberts, Summer row	10	0	0	Fletcher, Mr. Robt. Edgbaston ..	5	0	0
Wright, J. and Sons, Saltley Works	10	0	0	Foster, Mr. John	5	0	0
Anonymous, per Wardens of Proof				Gem, Mr. Edward, Charlotte-st..	5	0	0
House	10	0	0	Gifford, Rev. E. H., Free Gram-			
Workpeople of Messrs. Webster				mar School	5	0	0
and Horsfall	6	12	0	Ditto, Second donation ..	5	0	0
A few Friends meeting at Mr. Peter				Goodman, Mr. Thos. Edgbaston..	5	0	0
Blacklock's, Caroline-street ..	6	7	0	Griffiths and Co., Messrs., Brad-			
Simpson, Mr., Theatre Royal ..	6	6	0	ford street	5	0	0
Bennett, L. E., Esq., Bristol road	5	5	0	Harrison, W. and Son, Fisher-st..	5	0	0
A Lady, per Dr. Evans ..	5	5	0	Hasluck, Mr. R., St. Paul's-square.	5	0	0
Birmingham Board of Guardians	5	5	0	Hawkins, Mr. John, Princip-st..	5	0	0
Bolton, Thomas, Esq., Broad-strt.	5	5	0	Heape, Mrs., per Mr. T. Goodman	5	0	0
Briggs, Mr. Samuel, Bradford-strt.	5	5	0	Heeley, Mr. Edmund, Edgbaston.	5	0	0
Browning, Mr. C. L., Harborne ..	5	5	0	Heeley James and Son, Mount-st.	5	0	0
Charlton, Mr. Henry, Lionel-street	5	5	0	Hicklin and Co., Banbury-street..	5	0	0
Chavasse, Mr. Thos. Erdington ..	5	5	0	Ditto, second donation ..	5	0	0
Independent Order of Odd Fellows,				Insole, Mr. James, Hurst-street ..	5	0	0
Birmingham	5	5	0	Laiugs and Co., High-street ..	5	0	0
Reeves, Mr. R. G., Bristol-street ..	5	5	0	Lane, J. & Son, Great Charles-st. .	5	0	0
Lawson & Holden, Gt. Charles-st.	5	5	0	Lloyd, Mr. J. B., jun., Berkley-st..	5	0	0
Workpeople of Messrs. Webster				Male, Rev. C. P., Harborne-road ..	5	0	0
and Horsfall	5	5	0	Male, Dudley, Esq., Bennett's-hill	5	0	0
Yates, Mr. Edwin, Edgbaston ..	5	5	0	Male, The Rev. E., Hagley-road ..	5	0	0
A Lady	5	0	0	Malins, David, Esq., The Briars,			
A Lady, per Mr. John Cadbury ..	5	0	0	Hagley-road, Edgbaston ..	5	0	0
Anonymous, per Dr. Evans ..	5	0	0	Medical Fee declined, per Messrs.			
Ditto, per Messrs Lloyds & Co. ..	5	0	0	Lloyds	5	0	0
Ditto, per Miss Male ..	5	0	0	Meredith, Mr. John, Lionel-st. ..	5	0	0
An Old Wesleyan Methodist ..	5	0	0	Moore, Mr. Paul, Erdington ..	5	0	0
Avery, Mr. W. H., Digbeth ..	5	0	0	Morris, Thomas and Son, Tipton..	5	0	0
Adkins, Mr. Henry, Smethwick ..	5	0	0	Nettleford, Mr. J. S., Broad-street	5	0	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Osler, F. and C., Broad-street ..	5	0	0	Beddington, Mr. Wm., Pershore-rd.	2	2	0
Page, Mr. Thomas, Westbromwich	5	0	0	Cartwright, Mr. William, Lozells	2	2	7
Pulling, R. and W., London ..	5	0	0	Collis, Rev. J. D., M.A., Broms- grove	2	2	0
Perry, Mr. J. B., St. Paul's square	5	0	0	Contributions from Messrs.			
Peyton & Harlow, Bordesley Works	5	0	0	Avery's Manufactory ..	2	2	0
R. M., per Messrs. Lloyds ..	5	0	0	Clive, Mr. Henry, Tunstall ..	2	2	0
Reeves, Mr. C, jun., Charlotte-st.	5	0	0	Fletcher, Mr. G. Mary Ann st. ..	2	2	0
Richards, James, Esq., per R. W. Winfield, Esq. ..	5	0	0	Grice, Rev J.H., Upton-on-Severn	2	2	0
Shelton, Mr. George, Water-street	5	0	0	Ditto, 2nd don., per Mr. Amphlett	5	5	0
Short, Mr. William, London ..	5	0	0	Holliday and Lewis, New-street ..	2	2	0
Sturge, Mr. Charles. Edgbaston..	5	0	0	Horton, Mr. George, Church of England Cemetery ..	2	2	0
Tildasley, Mr. Jn., Westbromwich	5	0	0	Howell, Mr. Henry, Bennett's hill	2	2	0
Unett, Mr J W., The Square ..	5	0	0	J. S. C.	2	2	0
Warden, Mr. Jos., Wellington rd.	5	0	0	M.	2	2	0
Weston, J., Esq., Stivitchal Grange	5	0	0	Piggott, Mr Francis, Walsall ..	2	2	0
Whateley, G., Esq., Waterloo-st ..	5	0	0	Postans, Mr. W. G. Lionel-street.	2	2	0
Wilkes, Mr. Edward, per Dr. Bell Fletcher	5	0	0	Shakespear, Mr. Wm., Lionel-st..	2	2	0
Williams, Mr. John, The Priory, Handsworth ..	5	0	0	Sheldon, Rev. John, Warwick ...	2	2	0
Workmen of Mr. Edwards, Aston	5	0	0	Smart, Mr. Geo., Great Charles-st.	2	2	0
Workpeople of Mr. W. Edwards, Aston Furnace Mills, per Mr. Oliver Pemberton ..	5	0	0	Nicholls, Mr. John, Bristol road..	2	2	0
Workpeople of Messrs. James and Sons, Bradford-street ..	5	0	0	Tomlinson, Miss	2	2	0
Yates, Messrs John & Co, Prit- chett street ..	5	0	0	Ditto, second donation ..	2	2	0
H. C. W., per Lloyds and Co. ..	3	15	0	Ditto, third donstion ...	2	2	0
Emanuel, Mr. J., Great Charles- street	3	3	0	Workpeople of Messrs. Allen Everitt and Son ...	2	2	0
Workpeople of Everitt and Son ...	3	3	0	Woolaston, Mr. John, per Messrs. Lloyds	2	2	0
Harcourt, Mr. Alfred, St. Paul's-sq.	3	3	0	Warden, Messrs. W. and T., per Dr. Warden	2	2	0
Kempson, Mr. Isaac, Lionel-street	3	3	0	A Friend, per D. W. Crompton ..	2	0	0
Turner, Mr. Arthur ..	3	3	0	Carter and Powell, Messrs. ..	2	0	0
Kirby, Beard, and Co., Temple-st.	3	3	0	Martineau, F. E., and Co., Clive- land-street	2	0	0
Lloyds, Fosters, and Co., Wednes- bury	3	0	0	Worsedale Mr. Thomas ..	2	0	0
Dudley, Mr. Wm., St. Paul's-sqr.	3	0	0	Robins, Mrs., Broad street, per Mr. D. W. Crompton ..	2	0	0
Potter, Mr. John	3	0	0	Wilmot, Mr. George, Moseley, per ditto	2	0	0
Swinson, Mr. Henry	3	0	0	Shore, Joseph and Son, Easy row	2	0	0
Woodhouse, Mr John, St. Martin's place	3	0	0	Two Ladies, per Dr. Wade ..	2	0	0
Workpeople of Mr. Edw. Gammon	3	0	0	Workpeople of Messrs. Allen Eve- ritt and Son	2	0	0
Mnntz, G F., Esq, M.P., Umber- slade	2	12	7	Woolaston, Mr. John, Beoley ..	2	0	0
Bell, Mr. W, King Edward's-place	2	10	0	Workpeople of Mr. John Cope, Cottage-lane	2	0	0
Ditto, second donation' ..	1	0	0	A Thankful Patient	1	10	0
Hollis and Sheath, Weaman-row	2	10	0	Odd Fellows, Bescot Bridge ..	1	9	6
A Friend, Erdington ..	2	2	0	Profits of a Novel Exhibition ..	1	8	6
A Friend to the Hospital ..	2	2	0	Kenrick, A., Esq., Westbromwich	1	5	0
A Friend, per D. W. Crompton ..	2	2	0	Thomas, Mr. T., Lancaster-street	1	5	0
Allport, Mr James, Weaman-row	2	2	0	A Friend, per Mr. Peter Hollins .	1	1	0
Ancient Order of Foresters, Court Little John ..	2	2	0	Ditto, second donation ..	1	1	0
Barns, Mr. Thomas, Digbeth ..	2	2	0	A Friend, per Mr. D W. Crompton	1	1	0
Beasleys and Farmer, Smethwick	2	2	0	Ditto, second donation, per ditto	1	1	0
				A Lady, per Dr. Bell Fletcher ..	1	1	0
				A Lady, per ditto ..	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Albert, John, a grateful patient ..	1	1	0	Botteley, Mr. T., Westbromwich ..	1	0	0
Alcock, Mr. Charles, Smethwick	1	1	0	Bullock, Mr. Thomas, Cleveland-st.	1	0	0
Atkins and Son, Barford-street ..	1	1	0	Cox, Mr. Thomas, Alcester-street ..	1	0	0
Baker, Finemore & Co., St. Paul's	1	1	0	Franklin, Mr. William, Walsall ..	1	0	0
Barwell, Mr. James ..	1	1	0	Davenport, Mr. R. Islington-row..	1	0	0
Beilby and Wright, New-street ..	1	1	0	G. W. P. ..	1	0	0
Birmingham Journal, Proprietors	1	1	0	Gough, Mr. John, per Dr. Wade ..	1	0	0
Boyce, Mr. J. R., Balsall-heath house	1	1	0	Gregory, Mr. Jas Westbromwich..	1	0	0
Brookshaw Miss, p. Messrs. Lloyds	1	1	0	Haynes, Mr. Benj. Westbromwich	1	0	0
Ditto, second donation, per ditto..	1	1	0	Heywood, Mr. John, Bordeasley ..	1	0	0
Burman, Mr. John, Tanworth! ..	1	1	0	Horton, Mr. Joshua, Smethwick ..	1	0	0
Cattell, Mr. J., per Messrs. Heaton and Taylor ..	1	1	0	Hudson, Mr. George, Park-street..	1	0	0
Elliott and Sons, Newhall-street..	1	1	0	Jackson, Mr. James, New-street ..	1	0	0
G. H., per Heaton and Taylor ..	1	1	0	Jackson, Mr. James, "a disputed account" ..	1	0	0
J. W., per ditto ..	1	1	0	Johnson & Cranage, W'Bromwich.	1	0	0
Gray, M. Frederick, Berkley-street	1	1	0	Jones, Mr. J. F., Cecil-street ..	1	0	0
Hopkins, Mr. J. H., Granville-stret	1	1	0	M. ..	1	0	0
James, Mr. Frank, Walsall ..	1	1	0	Minshull, Mr. W. S., Bradford-st.	1	0	0
Jackson, Mr. John, New-street ..	1	1	0	Newsham, Mr. G. W., Walsall ..	1	0	0
Jenkins, Hill, & Jenkins, Messrs.	1	1	0	Parkes, Mr. H. J., Dean-street ..	1	0	0
Jines, Mr. Austin, Little Hampton street ..	1	1	0	Peel, Mr. William, Walsall ..	1	0	0
Middleton, Mr. William, Vulcan Foundry, Summer lane ..	1	1	0	S. M. B., per Mr. S. J. H. Amphlett..	1	0	0
Phillips, Mr. W. H., Cumberland- street ..	1	1	0	Sharp, Mrs., Lichfield, per Mr. O. Pemberton ..	1	0	0
Richards Mrs., Soho Park, per Mr. D. W. Crompton ..	1	1	0	Silvester, Mr. G., Westbromwich	1	0	0
Rolfe, Rev. George, Sedgley ..	1	1	0	Wharton C. & Son, Great Charles- street ..	1	0	0
Royds, Mr. J. W., Summer-lane ..	1	1	0	Williams, Mr. H., Westbromwich..	1	0	0
Sheppard, Mr. S., Harper's-hill ...	1	1	0	Workpeople of Messrs. Everitt and Son, Kingston Works ..	1	0	0
Short and Son, Messrs., Snow- hill ..	1	1	0	Ditto, second donation ..	2	2	0
Sparrow, Mr Edwin, Liverpool ..	1	1	0	Ditto, third donation ..	2	10	0
Swaine, Mr. W., St. Paul's-square.	1	1	0	Langton, Elizth., a grateful patient	0	14	0
Titley, Mr. Edward ..	1	1	0	Workpeple of Mr. Mott, St. Paul's, per Mr. Oliver Pemberton ..	0	13	0
Wakefield, Rev. W., Curdworth ...	1	1	0	H. ..	0	10	6
Wagater, Mr. Joseph, Fillongley ..	1	1	0	Pitt, Mr. Chas., Baskerville Works	0	10	6
Weias, Mr., Broad-street ..	1	1	0	M. W. ..	0	10	6
A Clergyman's Widow ..	1	0	0	Buckstone. Mr. ..	0	10	0
A Lady ..	1	0	0	Burgees Mr. Wm., Holloway head	0	10	0
Anti Allopathy ..	1	0	0	Churchill, Mr. John, New-street ..	0	10	0
A Thankful Patient, per Mr. D. Johnson ..	1	0	0	Cotterill, Mr. Edw., St. Paul's-sq. .	0	10	0
Astbury, Mr. Thomas, Smethwick.	1	0	0	Fenn, Messrs. S. and J. New st. &c...	0	10	0
Betts, Mrs. ..	1	0	0	Green, Mr. ..	0	10	6
Boulton, Colonel, Springfield ...	1	0	0	Holdsworth, Mr. Thos. W., New-st.	0	10	0
				Howell, Mr. S. B., New-street ..	0	10	0
				Taylor, Mr. John ..	0	10	0
				Small Sons ..	2	17	0

SUBSCRIPTIONS OF WORKPEOPLE.

	Privilege of Tickets.	For Acci- dentfund.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Clerks and Workpeople at Messrs. Ralph Eaton and Sons, Bath street	4	4	0			
Clerks and Workpeople at St. Helen's Crown Glass Compy., Snow hill	3	3	0			
Workpeople at Messrs. Thomas Aston and Sons, Regent place ..	1	1	0			

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Workpeople at the Railway Carriage Works, Oldbury ..	2	10	0			
Workpeople at Mr. James Barwell's, Great Hampton street ..	3	2	0			
Workpeople at Messrs. Benton and Stone's, St. Paul's square ..	2	2	0			
Workpeople at Mr. Thos Bonsor's, Digbeth	1	6	0			
Workpeople at Messrs Boyce and Sons, Alcester-street	2	2	0			
Workpeople at Mr. Samuel Briggs's, Bradford-street	2	2	0			
Workpeople at the Britsunia Nail Works	5	15	6			
Workpeople at Messrs. Brown, Marshall, and Co.'s, Saltley ..	4	4	0			
Workpeople at Messrs. Bullock and Co.'s, Westbromwich ..	6	6	0			
Workpeople at Messrs. James Cartland and Son's, Constitution-hill	0	0	0	2	2	0
Workpeople at Messrs. Cooper and Goodman's, Woodcock-street ..	20	0	0			
Workpeople at Mr. John Clarkson's, Newhall-street	0	0	0	8	4	0
Workpeople at Messrs. Cope and Collinson's, Summer-row ..	1	1	0			
Workpeople at Alderman Cutler's, Newtown-row	20	15	6			
Workpeople at Mr. George Dowler's, Great Charles-street ..	1	1	0			
Workpeople at Messrs. Elliott and Son's, Newhall-street	6	12	8			
Workpeople at Messrs Charles Ellis and Son's, Constitution-hill ..	1	1	0			
Workpeople at Messrs. Elkington, Mason, and Co.'s, Newhall-street ..	10	10	0			
Workpeople at Messrs. Everitt and Sons, Kingston Metal Works ..	2	2	0			
Workpeople at the London and North Western Railway Carriage Works, Saltley, per Mr. I. Slater	10	10	0	2	2	0
Workpeople at Messrs. Lloyd and Summerfields, Birmingham Heath	6	18	0			
Workpeople at Messrs. Phillips and Hills, Shadwell-street ..	5	5	0			
Workpeople at Messrs. Gough and Silvester's, Parade	1	1	0			
Workpeople at Mr. Henry Hale's, Walsall	1	14	0			
Workpeople at Mr. John Hawkins's, Princip-street	2	2	0			
Workpeople at Hill Top Foundry, Westbromwich	3	3	0			
Workpeople at Messrs. Hinks, Wells, and Co.'s, Buckingham-street	3	3	0			
Workpeople at Messrs. Martineau and Smith's, Hill-street ..	3	3	0			
Workpeople at Messrs. Henry Milward and Sons, Redditch ..	8	8	0			
Workpeople at Messrs. Neville Brothers, Great Hampton-street ..	2	2	0			
Workpeople at Mr. William Orme's, Handsworth	1	1	0			
Workpeople at Messrs. T. Pemberton and Son's, Livery-street ..	5	5	0			
Workpeople at Messrs. Prime and Son's, Northwood-street ..	2	2	0			
Workpeople at Messrs. Rea and Webb's, St. Paul's-square ..	2	2	0			
Workpeople at Mr. John Reynold's, Newtown-row	1	2	0			
Workpeople at Mr. Samuel Rooke's, jun., Whittall-street ..	2	2	0			
Workpeople at Mr. John Rubery's, Charlotte-street	5	5	0			
Workpeople at Selly Oak Metal Works	4	11	6			
Workpeople at Mr. S. Shepherd's, James-street, Harper's-hill ..	3	3	0			
Workpeople at Messrs. Stock Brothers and Taylor's, Temple-street ..	5	5	0			
Workpeople at Messrs. Tangye Brothers and Price's, Clement-street	1	1	0			
Workpeople at Messrs. W Tonks and Son's, Cheapside	2	2	0			
Workpeople at Messrs. Watkins and Keene's, London Works, Smeth- wick	5	3	1			
Workpeople at Messrs. Tipping and Lawden's, Constitution-hill ..	20	0	0			
Workpeople at Messrs. Wilkes', Liverpool-street	11	6	11			
Workpeople at Messrs. Whitfield and Son's, Oxford-street ..	2	2	0			
Workpeople at Pagoda Station of Birmingham and Staffordshire Gas Company, per Mr. Hugh Young	4	4	0			
Bakers at the Old Union Mill Company, Holt-street	5	0	0			
Sick Society at Patent Tube Works, Smethwick	2	2	0			
Lamplighters at Birmingham and Staffordshire Gas Company, per Mr. Samuel Walsh	3	2	0			
Fitters at Birmingham and Staffordshire Gas Company, per Mr. Samuel Walsh	8	8	0			
Carmen at Gooda Station of Great Western Railway, Hockley ..	5	5	0			

LIFE GOVERNORS BY VIRTUE OF DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Allcock, Mr. Walter, Park Mills, Nechells	20	0	0	Gedge, Rev. Sydney, M.A., North- ampton	25	0	0
Allport, Rev. Josiah	20	0	0	Gooch, Mrs., Bagington, Coventry	20	0	0
Alston, W. C., Esq., Eimdon Hall	50	0	0	Greves, Miss, Alcester Lane's End	20	0	0
Second donation	50	0	0	Guest, J. and E., Dudley	100	0	0
Alston, Miss, Newbold terrace, Lea- mington	50	0	0	Guest, Joseph, Esq., Dudley	50	0	0
Anderson, Mr. J. H.	30	0	0	Second donation	500	0	0
A Friend, per Joseph Hodgson, Esq. F.R.S.	100	0	0	Gutteridge, Mr. Thos., Birmingham	20	0	0
A Friend, per Robt. Dolphin, Esq.	100	0	0	Haines, Mr. Henry, Park-lane Cot- tage, Tipton	20	0	0
Badger, Thomas, Esq., Dudley ..	100	0	0	Hanbury, Mr. Sampson, Smethwick	25	0	0
Bennett, L. E., Esq., 218, Bristol-rd.	20	0	0	Hancocks, Wm., Esq., Blakeshall ..	100	0	0
Bennitt, J., Esq., Ashwood House, near Dudley	52	10	0	Harrison, Mr. W. Lomas, Waterloo- street	20	0	0
Second donation	52	10	0	Harrold, Mrs., Edgbaston	25	0	0
Bennitt, Wm., jun., Esq., Stourton Stourbridge	52	10	0	Hawkes, Mr. William, Broad-street	21	0	0
Betts, Mr. Hyla, Harborne-road ..	20	0	0	Hodgson, J. Esq., F.R.S., 60, West- bourne-terrace, London	20	0	0
Bissell, Job, Esq., Manor House, Walsall	100	0	0	Second donation	10	10	0
Bockett, Mrs. Elizabeth	15	0	0	Hasluck, Mr. D. S., St. Paul's-sq.	20	0	0
Boulton, Mr. John, New-street ..	25	0	0	Hunt, Charles, Esq., Yoxall	52	10	0
Bourne, Mr. Joseph, Whittall-st. ...	21	0	0	Independent Order of Odd Fellows, M.U., Birmingham	70	1	10
Botfield, Beriah, Esq., M.P., Nor- ton Hall, Northamptonshire ..	20	0	0	Johnson William, Esq., The Laurels, Edgbaston	21	0	0
Branson and Gwyther, Belmont-row	20	0	0	Keep, Mr. F., Russell-street	20	0	0
Bridcut, Mr. John, High-street ..	20	0	0	Lloyd, Sampson, S., Bank, High-st.	20	0	0
Callender, Mrs., Victoria Park, Man- chester	50	0	0	Mains, David, Esq., The Briars, Hagley-road	20	0	0
Cambridge, H. R. H., the Duke of	20	0	0	Marks, Mr. S. K., Wellington-road	21	0	0
Clifford, Mr. Charles, Fazeley-street	20	0	0	Martin, Mr. William, Christ Church Buildings	21	0	0
Cohen, J. C. and Son. per Mr. A. Cohen, Exeter-row	21	0	0	Mathews, William, Esq., The Lea- sowes, Halesowen	21	0	0
Cohen, Mr. J. C., Moseley	20	0	0	Mabson, Mr. William, Kendal	50	0	0
Cohen, Mr. L. C., Devonshire Villa, Bristol-road	20	0	0	Mayou, Rev. B., Wilnecote	20	0	0
Cornforth, Mr. John, Berkley-street	20	0	0	Meakin, Mr. George, Tividale ...	20	0	0
Second donation	20	0	0	Montifiore, Sir Moses, Bart. London	25	0	0
Cornforth Brothers, Dartmouth-st.	20	0	0	Onde, Their Highnesses the Princes of	25	0	0
Deykin, James, Esq., Edgbaston ..	25	0	0	Penn, T., Esq., Bordesley Grange..	50	0	0
Dawes, W. H. Esq., Moseley Hall	20	0	0	Second donation	100	0	0
Second donation	50	0	0	Perton, Mr. Geo. Bristol-road ..	20	0	0
Dowler, Miss, Great Charles-street	20	0	0	Peyton, Mr. Abel, Edgbaston ..	50	0	0
Edwards, Mr. W. Cherry-street ..	100	0	0	Phipson, Miss, Edgbaston	100	0	0
Evans and Askin, Birmingham ..	25	0	0	Phillips, Mr. Jacob, Congreve-st. ..	21	0	0
Evans, G. F., Esq., M D., Temple row	20	0	0	Pierrepont, Hon. P. S. Brackley, Northamptonshire	60	0	0
Evans, Mr. Robert, Duddeston mill	20	0	0	Piggott, Mr. Thomas, Spring-hill ..	25	0	0
Evans, Mr. William, Bennett's hill	20	0	0	Ratcliff, Sir John, Wydrington, Edgbaston	20	0	0
Fellows, William, Esq., Handsworth	21	0	0	Second donation	50	0	0
Fletcher, T. W., Lawneswood House, Stourbridge	21	0	0	Riland, Rev. John, Highfield-road..	20	0	0
Fraser, P.A., Esq., Hawkesbury hall, near Coventry	21	0	0	Second donation	20	0	0
Generer, Mr. C. W., Bristol road ..	20	0	0	Roden, Mr. Wm., Wheeler-st. ...	50	0	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Robins, Mr. Ebenezer, New-street..	20	0	0	Wood, Richard, Esq., Temple-row..	100	0	0
Rushton, Miss, Hagley-road, Edgbaston ..	20	0	0	Worcester, the Lord Bishop of, Har- tlebury	25	0	0
Ryland, Mrs., Barford hill, Warwick Second donation ..	40	0	0	Wiggin, Mrs., Harborne ..	21	0	0
Ryland, Miss, Barford hill, Warwick	40	0	0	Willoughby de Broke, Right Hon. Lord, Compton Verney ..	40	0	0
Savage, Rev. R. C., Nuneaton ..	30	0	0	Williams P., and Co., Westbromwich	31	10	0
Shaw, Charles, Esq., Edgbaston ..	50	0	0	Williams P., and Sons, Tipton ..	31	10	0
Short, Mr. Thomas, jun., Harborne	21	0	0	Williams, Henry, Esq., Field house, Handsworth ..	52	10	0
Spencer, Mr. William, Edgbaston	20	0	0	Williams, Walter, Esq., Oxhill ..	31	10	0
Tarleton, Mr. R. H., Temple-street	20	0	0	Wilson, Mr. Joseph, Great Charles- street	21	0	0
Taylor, Joseph, Esq., Appleby ..	20	0	0	Winfield, R W., Esq., Birmingham	25	0	0
Wallett, Mr. W. F., Alhambra Circus	20	0	0				
Watts, Mr. W. T., Graham-street ..	20	0	0				

HONORARY LIFE GOVERNORS.

Walsh, John Walsh, Birmingham Heath	..	..	..	Elected Sept. 18th, 1857.
Cornforth, John, Crescent	..	..	..	Ditto.
Biggs, Ambrose, Bristol-road	..	..	..	Ditto.

NUMBER OF IN AND OUT-PATIENTS

ADMITTED IN EACH YEAR;

AND AN ACCOUNT OF THE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS
SINCE THE FIRST OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL.

Year	In- Patients	Out- Patients	Annual Subscriptions	Year	In- Patients	Out- Patients	Annual Subscriptions
1772 }	225	304	1,041	1798...	834	340	1,065 15 0
1780 }				1799...	634	312	1,211 3 3
1781...	332	383	954 9 0	1800...	725	405	1,360 7 0
1782...	406	356	973 7 0	1801...	882	695	1,165 10 0
1783...	373	411	941 16 2	1802...	803	655	1,216 10 0
1784...	458	378	996 8 2	1803...	832	725	1,225 1 6
1785...	463	402	1,104 12 3	1804...	766	734	1,220 0 0
1786...	601	472	1,260 19 4	1805...	786	928	1,163 9 0
1787...	663	544	1,169 12 8	1806...	928	1007	1,266 7 0
1788...	687	573	1,120 5 4	1807...	907	1313	1,276 9 0
1789...	667	613	1,510 17 10	1808...	911	1509	1,780 5 6
1790...	704	670	1,531 17 4	1809...	934	1218	1,257 18 0
1791...	750	611	1,402 12 8	1810...	920	1514	1,374 6 0
1792...	764	640	1,312 11 0	1811...	997	1188	1,533 0 0
1793...	766	644	1,293 10 3	1812...	912	1262	1,474 8 0
1794...	805	636	1,409 3 0	1813...	1012	1513	1,523 2 0
1795...	789	542	1,303 2 0	1814...	1100	1627	1,645 11 9
1796...	809	547	1,363 16 8	1815...	1082	1955	1,544 11 0
1797...	848	417	1,246 8 0	1816...	1115	1278	1,415 10 6

Year	In-Patients	Out-Patients	Annual Subscriptions	Year	In-Patients	Out-Patients	Annual Subscriptions
1817...	1197	2479	1,450	1840...	1719	7461	2,076
1818...	1167	2541	1,507	1841...	1745	9639	2,152
1819...	1252	2620	1,712	1842...	1617	10005	2,056
1820...	1155	2882	1,451	1843...	1616	10458	2,381
1821...	1279	3217	1,480	1844...	1434	9052	2,161
1822...	1286	3022	1,616	1845...	1645	9874	2,255
1823...	1303	3411	1,599	1846...	1692	10275	2,369
1824...	1356	2745	1,837	1847...	1954	11080	2,247
1825...	1410	2706	1,639	1848...	2073	14467	2,187
1826...	1459	3317	1,677	1849...	2435	16085	2,408
1827...	1422	3268	1,758	1850...	2460	21120	2,297
1828...	1571	2721	1,971	1851...	2273	11417	2,232
1829...	1556	2878	1,797	1852...	1820	12885	2,464
1830...	1417	2999	1,512	1853...	2086	11896	2,537
1831...	1277	2624	2,056	1854...	2158	10760	2,489
1832...	1284	2731	1,879	1855...	2134	12897	2,654
1833...	1503	4546	1,864	1856...	2226	13192	2,801
1834...	1474	4767	2,063	1857...	2525	13520	3,013
1835...	1455	4375	1,929	1858...	2555	15811	3,139
1836...	1590	4295	2,224	1859...	2690	16314	3,590
1837...	1822	1656	1,803	1860...	2850	20584	4,190
1838...	1738	6727	2,198				
1839...	1667	6242	1,916				
					104,537	380,872	

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Abstract of the Accounts from 1st July, 1859, to 31st July, 1860.

DR.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To balance of account, July 31, 1859, viz,—	Cash in hands of Secretary	80	0	0		
	Ground rents uncollected	153	18	2—	233	18 2
SUBSCRIPTIONS—						
To arrears of former years	..	..	161	1	0	
Subscriptions as per Report, 1858-9..	..	..	3177	18	6	
Ditto, sundries between 1858 and 1860	..	..	16	7	0	
Ditto increased	..	..	30	14	0	
Ditto new	..	..	284	2	0	
Ditto free	..	..	113	3	0	
Extra Tickets	..	..	119	3	0	
Ditto Birmingham Parish	..	..	4	4	0	
Ditto Westbromwich Union	..	..	13	17	0	
Ditto Workpeople	..	..	209	9	2	
			4130	8	8	
Deduct—						
Arrears irrecoverable	..	..	33	0	0	
Subscriptions decreased, declined, &c.	..	..	118	5	0	
Subscriptions in arrear	..	..	298	8	0	
			449	13	0—	3680 15 8
Subscriptions from Congregational Collections	..	..	428	13	6—	4109 9 2
			Carried forward	..	..	4343 7 4

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	..	4343	7	4			
DIVIDENDS ON STOCK, &c.,—								
One year on three Coventry Canal Shares	..	..	45	0	0			
One year on one Grand Junction Share..	..	..	3	10	0			
Two Dividends, Twelve Shares in the Theatre Royal	..	..	132	0	0			
One year on £3,041 14s 2d, New Three per Cents.	..	..	91	5	0			
Ditto 2,266 9s. 8d., New Three per Cents.	..	..	67	19	10			
Ditto 1,512 8s. 4d, New Three per Cents.	..	..	46	5	6			
Ditto 1,194 12s. 3d., Consols	..	..	35	16	10			
Ditto 1,115 10s. 0d., Consols	..	..	33	9	4			
Ditto 900 0s. 0d., Consols, Cox's Legacy	..	..	27	0	0			
Ditto 553 5s. 0d., Consols, Hoddinott's Legacy	..	..	16	11	10			
Ditto 200 0d. 0d., Consols, Mason's Legacy	..	..	6	0	0			
Ditto 1,000, per the Corporation of Birmingham, Whittingham's Legacy	..	..	50	0	0			
One year's interest on £5,426, per the Birmingham and Staffordshire Gas Company	..	..	217	0	10			
Interest on £1,560, South Eastern Railway Debenture Bond	..	..	62	8	0			
Ditto 1,230 London and North Western Railway ditto	..	..	27	3	2			
Ditto 2,000, North Staffordshire Railway ditto, per Trustees of Permanent Accident Fund	..	..	90	0	0			
Ditto 1,500, North Eastern Railway ditto, per ditto,	..	..	67	10	0			
Ditto 1,200, Great Western Railway ditto, per ditto	..	..	60	0	0			
			-----			1079	0	4
DONATIONS—								
In aid of the General Fund (see List, page 283) ..	..	..	1315	10	7			
Of £10 and upwards transferred from Congregational Collections	..	..	363	10	0			
In aid of the Building Fund for the New Wing (see List, page 285) ..	..	..	1692	13	6			
			-----			3371	14	1
CONGREGATIONAL COLLECTIONS,—Sunday, Nov. 13, 1859,								
Saint Martin's Church, per Rev. Dr. Miller..	Collection	..	138	17	6			
	Donations	..	249	4	10			
	Subscriptions.	19	17	6	—	407	19	10
St. Philip's Church, Hon & Rev. Mr. Yorke..	Collection	..	128	8	10			
	Subscriptions.	4	4	0	—	132	12	10
St. George's Church, per Rev. W. Cockin..	Collection*	..	66	2	8			
	Donations	..	37	11	0			
	Subscriptions.	18	18	0	—	122	12	8
St. Thomas's Church, per Rev. G. S. Bull	..Collection	..	37	9	1			
All Saints' Church, per Rev. J. B. Gabriel	..Collection	..	10	10	0			
St. Bartholomew's Church, Rev. Jas. Eagles..	Collection	..	39	14	0			
St. Mary's Church, per Rev. J. C. Barrett	..Collection	..	74	6	3			
	Donation	..	20	0	0			
	Subscriptions.	12	12	0	—	106	18	3
St. Paul's Church, Rev. G. B. P. Latimer	..Collection	..	53	6	0			
	Donations	..	17	11	0			
	Subscriptions.	4	4	0	—	75	1	0
St. Mark's Church, per Rev. Daniel Ledsam..	Collection	..	17	10	0			
	Subscription..	1	1	0	—	18	11	0
Christ Church, per Rev. George Lea	..Collection	..	50	1	5			
	Subscriptions.	5	5	0	—	55	6	5
St. Peter's Church, per Rev. J. B. Marsden..	Collection	..	13	6	7			
	Subscriptions.	5	5	0	—	18	11	7
Magdalen Chapel, per Revs. C. H. Coleman, and J. Riland	..Collection	..	4	6	6			
Bishop Ryder's Church, Rev. J. H. Burges	..Collection	..	23	7	3			
	Subscriptions.	3	3	0	—	26	10	3
			-----			8794	1	9
Carried Forward	..	..				

* Including 18s. 5d. from Hospital-street School-room, and a Donation of an In-Patient Ticket from a Subscriber to the Hospital.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward							8794	1	9
St. Luke's Church, per Rev. J. O. Oldham ...	Collection ..	51	8	5					
	Donations ..	20	10	0					
	Subscriptions..	4	4	0	—	76	2	5	
St. Stephen's Church, Rev. P. Reynolds ...	Collection ..					18	0	0	
St. Andrew's Church, per Rev. W. H. Hill ...	Collection ..	22	15	0					
	Subscriptions..	4	4	0	—	26	19	0	
St. Jude's Church, per Rev. Geo. Pettitt ...	Collection ..	15	9	3					
	Subscriptions..	3	3	0	—	18	12	3	
Edgbaston Parish Church, Rev. I. Spooner..	Collection ..	76	15	6					
	Donations ..	40	0	0					
	Subscriptions..	14	11	0	—	131	6	6	
St. George's, Edgbaston, Rev. E. Lillingston	Collection ..	155	2	7					
	Donations ..	12	2	0					
	Subscriptions..	12	12	0	—	179	16	6	
St. James's, Edgbaston, per Rev. P. Browne..	Collection ..	39	3	7					
	Donation ..	10	0	0					
	Subscriptions..	6	6	0	—	55	9	7	
St. John's Church, Ladywood, Rev. F. Morse	Collection ...	130	2	10					
	Donations ..	21	0	6					
	Subscriptions..	10	10	0	—	161	13	4	
St. Matthias's Church, Rev. J. Stockdale ..	Collection ..					13	12	7	
St. Michael's, Church Warstone, Rev. J. Gill	Collection ..	19	16	0					
	Subscriptions..	4	4	0	—	24	0	0	
St. John's, Deritend, Rev. W. B. Smith ..	Collection ..	16	17	2					
	Subscriptions..	3	3	0	—	20	0	2	
St. James's, Ashted, Rev. R. Stephenson ..	Collection ..	18	2	6					
	Donations ..	2	12	0					
	Subscriptions..	2	2	0		22	16	6	
St. Matthew's, per Rev. J. H. Scowcroft ..	Collection ..					11	2	1	
St. Saviour's, Sattley, per Rev. F. Williams..	Collection ..	15	17	3					
	Donation ..	10	0	0	—	25	17	3	
Aston Church, per Rev. George Peake ..	Collection ..	15	2	11					
	Subscriptions..	2	2	0	—	17	4	11	
St. Barnabas' Erdington, Rev. H. H. Rose ..	Collection ..	31	18	0					
	Subscription ..	2	2	0	—	34	0	0	
Water Orton Chapel, Rev. J. H. Harrison ..	Collection ..	6	10	7					
	Subscription..	1	1	0	—	7	11	7	
Holy Trinity Church, Rev. Dr. Oldknow ..	Collection ..	42	1	6					
	Donations ..	23	0	0					
	Subscriptions..	20	9	6	—	85	11	0	
St. Paul's Church, Balsall Heath, per Rev. W. B. Benison ..	Collection ..	74	1	1					
	Subscriptions..	6	16	6		80	17	7	
Smethwick Chapel, Rev. E. Addenbrooke..	Collection ..	8	12	9					
	Donations ..	2	12	6					
	Subscriptions..	4	4	0	—	15	9	3	
Harborne Parish Church, Rev. E. Roberts..	Collection ..	29	7	6					
	Donations ..	7	2	0					
	Subscriptions..	6	6	0	—	42	15	6	
St. John's Church, Harborne, Rev. T. Smith..	Collection ..	14	14	2					
	Subscriptions..	3	3	0	—	17	17	2	
St. Mary's Ch., Moseley, Rev. J. R. Davison..	Collection ..					34	0	0	
Handsworth Parish Ch., Rev. G. W. Murray..	Collection ..	55	10	8					
	Donation ..	0	15	0					
	Subscriptions..	9	9	0	—	65	14	8	
St. Michael's Ch., Handswth., Rev. N. T. Garry..	Collection ..	22	1	1					
	Subscriptions..	3	3	0	—	25	4	1	
St. James's Ch., Handsworth, Rev. J. Sheldon..	Collection ..	37	0	4					
	Subscription ..	2	2	0	—	39	2	4	
St. John's Church, Perry Barr, Handsworth per Rev. C. B. Snepp ..	Collection ..	17	7	0					
	Subscriptions..	3	15	0	—	21	2	0	
St. Clement's Church, Nechells, per Rev. S. G. Gregory ...	Collection ...					3	17	2	

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward							879	1	9
Queen's Hospital Chapel, Rev. W. J. Poulton..Collection ..				1	1	4			
Queen's College Chapel, Rev. W. J. Poulton..Collection ..				3	8	0			
Theological Department of Queen's College..Collection ..				1	10	0			
Borough Gaol, per Rev. J. T. Burt ..Collection ..				1	15	0			
General Hospital Chapel, per Rev. H. S. Humphreys .. ..Collection ..				6	6	3			
Elmdon Church, per Rev. H. C. Boutflower..Collection ..				12	1	2			
Marston Chapel, per Rev. W. H. Harte ..Collection ..	28	10	0						
Subscriptions ..	2	2	0	30	12	0			
Solihull Church, per P. M. Smythe ..Collection ..	26	7	7						
Donations ..	6	0	0						
Subscriptions..	4	4	0	36	11	7			
Shirley Church, per Rev. Nash Stephenson..Collection ..	22	18	0						
Subscriptions..	2	2	0	25	0	0			
St. Margaret's Ch, Ward End, Rev. J. F. Green..Collection ..				13	1	0			
Yardley Wood Church, Rev. Alfred Clifton..Collection ..				5	2	0			
Sheldon Church, Rev. B. Jones-Bateman...Collection ..				20	0	0			
Alvechurch Parish Church, Ven. Archdeacon Sandford .. ..Collection ..				7	5	4			
St. Michael's Church, Boldmere, Rev. E. H. Kittoe .. ..Collection ..				4	8	2			
Wilnecote Church, Rev. Benjamin Mayou ..Collection ..				5	5	0			
Maxstoke Church, per Rev. H. Hutchins ..Collection ..				7	10	9			
Grendon Church, per Rev. Henry Hanmer ..Collection ..				7	6	0			
Coleshill Ch., Rev. J. Digby Wingfield Digby..Collection ..				29	19	2			
Hagley Church, Hon. & Rev. W. H. Lyttleton..Collection ..	13	4	0						
Subscription ..	2	2	0	15	6	0			
Trinity Church, Rugby, Rev. B. Moultrie ..Collection ..				5	2	10			
Barston Church, per Rev. J. Barker ..Collection ..	4	10	5						
Subscription ..	1	1	0	5	11	5			
St. Patrick's Church, Tanworth, Rev. T. H. Mynors .. ..Collection ..				12	14	0			
St. Paul's Ch., Fazeley, Rev. C. Thompson ..Collection ..	6	10	2						
Subscriptions..	3	3	0	9	13	2			
Walmley Church, per Rev. G. W. Robinson..Collection ..	6	17	6						
Donations ..	10	2	6						
Subscription ..	3	3	0	20	3	0			
Over Whitacre Church, Rev. R. Greenside ..Collection ..				2	14	6			
Middleton Church, per Rev. H. V. Hodge ..Collection ..	11	0	0						
Subscription ..	1	0	0	12	0	0			
Burntwood Church, and Cannock Chase Colliery, per Rev. George Poole ...Collection ..				9	1	0			
Castle Bromwich Church, Rev. E. Kempson..Collection ..	12	13	0						
Donations ..	30	10	0						
Subscription ..	2	2	0	45	5	0			
Knowle Church, per Rev. John Howe ..Collection ..	2	16	6						
Subscriptions..	3	3	0	5	19	6			
Tardebidge Church, per Rev. C. A. Dickins..Collection ..				16	8	0			
St. Matthew's Church, Walsall, per Rev. J. H. Sharwood .. ..Collection ..	22	14	0						
Subscriptions..	3	3	0	25	17	0			
St. Paul's Church, Walsall, Rev. A. C. Irvine..Collection ..	25	2	0						
Subscriptions..	3	3	0	28	5	0			
Sutton Coldfield Ch., Rev. W. K. R. Bedford..Collection ..	20	12	4						
Subscriptions..	8	8	0	29	0	4			
Northfield Church, per Rev. Henry Clarke ..Collection ..	19	4	0						
Subscription ..	1	1	0	20	5	0			
Cannon-street Baptist Chapel Rev. I. Lord..Collection ..	30	15	7						
Subscriptions..	5	5	0	36	0	7			

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward							8794	1	9
Graham-st. Baptist Chapel, Rev. C. Vince ..	Collection ..	100	17	6					
	Subscriptions..	14	14	0					
Congregational gift in respect of expenses incurred by Hospital in Whittall street catastrophe ..									
	..	17	0	0—	132	11	6		
Heneage-st. Baptist Chapel, Rev. W. Hanson..	Collection ..				15	4	2		
Circus Chapel, Baptist, Rev. J. J. Brown ..	Collection ..	20	0	0					
	Donations ...	10	0	0					
	Subscriptions..	7	7	0—	37	7	0		
Lombard-st Baptist Chapel Rev. G. Cheate..	Collection ..				8	1	1		
People's Chapel, Baptist, Great King-street, per Mr. J. S. Wright, Collection, including 5s. from children ..	..				3	5	0		
Free Baptist Chapel, Hope-st., Mr. Griffith ..	Collection ..				1	4	2		
Kings-heath Baptist Chapel, Rev. E. Payne..	Collection ..				1	11	6		
Bethel Chapel, Baptist, Westbromwich, per Rev. J. Sneath .. ..	..Collection ..				5	0	0		
Baptist Chapel, Stourbridge, Rv. W. Varley..	Collection ..				1	9	3		
The Brethren, per Mr. Saunders..	..Collection ..				1	10	0		
Trinity Tabernacle, Calvinist, per the Rev. H. W. Wakefield .. ..	..Collection ..				6	3	11		
Church of the Saviour, G. Dawson, Esq. ..	Collection ...	131	15	3					
	Donations ..	1	0	0					
	Subscriptions..	35	3	6—	167	18	9		
Carr's-lane Chapel, Independent, per the Rev. R. W. Dale .. ..	..Collection ..	92	10	0					
	Donations ..	42	0	6					
	Subscriptions..	27	15	6—	169	6	0		
Steelhouse-lane Chapel, Independent, per Rev. R. D. Wilson .. ..	..Collection ..	60	0	0					
	Subscriptions..	10	10	0—	70	10	0		
Highbury Chapel, Independent, Rv. R. Hall..	Collection ..	7	7	0					
	Donations ..	4	3	0					
	Subscriptions..	10	10	0—	22	0	0		
Legg-st. Chapel, Independent, Rev. P. Sibree..	Collection ..	5	0	0					
	Subscription ..	2	2	0—	7	2	0		
Legg-st. Temperance Society, Rev. P. Sibree..	Collection ..	1	1	0					
	Subscription ..	2	2	0—	3	3	0		
Edgbaston Congregational Chapel, per Rev. G. B. Johnson .. ..	..Collection ..	32	13	3					
	Donation ..	10	10	0—	43	3	3		
Boatmen's Chapel, Independent, Mr. Postans..	Collection ..				1	0	1		
Lozells Independent Chapel, Rev. J. T. Feaston	Collection ..				10	12	3		
Union Chapel, Independent, Handsworth, per Rev. Robert Ann .. ..	..Collection ..				11	5	0		
Saltley Independent Chapel, Mr. G. Ingall..	Collection ..				8	6	2		
Erdington Congregational Chapel, per Rev. H. J. Heathcote .. ..	..Collection ..				9	9	6		
Yardley Independent Chapel, Mr. J. Cooke..	Collection ..				6	8	4		
Spring-hill College, Rev. Professor Barker..	Collection ..	4	5	6					
	Donation ..	1	0	0—	5	5	6		
Wall-heath Independent Chapel, Rv. J. Dixon...	Collection ..				1	10	0		
Coleshill Independent Chapel, Rv. W. Joseph..	Collection ..				3	10	0		
Jews' Synagogue, per Rev. L. Chapman ...	Collection ...	17	19	0					
	Donations ..	115	6	0					
	Subscriptions..	24	3	0—	157	8	0		
Lady Huntington's Chapel, Rev. J. Jones ..	Collection ..	3	3	0					
	Subscription ..	1	1	0—	4	4	0		
The Wesleyan Methodist Birmingham West Circuit, per Revds. C. Haydon, S. R. Hall, J. Relph, S. McAulay .. ..	..Collection ..	116	12	2					
	Subscriptions..	15	15	0—	132	7	2		
The Wesleyan Methodist Birmingham East Circuit, per Revds. C. Tucker, B. John, and W. Hirst .. ..	..Collection ..				35	9	0		
Carried forward .. ..	..						8794	1	9

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward..	..			879	1	9			
Stratford-upon-Avon Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, per Rev. George Meadows ..Collection ..				0	6	0			
Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Westbromwich, per Rev. George Turner ...Collection ..				14	5	0			
Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Smethwick, per Rev. John Roberts .. ..Collection ..	20	8	6						
Subscription..	1	1	0	21	9	6			
Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Oldbury, per Rev. John Bramley .. ..Collection ..				6	13	8			
Unett-st. Methodist New Connexion, Revds. Thomas Mills and William Holmes ..Collection ..				5	7	0			
Primitive Methodist Society, Rev. J. Grieves..Collection ..				12	14	4			
New Jerusalem Church, Rev. E. Madeley ...Collection ..	15	10	0						
Subscriptions..	8	4	0	23	14	0			
King-street School-room .. ..Collection ..				1	1	6			
Presbyterian Church, Broad-street, per Rev. Dr. Mackenzie .. ..Collection ..	14	15	0						
Donation ..	0	5	0						
Subscriptions ..	2	2	0	17	2	0			
St. Chad's Cathedral, Rev. George Jeffries ..Collection ..	55	0	0						
Subscriptions..	13	13	0	68	13	0			
St. Peter's Catholic Church, Rev. B. Ivers ..Collection ..				10	7	6			
St. Anne's Catholic Church, Alcester-street, per Rev. J. P. Dowling .. ..Collection ..				3	0	0			
St. Nicholas's Catholic Chrch, Rv. J. Sherlock ..Collection ..				5	0	0			
Saint Mary's Convent Church, Handsworth, per Rev. William Grosvenor .. ..Collection ..	12	10	0						
Donations ..	2	0	0						
Subscriptions..	13	13	0	28	3	0			
Catholic Church, Lichfield, Rev F. Magrath..Collection ..	0	13	6						
Subscription..	2	2	0	2	15	6			
Catholic Church, Tamworth, Rev. J. Kelly ..Collection ..				2	4	0			
Catholic Church, Erdington, Rev. D. Haigh..Collection ..	4	0	0						
Subscriptions ..	4	4	0	8	4	0			
Society of Friends, per Mr John Cadbury ..Collection ..	131	18	0						
Donation ..	20	0	0	151	18	0			
New Meeting House, Unitarian, Rev. Samuel Bache .. ..Collection ..	306	11	0						
Subscriptions..	12	12	0	319	13	0			
Unitarian Church, Newhall Hill, Mr. Green..Collection ..				16	14	7			
Domestic Mission Unitarian Chapel, Hurst-street, per Rev. Benjamin Wright ..Collection ..				3	0	6			
Park-lane Chapel, Cradley, Uitarian per Rev. W. Cochrane .. ..Collection ..				12	3	6			
Old Meeting House, Dudley, Unitarian, per Rev Dr. Davison .. ..Collection ..	15	6	4						
Donations ..	5	4	0						
Subscriptions..	2	2	0	22	12	4			
Presbyterian Chapel, Stourbridge, Unitarian, per Rev. R. H. Gibson .. ..Collection ..	21	0	0						
Subscription ..	2	2	0	23	2	0			
Unappropriated .. ..Donations ..	6	1	0						
Subscriptions..	2	10	0	8	11	0			
St. Silas's Ch., Lozells, Rev. D. N. Walton ..Collection ..	17	18	0						
Donation ..	1	1	0						
Subscription..	1	1	0	20	0	0			
Wordsley Church, per Rev. C. Girdlestone ..Collection ..	18	7	9						
Subscription..	1	1	0	19	8	9			
All Saint's Church, Westbromwich, per Rev. Isaac Bickerstaff .. ..Collection ..				14	11	0			
St. James's Church, Westbromwich, per Rev. F. P. Sockett .. ..Collection ..				13	10	3			
Shustoke Church, Coleshill, Rev. G. Salmon..Collection ..				5	4	7			

Carried forward

8974 1 9

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ..							8794	1	9
Lapworth Church, Rev. C. A. St. J. Mildmay...Collection ..				9	0	0			
Oldswinford Church, Rev. C. H. Craufurd ..Collection ...				21	10	0			
The Quinton Church Halesowen, per Rev. C. H. Oldford .. ..Collection ..				5	7	2			
Packington Magna cum Packington Parva, Rev. R. S. Edwards, officiating minister ..1st Collection..	3	16	9						
2nd Ditto ..	1	15	6—	5	12	3			
Christ Church, Oldbury, Rev. H. R. Boulby...Donations ..	2	8	6						
Subscriptions ..	2	2	0—	4	10	6			
North Harborne Church, Smethwick, per Rev. T. G. Simcox .. ..Collection ..	5	6	6						
Donation ..	1	1	0						
Subscription ..	1	1	0—	7	8	6			
Old Meeting House, Birmingham, Unitarian, per Rev. Charles Clarke ..Collection ..				203	18	6			
Wesleyan Reform Chapel, per Mr. W. Allitt..Collection ..				1	18	3			
Wesleyan Chapel, Spon Lane, Mr. Leighton..Collection ...				9	8	6			
Music Hall, per Dr. Brindley ..Collection ..	0	19	0						
Subscription ..	1	1	0—	2	0	0			
Trinity Ch., Westbromwich Rev. B. Willmore..Collection ..				21	9	6			
Mayer's Green Chapel, Westbromwich ..Collection ..				15	0	0			
Catholic Church, Coughton, Rev F. R. Davis..Collection ..				3	14	0			
Wesleyan Chapel, Springhead, Wednesbury, per Rev. W. Elton ... ..Collection ..				8	16	0			
Wesleyan Chapel, Holyhead-road, Wednesbury, per Rev. W. Elton .. ..Collection ..				5	0	0			
Wesleyan Chapel, Ocker Hill, Rev. W. Elton..Collection ...				4	6	3			
Wesleyan Chapel, Darlaston, Rev. W. Elton...Collection ..				4	0	3			
Wesleyan Chapel, Swan Village. per Rev. W. Elton .. ..Collection ..				3	1	1			
Ebenezer Chapel, Westbromwich, Rev:—Whewell .. ..Collection ..				13	0	0			
Kingsbury and Dosthill Ch., Rev. C. T. Cary..Collection ..	6	3	2						
Subscription ..	1	1	0—	7	4	2			
Palmer-street, Chapel, Rev. E. Derrington ..Collection ..				5	0	0			
Gold's Hill Licensed Room, Rev. F. Hutton..Collection ..				10	0	0			
Fillongley Parish Church, Rev. J. L. Morris..Collection ..				6	14	2			
Wesleyan Chapel, Hill Top, Mr. John Lees..Collection ..				11	9	8			
Lea Marston Church, per Rev. L. Tuttiett ..Collection ..				4	12	0			
St. Luke's Church, Rev. J. O. Oldham, portion of Collection..				5	0	0			
St. George's Ch., Edgbaston, Rev. E. Lillingston ditto ..				7	10	0			
				5,200	8	10			
Deduct—									
Expenditure—Advertising, Printing, Postage, &c., &c. ..	37	19	3						
Amount transferred to Subscription Account ..	428	13	6						
Ditto ditto to Donation Account ..	363	10	0						
Ditto ditto to Permanent Accident Fund ..	21	0	0						
Ditto ditto to Building Fund for New Wing ..	10	10	0						
Ditto outstanding	96	3	7—	957	17	4			
							4242	12	0
LEGACIES..(See page 285).							632	10	0
GROUND RENTS							376	14	6
CONTINGENCIES—									
Fees of Resident Pupils	735	0	0						
Grains, Yeast, Dripping, Bones, &c., sold ..	60	0	6						
Old Materials, Lead, &c., sold ..	6	1	0						
Pigs sold	12	0	0						
Sydenham College, for Bottles sold ..	5	0	0—	818	1	6			
Less Pupils' Fees returned				315	0	0—	503	1	0
Carried Forward ..							14,549	0	3

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Brought forward	14,549	0	3			
BALANCE DUE TO TREASURERS—												
On General Fund				3223	15	8			
				CR.								
Building Fund for New Wing	1692	13	6							
Investment Account (being the amount of Benefactions of £20 and upwards conferring privileges, and half the Legacies received during the year ending 31st July, 1860)	706	5	0							
							2398	18	6	824	17	2
										£15,373	17	5

EXPENDITURE.

CR.													
BY BALANCE DUE TO TREASURERS						4276	16	3		
BY HOUSEKEEPING—													
Meat, 50,356 lbs.	1336	16	6								
Fish and Poultry	111	2	2								
Bread, 17,710 loaves	416	15	0								
Flour, 5½ sacks	9	9	6								
Meal, 44½ sacks	48	8	8								
Cheese, 2,002 lbs.	54	7	10								
Eggs	67	12	0								
Milk, 12,375 gallons	252	0	2								
Butter, 1,257 lbs.	78	11	10								
Potatoes, 570 bushels	106	16	9								
Vegetables	42	19	7								
Malt, 729 bushels	295	14	0								
Hops, 1,216 lbs.	56	12	6								
Wine, 182 doz.	273	12	10								
Spirits, 121 gallons	151	4	0								
Tea, 191 lbs.	33	19	0								
Sugar, 1,656 lbs.	37	7	0								
Coffee, 318 lbs.	21	4	0								
Sundry Groceries	35	4	10								
Rice, 993 lbs.	10	12	8								
Soap, 5,462 lbs.	79	19	0								
Soda, 3,019 lbs.	9	8	6								
Candles, 586 lbs.	20	3	6								
Gas, 1,547,900 feet	220	10	5								
							3770	12	3				
FURNITURE—													
Bedding and Linen	229	12	2								
Furniture, Fixtures, and Repairs	169	10	0								
							399	2	2				
SURGERY AND DISPENSARY—													
Drugs	871	16	2								
Leeches	3	10	8								
Calico for Bandages, Lint, Splints, Trusses, Wooden Legs, &c...	480	13	2								
							1356	0	0				
Carried forward							1356	0	0—4619	14	5—4276	10	3

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

301

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward..							4276	16	3
Surgical Instruments, &c.	64	14	5				
Instrumental Supports	217	5	3				
Board of Patients at Rhyll Convalescent Institution	16	8	0				
Subscription to ditto	5	5	0				
						303	12	8	
							1659	12	8
BUILDINGS—									
Alterations and Repairs	193	9	2				
Baths, Drains, and Closets	28	15					
Cooking Apparatus, Ventilation, &c.	48	0	0				
Levelling and Gravelling Exercising Ground for Patients	120	8	4				
							390	13	3
SALARIES—									
Chaplain, £100; Resident Medical Officer and Tutor, £100; Resident Surgical Officer, £100; Secretary, £150; House Steward, £70; Matron, £50; Dispenser, £65; Assistant Dispenser, £40; Gratuity to Matron, £10 10s.	685	10	0				
Wages to Nurses, Servants, and Porters, and Board									
Wages to Gate Porter and Wife	598	12	1				
Extra Nurses, Servants, Cleaners, &c.	367	1					
							1651	3	10
COALS—									
Expenses at Mine	364	5	6				
Tonnage on Canal	5	3	0				
Freight and Cartage	7	9	0				
Coke, 100 sacks	12	12	0				
							389	9	6
STATIONERY, PRINTING, ADVERTISING, &c.—									
Printing, Stationery, &c.	267	1	9				
Advertising	164	9	0				
							431	10	9
MISCELLANEOUS—									
One year's Water Rate	44	2	0				
One year's Fire Insurance	7	13	0				
Extracts from Wills, &c.	2	12	9				
Postage	20	14	6				
Porterage and Petty Expenditure	14	4	0				
Subscription to Library	1	10	0				
Lettering Donation Boards	7	16	0				
Porters' Livery	8	19	6				
Nurses' Costume	48	12	11				
Collector's Commission	88	18	6				
Delivering Annual Reports, &c.	5	0	0				
Secretary's Commission on new Contributions, Collecting and Canvassing Expenses	72	1	6				
Window Cleaning	11	17	0				
Shaving Patients	15	0	0				
Removing Patients improper to remain	0	19	2				
Substitute for House Steward	2	0	0				
Fire Wood	4	16	0				
Assistant in Secretary's Office, by order of Weekly Board	21	0	0				
Carried forward					4276	16	3

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	..	..	..	..	..				4276	16	3
Donation Boxes	..	..	..	..	12	15	0					
Winding Clocks	..	..	..	..	1	13	0					
										391	5	8
										9,083	10	1
INTEREST to Treasurers during the year ending 30th June, 1860	..									44	19	9
PROPERTY TAX	..	..	..	..	..	..				9128	9	10
										38	15	0
INVESTMENT on Debenture Bond to London and North Western Railway Company for seven years at 4 per Cent., being the amount of Benefactions of £20 and upwards, and half the Legacies received during the year ending 31st July, 1859	..									1230	0	0
INVESTMENT on Debenture Bond to South Eastern Railway Company for seven years at 4 per Cent., being the amount of Mr. Guest's Donation, presented for permanent Investment	..									500	0	0
BALANCE ACCOUNT—												
Cash in hands of Secretary	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	0	0			
Ground Rents, uncollected	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	16	4			
										199	16	4
										£15,373	17	5

SAMPSON S. LLOYD, } Auditors.
WILLIAM SHARP, }

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

A series of tabulated statements relative to the condition of the hospital was laid before the weekly board at their meeting on the 1st March, 1861. These statements are five in number. The first is an estimated account of income and expenditure for the six months ending the 31st of July next, at which period the deficiency will amount to £4,900, despite of the saving accruing from the augmented scale of subscriptions and diminution of privileges as decided upon at the annual meeting in September last. To those unacquainted with the economy of the institution, there is little doubt the largeness of the deficit will cause astonishment; but the second document—which exhibits the causes of this deficit as compared with the corresponding period of 1858, just before the festival—shows that the deficiency of donations and legacies applicable to current expenditure, as compared with the period just named, is £4,278, while the cost of increased patients is £2,271, and the extra

expenditure on buildings, £1,875, making a grand total of £8,414, as a set-off against the extraordinary efforts made on behalf of the charity, which amounted in subscriptions, dividends, and collections to £7,455. From this it appears that these efforts have not been sufficient to cover the expenditure by £959, without any reference to the previous debt. The third table gives the state of the subscription list before the alteration of privileges, and its position as in July next. From this it appears that in the present year 897 fewer in-patient and 4,191 out-patient tickets have been issued than in the previous one. The respective numbers are—

Year.			In-patient Tickets.			Out-patient Tickets.
1860—(Old Scale)	...	...	2,566	...	...	18,257
1861—(New Scale)	...	...	1,669	...	...	13,766
			897	...	...	4,491
Deficiency	...	...		

Or, in other words, the benefits of the institution have been curtailed to the extent of this deficiency. This withdrawal of charity is a far more serious matter than any excess of expenditure over income: it is a life and death question; and how many of these 897 in-patients may now be in their graves, who, if admitted within the sheltering walls of the hospital would have been in the full enjoyment of health, can never be known. An additional table shows the receipts and payments for six months to January 31st, for the years 1859 and 1860, and also the admissions of in and out-patients during the same periods. The concluding table of the series is an elaborate analysis of income and expenditure for the past six years. This document shows that the subscriptions and dividends have steadily advanced from £2,654 and £818 in 1855, to £3,680 and £1,079 in 1860, while donations, legacies, contributions to the accident fund, and contingencies have fluctuated considerably. The number of in and out-patients has also increased in the same period, each year showing an advance upon its predecessor, the in-patients having been in 1855, 2,134 and in 1860, 2,850, and the out-patients 12,897 and 20,584. The total receipts and expenditure are also given, and a multiplicity of details of great public importance and interest. We trust that the

statistics to which we call the attention of the subscribers and the community at large will receive that patient study to which they are entitled, inasmuch as they form a basis for obtaining an accurate acquaintance with the position and prospects of our noblest as well as oldest local charity. The following are the tables *in extenso* :—

*Estimated Account of Income and Expenditure for the Six Months ending
31st July, 1861.*

1861, January 31.	Dr.		£	s.	d.
To balance due to Treasurers			3305	0	0
To estimated Expenditure for the whole year, ending on the 31st July, 1861, as per Auditor's Report, page 13		9000	0	0	
To Excess on Estimates for increased cost of provisions		200	0	0	
		9200	0	0	
To deduction for Expenditure for the six months ending Jan. 31, 1861	4834	0	0	4966	0
				<u>£7671</u>	<u>0</u>
					<u>0</u>
1861, January 31 to July 31.	Cr.				
By Subscriptions, estimated			941	0	0
By Dividends, estimated			603	0	0
By Donations,* six months' average for three years ending July, 1860, after deducting one-third to be set aside under the Investment Law			248	0	0
By Collections, estimated			10	0	0
By Legacies,+ six months' average for three years ending 31st July, 1860, after deducting one-half to be set aside under the Investment Law			316	0	0
By Ground Rents, estimated			367	0	0
By Contingencies, estimated			275	0	0
			<u>£2,760</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
By estimated Deficiency on 31st July, 1861			4,911	0	0
			<u>£7,671</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
					<u>0</u>
Deficiency at corresponding period of 1858, (31st July)			2,382	0	0
Investment Account, temporarily expended, but paid back out of 1859 Receipts..			1,560	0	0
			<u>£3,942</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

* Exclusive of Mr. Guest's donation of £500,

+ Exclusive of Bructon's legacy of £1,500, and John Crowther's £2,000.

An account exhibiting the causes of the estimated deficit at the 31st July 1861, as compared with the corresponding period of 1858, just before the Festival.

1858, July 31.	Dr.				
To Balance due to Treasurer			2,382	0	0
To Investment Account temporarily expended, but paid back out of 1859 Receipts			1,560	0	0
			<u>3,942</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
To Deficiency of Donations and Legacies applicable to Current Expenditure, during the three years ending 31st July, 1861, as compared with 1858			4,278	0	0
To Cost of increased number of Patients during the same period, In-patients, 1,210; Out-patients, 13,200			2,271	0	0
To Extraordinary Expenditure on Buildings, Furniture, &c., during the three years above, to 31st July, 1861			1,875	0	0
			<u>£12,366</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

1861, July 31.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Increase of Subscription List during the three years ending this day	..	2,740	0	0
By Increase of Dividends Account during the same period	..	393	0	0
By Amount received from Collections in the year 1859	..	5,200	0	0
Less transfer to Donation and Subscription Accounts, Expenditure, &c., &c., &c.	878	0	0
		<hr/>		
By estimated Deficiency on the Treasurer's Account, on July 31, 1861, as per Account marked A.	4,911	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£12,366	0	0

An Account of the state of the Subscription List before the alteration of privileges in September, 1860, together with its state on 31st July, 1861.

1860.—September 18.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of the Subscription List, (1,932) February 28.	..	4,094	0 0
To Additions from 200 Subscribers who have increased their Subscriptions July 31.	..	250	0 0
To Additions from New Subscribers subsequently	.. .. .	134	0 0
		<i>In.</i>	<i>Out.</i>
To Number of Tickets issued under <i>old</i> scale	.. .. .	2,043	14,823
To Number issued to Life Governors	.. .. .	523	3,434
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		2,566	18,257 4,478 0 0
		<hr/>	
By estimated Amount of the Subscription List, 1861, July 31.	.. .. .	4,498	0 0
Less deductions from parties who have declined in consequence of the New Scale	.. .. .	20	0 0
		<hr/>	
		4,478	0 0
		<i>In.</i>	<i>Out.</i>
By Number of Tickets issued under <i>New</i> Scale	.. .. .	1,146	10,332
By Number issued to Life Governors	.. .. .	523	3,434
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		1,669	13,766
By saving of Tickets	.. .. .	897	4,491
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		2,566	18,257 4,478 0 0

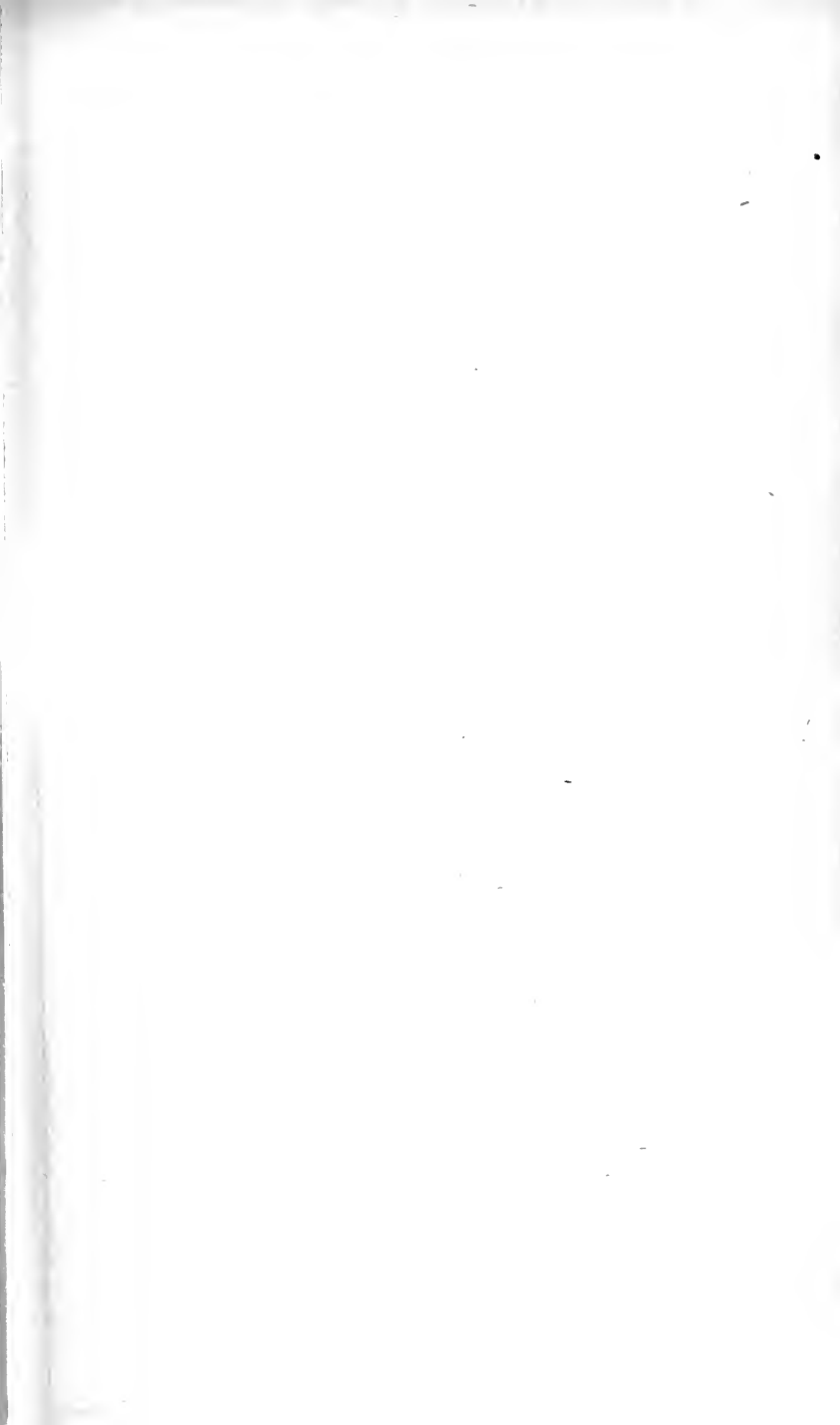
An Account showing the present state of In and Out-patient Tickets.

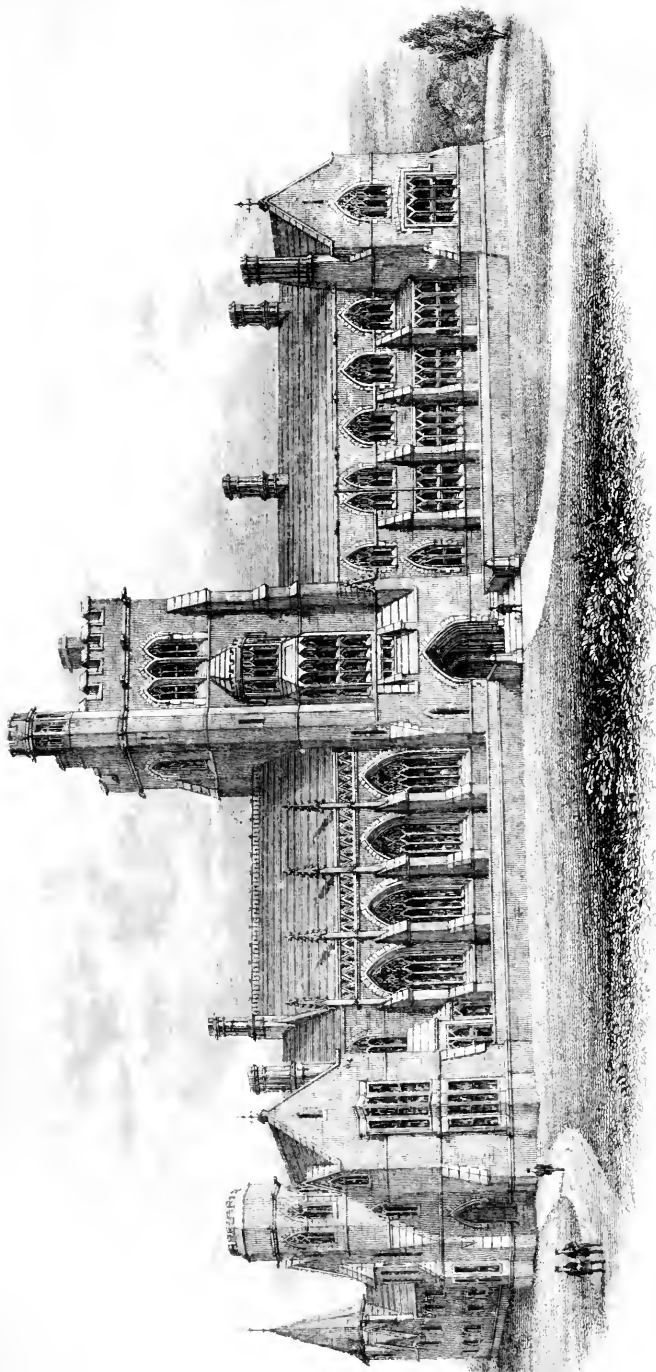
IN-PATIENT TICKETS.

Number printed	..	..	..	..	..	2,060
Exchanged for Out-patient	..	..	..	..	..	118
In-patients admitted between October 1 and February 28, 1861	..	..	..	..	..	463
Cancelled	..	..	..	..	..	10
In Stock	..	..	..	..	..	321
						<hr/>
						912
Remaining with Subscribers	..	..	..	..	..	1,088
						<hr/>
						2,000

OUT-PATIENT TICKETS.

Number printed	..	..	..	..	..	17,000
Exchanged for In-Patient	..	..	..	..	..	2,360
Out-Patients admitted between October 1st, 1860, and February 28th, 1861	..	..	..	..	..	3,171
Cancelled	..	..	..	..	..	20
In Stock	..	..	..	..	..	854
						<hr/>
						6,405
Remaining with Subscribers	..	..	..	..	..	10,595
						<hr/>
						17,000





Westwerk der Kirche zu St. Marien in Köln

SPRING-HILL COLLEGE.

THIS INSTITUTION is one of the greatest proofs of private and public liberality in existence: begun in a small way, it has become one of the most important establishments for educational purposes in or around Birmingham.

It appears that two ladies resided at a place called Spring-hill, in the suburbs; they were sisters—Mrs. Glover, a widow, and Miss Mansfield—and were members of the Rev. Timothy East's Independent Church, in Steelhouse-lane. Their brother, Mr. Storer Mansfield, a country gentleman, who resided for many years in Derbyshire, came to live in Birmingham. He was desirous of doing some good work by means of his wealth; the idea of a College was suggested to him, and he adopted it, and by deed of gift conveyed to trustees certain landed estates for the support of a College. His sisters aided him, both by personal exertions and various munificent gifts. In 1838, they surrendered their own dwelling-house for the first students (20 in number), over whom were placed three Professors—the Rev. Francis Watts (Dogmatic and Exegetical Theology and Ecclesiastical History and Homiletics); the Rev. H. Rogers, author of the "Eclipse of Faith" (Philosophy, Logic, and Mathematics); and the Rev. T. R. Barker (the Classics and Oriental Languages).

The following gentlemen were at this period (1838-39) the patrons and guides of the institution :—

The Rev. Timothy East, Treasurer and Chairman.

The Rev. J. A. James, Educational Chairman.

VISITORS AND EXAMINERS.—The Rev. John Burder, M.A., Stroud; Rev. Joseph Gawthorn, Derby; Rev. Joseph Gilbert, Nottingham; Rev. Thomas Raffles, D.D., Liverpool; and the Rev. George Redford, D.D., Worcester.

HON. SECRETARIES.—Thomas Beilby, Esq., and the Rev. John Hammond.

AUDITORS.—Thomas Lowe and William Beaumont.

COMMITTEE.—The Revds. B. Brook, Birmingham; J. Dawson, Dudley; J. G. Galloway, Westbromwich; John Hill, Gornall; John Jackson, Walsall; Thomas Jenkyn, Stafford; John Jones, Birmingham; James Mather, Bilston; James Matheson, Wolverhampton; Robert Ross, Kidderminster; and John Sibree, Coventry; Captain C. R. Moorsom, R.N., Birmingham; and Messrs. J. Barker, Wolverhampton; J. Butter, Handsworth; E. B. Dimmack, Bilston; W. Gammon, W. Gibson, James Hart, James James, E. Nicklin, and H. Phillips, Birmingham; and John Whitehouse, Dudley.

A public meeting of the subscribers and friends of the institution was held on Wednesday, June 12, 1839, in Ebenezer Chapel, at which the following statement (*inter alia*) was embodied in the committee's report.

It was adopted that no person should be elected in the committee unless he gave in a written declaration as to his belief in the Unity of the Godhead, the divinity and atonement of Christ, the personality of the Holy Spirit, and its illuminating influence. Also, that the trustees, tutors, and students should profess themselves Pædo-Baptists. That the committee and tutors should meet monthly, and that one tutor should reside in the college.

That the finances should be managed by all the lay committee men and the Birmingham ministers.

That two scholarships on the foundation should be reserved for candidates recommended by the London Missionary Society, and that any additional students so recommended should be admitted on a charge of £25 per annum.

On the 2nd and 3rd of October (preceding), the formal opening of the college took place, and on the former a discourse was delivered by the Rev. J. Pye Smith, of Homerton, and on the latter a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool. A public meeting was held at the same time, at which the Theological Tutor delivered an appropriate discourse.

On August 28th, in that year, the following were admitted as the first students on a three months' probation :—Mr. Edwd. Hill, Birmingham ; Mr. E. R. Conder, Watford ; Mr. D. Rowe, Caermarthen ; Mr. J. Hossack, Greenock ; Mr. F. W. and Mr. H. J. Heathcote, Birmingham ; Mr. W. Guest, Hanley ; Mr. J. Phipps, Coventry, and Mr. John Hayes, Birmingham.

In the following January, Mr. William Thorpe, of Manchester, and previously a Quaker ; and Mr. B. Backhouse, of Wells, were also admitted ; and the London Missionary Society elected as their scholars, Mr. W. Griffiths, of Woburn, and Mr. J. B. Coles, of Portsea.

On the 10th, 11th, and 12th of June, 1839, the examiners put the scholars under a series of examinatory tests, and the results were very satisfactory. At this time there was but one Hebrew senior scholar, and eight juniors.

At this early period Mr. John Lea, of Kidderminster, gave the institution £500, with which a scholarship was founded, bearing his name ; and the first scholar elected thereon was Mr. Thorpe, of Manchester. The first year's accounts verified by the auditors, Messrs. T. Lowe and W. Beaumont, were as under :—

	RECEIVED.						£	s.	d.
Donations and Subscriptions	81	18	0
J. Lea, Esq.	500	0	0
Mrs. Glover and Miss Mansfield	550	0	0
Trustees (transferred amount)	1270	0	0
Due to Treasurer	1008	14	7½
							<hr/> £3410 12 7½		

	PAID.						£	s.	d.
Builder, Architect, &c.	1495	16	0
Furniture and Linen, £381 10s. 8½d. ; Household, £288 2s. 5½d.	669	13	2
Salaries, £625 0s. 0d. ; Rates, &c., £35 12s. 2½d.	660	12	2½
Miscellaneous £68 1s. 9d. ; Books for Library £16 9s. 6d.	84	11	3
Trustees of J. Lea, Esq.	500	0	0
							<hr/> £3410 12 7½		

The admission of candidates was fixed as follows by the Board of Education :—

To be eighteen years old, and to remain for theological studies four years after three months' probationary residence.

At the general meeting held June 17, 1840, at which the Rev. T. East presided, it was stated, that an application had been made to her Majesty to allow students to be sent to the London University (which had been opened only two years before) to graduate ; and that a new college should be erected so soon as prudent.

It was also stated, that the founders had offered to give £2000 towards the erection of a new college ; that John Barker, Esq., of Wolverhampton, and an anonymous friend, through the Rev. J. A. James, had given £500 each for the same purpose ; and that the smaller subscriptions had swelled the whole to £3108 11s. 0d.

Birmingham had, alone, furnished annual subscriptions to the amount of £200 for its support, and a Friend, in London, through Mr. A. Salt, had offered to defray the expenses of a Missionary student for four years ; yet, even with all these aids, the institution became in debt to the amount of £2040.

On the 10th June, 1840, the first Missionary was designated—namely, Mr. D. G. Watt, for Benares ; this year (Midsummer, 1840,) the gross outlay of the college reached upwards of £2500.

In 1841, Mr. John Lea, of Kidderminster, gave £500 towards the new college building ; and the Rev. T. East, £500, besides two other sums of £500 from other channels, for the like purpose ; and Mr. Joseph Parry, of Shrewsbury, deceased, through the Rev. T. Weaver, bequeathed £500 for another scholarship.

At this period, twenty-five students resided, with room for five more, but the committee proposed that in erecting the new college, room should be provided for fifty at least.

The debt of the institution, in 1841, was nearly £2700, and the year's expenses nearly £2100 ; the total amount of subscriptions up to this period for the new college was about £5800, and in June, 1842, it reached £6870.

In 1842, the first list of the ALUMNI was published, embracing the twenty-five students; there were also six probationers. In 1844, Mr. John Chippendale, of Uxbridge, presented the college with an electrical and galvanic apparatus, and the British and Foreign Bible Society sent down 111 Bibles, in different languages, for the library.

The year 1845 was remarkably in favor of the college. No less than three gentlemen residing in one city (Worcester) founded a scholarship each; viz., Robt. Hardy, Richard Evans, and Richard Padmore, Esqs.

For six years previous to 1844, those two benevolent ladies, Mrs. Glover and Miss Mansfield, had given to the old college £530 per annum, besides their gift of £2,000 for the new one.

In 1846, the Carr's Lane Congregation contributed £500 to found a scholarship, to bear the name of their pastor, viz., "The James Scholarship." This was on the anniversary of his having been forty years with them; and on this occasion he conferred the college charges upon one of the students during his entire education at the college.

In the spring of 1846, the whole of the Scholarship monies were invested in the public funds, at four per cent. interest.

In 1847, Miss Elizabeth Mansfield, the most active foundress of the college, died, "full of years and honours."

The year 1849 brought a gift of £5,000, from an unknown hand, to the funds of the College, and being invested in the Funds, produced £145 12s. 6d. per annum.

The land for the new College at Moseley, was bought for £2,000. The year's expenditure reached £1,638, and a resolution was come to, on June 26th, that lay students should be admitted on the following conditions: the students to be 16 years of age, and to pay £80 per annum; unless they were the sons of Ministers, when they should pay only £50 per annum. Applications for admission to be made through the chairman of the Board of Education, not later than the 15th April.

In the year 1851, the committee feeling that the public were disappointed at the delay in commencing the new college, and that the site of the old one, from the rapid increase of manufactories around it, was becoming disagreeable, determined

to take some steps in the matter. In this they were encouraged by the fall in the cost of materials and of labour; to which they added a less costly intention in the erection, and a letting of some of the land on building leases. They calculated, therefore, that in addition to what they held, some £5,000 or £6,000 would be sufficient. The appeal made on these grounds at the general meeting, resulted in about £1,500 being then and there promised by the friends of the college.

In 1852, Mr. R. W. Dale was first engaged to assist the Rev. J. A. James, at Carr's Lane, for twelve months.

In 1853, the first active steps were taken by the committee as to building the new college, and they caused to be inserted in the "*Builder*" newspaper, in February, an advertisement for competitive specimens of architecture. As an inducement thereto, they offered one premium of £100 for the best design, and £50 for the second best; the advice of a non-competing architect residing in London to be called in; but no design to be accepted which would call for an outlay of more than £10,000, including the architect's charges,—the successful designs to belong to the committee, and the successful architect to allow the premium to be deducted from his charges.

When their 25 plans were sent in, C. R. Cockerell, Esq., R.A., was consulted, who spent two days in their examination: the result was, that even the least expensive plan would much exceed the £10,000. This placed the committee in a dilemma, but naithless their conditions, they awarded their prizes to "1B;" and "Sic vos non Nobis." They also selected four more designs, and invited the architects to send their addresses to the committee.

In 1854, Mrs. Sarah Glover died, aged 86, having survived her sister eight, and her brother nearly twenty years; and on the very evening of her funeral, the committee had been summoned to adopt the best new plan for the erection of that college to which she had looked forward with such untiring anxiety and hope for many years.

The plan most in favor with the committee was that of Messrs. James and Brown, and they submitted it to six builders for estimates of building. Of these six, Mr. Myers's was

adopted, as being within the prescribed sum ; and at a meeting consequent upon these steps, the further sum of £1,037 was subscribed by inhabitants of Birmingham, making in hand from £7,000 to £8,000, with promises of £2,000 to £3,000 more. Upon this state of the case, six gentlemen signed the building contract, namely, Wm. Beaumont, Thos. Beilby, Wm. Elliott, Wm. Fowler, John Keep, Henry Manton, and Henry Wright, Esqs., and consented to act as the building committee.

At this period, the college receipts exceeded the expenditure by upwards of £100 on the year.

At this meeting a strong appeal was made to the public, not only of Birmingham, but all the surrounding districts, to come forward with annual subscriptions and collections, *however small*, from all chapels belonging to the denomination ; and the committee justly urged the great advantages the denomination would derive from this ministerial nursery, as a claim for such support. They also announced their further adhesion to the desirability of admitting lay students, so as not to devote the college to theological studies too exclusively.

Up to the general meeting of trustees and subscribers held at Midsummer, 1857, great progress had been made, insomuch that the first meeting in the new college was held on this occasion.

The college is situate in the hamlet of Moseley, three miles from the centre of Birmingham ; the land altogether attached is 20 acres, and the locality healthy and beautiful. The college contains a spacious library, used also as a chapel, besides dwellings for the resident professor and matron, forming the wings of the edifice, a large dining-hall, three class-rooms for the professors, and studios and dormitories for 36 students. It was opened in November, 1856, and cost, with the land, furniture, &c., about £18,000. During the previous twelve months, the receipts had much increased, and were as follows :—

Congregational collections	£ 252	5	9
Subscriptions and donations (nearly half subscribed			
in Birmingham	527	1	6
Trust Fund	1287	13	0
Scholarship Funds	233	9	10
From Students	175	0	0
Dividends, £500 Consols	14	0	0

At the Midsummer meeting, 1858, the new college account was brought under notice: the figures stood thus:—

Building account	... ..	£14,050
Architect	... ..	800
Clerk of Works	... ..	40
Furniture	... ..	56
Sundries	... ..	380

The bank had advanced towards the above outlay £6,065; but the old college buildings were estimated to be worth about £3,000 or £4,000.

Professors Rogers and Watts this year vacated their chairs, which they had held for 20 years, the former having chosen to go to Manchester.

That indefatigable friend of the college, the Rev. J. Angel James, (the educational chairman from the first), being so suddenly taken away, was felt to be a great loss to the newly established college, and the committee passed a resolution of their profound regret thereat. His loss was followed by the decease of two other friends, the Rev. Dr. Redford, and Thos. Beilby, Esq. The latter gentleman had been honorary secretary to the committee for 18 years; and these three friends were present at the meeting of 1838, when the college was first proposed.

The Rev. Dr. Alliott, of Cheshunt College, was now elected to the chair of Dogmatic Theology and Philosophy, and the Rev. H. Goward, M.A., LL.B., to the chair of Mathematics and English Literature. A friend at Wolverhampton presented the college with an excellent gymnasium; and T. S. James, Esq., presented a large portion of his father's valuable library.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1860-61.

TREASURER	... ..	William Beaumont, Esq.
CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT	...	H. Wright, Esq. Saltley.
VICE CHAIRMAN	... ..	Alderman Manton.
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION	...	Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A.

VISITORS AND EXAMINERS.

Rev. W. L. Alexander, D.D., Edinburgh	Rev. E. T. Prust, Northampton
Rev. John Burder, M.A., Bristol	Rev. Thomas Raffles, D.D., LL.D., Liverpool
Rev. Eustace R. Conder, M.A., Poole	
Rev. Albert Creak, M.A., Brighton	Rev. J. B. Paton, M.A., Sheffield
Rev. Robert Halley, D.D., London	

TUTORS.

In Exegetical Theology and Classics :—Rev. T. R. Barker.
 In Dogmatic Theology and Philosophy :—Rev. Richard Alliott, M.A., LL.D.
 In Mathematics and English Literature :—Rev. Henry Goward, M.A., LL.B.

HON. MEDICAL REFEREES.

G. F. Evans, Esq., M.D., Cantab., Fellow of Royal College of Physicians,
 and Physician to General Hospital.
 Professor Berry, (Queen's College) F.R.C.S., England.
 S. A. Bindley, Esq., F.R.C.S., England.

HON. SECRETARY TO THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Mr. John Graham, Augustus Road, Edgbaston.

HON. SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION. ... Rev. G. B. Johnson.

HON. FINANCE SECRETARY.

Mr. Joseph Williams, Frederick street, Edgbaston.

AUDITORS.

Mr. H. Christian. Mr. W. Elliott.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT APPOINTED FOR 1860-1.

Avery, Mr. Thomas, Birmingham	James, Mr. Wm. Fisher, Birmingham
Beaumont, Mr. William, Birmingham	Johnson, Rev. G. B., Edgbaston
Cooper, Mr. J. A., Birmingham	Keyworth, Dr., Birmingham
Dale, Rev. R. W., M.A., Birmingham	Manton, Mr. Henry, Birmingham
Davis, Mr. Samuel, Birmingham	Phipson, Mr. Edward, Birmingham
Feaston, Rev. J. T., Lozells	Reading, Mr. R. G., Warwick
Fowler, Mr. William, Birmingham	Simpson, Mr. G. H., Birmingham
Gibson, Mr. Thomas, Birmingham	Williams, Mr. Joseph, Birmingham
Graham, Mr. John, Birmingham	Wilson, Rev. R. D., Birmingham
Hammond, Rev. J., Handsworth	Wright, Mr. Henry, Saltley

EDUCATIONAL BOARD.

Rev. R. Alliott, LL.D.	Mr. J. A. Cooper, F.R.S.L.
Rev. T. R. Barker	Mr. W. Fowler
Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A.	Mr. J. Graham
Rev. J. T. Feaston	Mr. J. K. Keyworth, M.D., London
Rev. H. Goward, M.A., LL.B.	Mr. Alderman Manton
Rev. J. Hammond	Mr. E. Phipson
Rev. G. B. Johnson	Mr. R. G. Reading
Rev. R. D. Wilson.	Mr. H. Wright

THE ANNUAL MEETING, 1860.

The annual meeting of Trustees and Subscribers was held at the College, on Tuesday, July 26, 1860, at three o'clock in the afternoon, Henry Wright, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Hammond presented the trustees' accounts. The Rev. T. R. Barker read the annual report, and Mr. Wm. F. James, in the absence of W. Beaumont, Esq., read the treasurer's accounts.

It was moved by Mr. B. Hudson, seconded by Mr. F. Christian,—That the Reports of the Board of Education and General Committee now read, and the Statements of Accounts presented to the Meeting, be approved and printed.

Moved by Mr. J. A. Cooper, seconded by Mr. Reading,—That the warmest thanks of the Meeting are due to W. Beaumont, Esq., who continues at great personal inconvenience, and with so much judgment and kindness, to discharge the office of Treasurer to the College, and that he be now re-elected.

Moved by Rev. J. Heathcote, seconded by Rev. W. M. Shillito, of Coventry,—That the thanks of the Meeting be presented to Mr. John Graham, and Joseph Williams, Esq., for their efficient and generous services as General and Finance Secretaries; and also, to the Rev. John Hammond, for his valuable and long-continued services as Secretary to the Board of Education.

Moved by Mr. John Graham, seconded by Rev. R. D. Wilson,—That the warmest thanks of the Meeting be offered to Rev. Professor Barker, who at great personal sacrifice, and with such earnestness and cheerful good will, has undertaken much additional labour in various departments of College duty during the last two years, and whose untiring and unostentatious performance of such duties, has so greatly aided in maintaining the efficiency of the College during that period.

Moved by the Rev. G. B. Johnson, seconded by T. S. James, Esq.,—That this Meeting gratefully acknowledges the receipt during the past year of a donation from Edward Barnett, Esq., towards the Building Fund, and again reminds the friends of the Institution, that the heavy debt still due on that account greatly hinders their efforts to develop more completely the full benefits which might otherwise be derived from the noble and commodious building now under their charge; and most earnestly invites those whom God has blessed, to aid them in their efforts to lighten this heavy incumbrance.

 ANNUAL REPORT.

The Committee of Spring Hill College, while they lay before their constituents an account of the proceedings of the past year, cannot but feel that they meet you in the absence of one whose

presence has been wont to sustain and honour these anniversaries. But while they look for your sympathy with them under this and other losses, they gratefully acknowledge the favourable circumstances under which, in other respects, they resign their charge ; but before proceeding to other topics they will as usual lay before you

THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education have nothing very remarkable to report to the General Committee with reference to the state of the house, or the business of the Session, a circumstance on which they congratulate themselves rather than otherwise. They wish it had been in their power to say that the prescribed course of study had been in all departments fully carried out ; but they are persuaded that as much has been done as the present state of the Theological Chair admitted of,—a condition, they are happy to learn, which is now about to be remedied.

The Session commenced on Friday, Sept. 16th, when the tutors and students assembled for prayer. They were as usual favoured, but on this occasion for the last time, with the company of their much loved friend, the late Chairman of the Board. This meeting is in its design, strictly a private meeting of the house, intended to promote the best understanding between the teachers and the taught, and to implore a blessing on both in common. But on some early occasion Mr. James was invited to be present, and such was the interest he felt in the service, that ever after, up to within almost the last fortnight of his life, he was all but invariably present ; and it became his custom, in answer to earnest request, to offer this meeting such counsels as his varied experience suggested ; counsels which sustained as they were by his well-known interest in the object of the Institution, and his warm affection for the successive inmates of the house, could not but be received with a gratitude inferior only to the affection with which they were tendered.

The amount of indisposition during the last year has not been by any means equal to that of the preceding year ; there have, however, been two cases of repeated failure of strength, but of them both favourable reports are now received.

At the meeting of the Board in September last, five new students were admitted. Mr. Edwin Halstead Allen, of Chichester, aged 22, a member of the church under the care of the Rev. George Smith, of Poplar, by whom he was recommended, and also by the Rev. T. G. Stamper, of Haverfordwest, and the Rev. W. Dorling, of Chichester. Mr. George Frederick Scott, of Leeds, aged 21, a member of the Rev. Geo. Conder's church. He was recommended by the Deacons of the church in the absence of the pastor, and by the Revs. W. Hudswell and H. R. Reynolds, of Leeds, and by his father, the Rev. G. B. Scott, of Lichfield. Mr. John Naylor, of Kidderminster, aged 22 years, a member of the church at Kidderminster under the care of the Rev. Thomas Greenfield, by whom, and by the Revds. J. Pridie and C. S. Sturrock, of Halifax, he was recommended to the Board. Mr. Edwin Baker, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, aged 19, a member of the Congregational church there, under the care of the Rev. H. H. Scullard, by whom he was recommended. Mr. Henry French, of Stafford, aged 22, late a member of the Wesleyan Connexion. He was recommended by the Rev. George Swann, of Stafford, and by the ministers of his circuit, the Revs. James Kendall and John Cooper. Several applications have been received for admission in September next, four of which have been at present entertained by the Board.

One of your students, Mr. Thomas H. Phillips, matriculated at the London University this last year; and six went up to the B.A. Examination in July last,—Mr. Robert Tuck, Mr. Edwin Clark, Mr. Frederick Barnes, Mr. Allan Mines, Mr. Anthony Thompson, and Mr. Henry Allen, all of whom passed with credit. Mr. James Johns took his degree of B.A. in October last. Mr. George Southey, and Mr. Joseph W. Walker also took the prize of books at the scriptural examination. Mr. John T. Davis went up last week to the Master's examination, and was distinguished by being placed, bracketed with another, at the head of the list.

No student will leave the house this Midsummer. The senior student who might have done so has begged permission to stay another year, in consequence of interruptions to his studies that have been occasioned by illness.

Of the two that left the institution last year, one, Mr. A. B. Paton, B.A., has been happily settled, and ordained at Blackburn in Lancashire. The other, Mr. John Muras, who on account of the delicate state of his health was dismissed before the expiration of his time, had accepted an invitation from the church meeting in the Tabernacle at Hanley: he was on the point of being ordained, when his disorder assumed a more alarming appearance, and compelled him to seek rest and change, and it has since terminated fatally. Mr. Muras's brief ministrations had endeared him greatly to the people of his charge, and were giving great promise of usefulness; but it has seemed good to the master to remove his servant. The Board are sure they may claim your sympathy for the Church at Hanley, under their loss of one so well fitted by natural endowments and by cultivation to be a useful minister of the Gospel; and your prayers that He who presides over all His churches and cares for them, may furnish this church with some faithful teacher and pastor.

Two students that left you at the close of the Session in 1858, have been ordained during the past year. Mr. Thomas Martin Herbert, M.A., as pastor of the church meeting in the Nether Chapel, Sheffield, and Mr. G. John Allen, B.A., as co-pastor with the Rev. J. W. Percy, of Warwick. Both of these gentlemen have been warmly received, and are successfully prosecuting their ministry. The following are the Reports of the work of the classes, and of the results of the examinations.

The work of the Session in the Theological Department consisted of an Old and New Testament Exegesis, Homelitics, and some readings in Dogmatic Theology.

In New Testament Exegesis, the Epistles to the Ephesians and Galatians have been read, with Ellicott's Commentary as a Text-Book; and in Old Testament Exegesis, the Messianic Psalms, accompanied with the greater part of Dr. Alexander's Congregational Lecture on the Connection of the Old and New Testaments.

For the readings in Dogmatic Theology, Mr. Gilbert's book of Lectures on the Atonement was taken: examinations in the book and subject generally were taken weekly, and written exercises on various points of the subject have been given in by every Student. Sermons have been read once, and sometimes twice a-week, and the junior part of the class have also read Archbishop Whateley's work on Composition.

The earlier part of the Exegetical work was submitted to the Examiner as Prize work at the Christmas Examination; but his decision has been unavoidably postponed, and I fear is not yet forthcoming.

Of the Midsummer New Testament Papers, two-thirds were done exceedingly well, and the rest not badly. In Old Testament Exegesis more than half the class form a first division, and the rest with one exception stand well in the second, while the exception is attributable to slowness rather than inaccuracy.

In Biblical Philology, the senior class has read the first five chapters of the Gospel of John in Syriac: the result of the Examination taken at Christmas is very satisfactory. This class has read also the later Prophets in Hebrew, and has just sent in very good Examination papers. The junior class has read during the Session the first fifteen chapters of the Book of Exodus; the examination of which, so far as done before Christmas, is highly satisfactory, and the Midsummer papers are very creditable.

The Classical readings of the senior class were, before Christmas, in Greek, the sixth book of Homer's Iliad; and in Latin, Virgil's first Georgic and first book of the *Æneid*. They did also read the third Georgic and the fifth book of the *Æneid*; but were not examined in these last. Both the Latin and Greek papers were very satisfactory. Since Christmas this class has read in Greek the Embassy of Demosthenes, one of that orator's longer pieces, and in Latin the Eclogues of Virgil, and the first book of Cicero's work on "The Orator." Among the Greek papers one is extremely well done; the rest are well done; but they fail to answer every question: two of them however cannot be said to be what they ought to be. In the Latin class there are two very superior papers. The translations are accurate yet free, and shew that the argument of the passage is distinctly apprehended. The questions also are fully answered, and the retranslation is for the most part successful. There is a third very good paper, and the rest are fairly done with one exception. It is just however to add, that the student whose paper is so low in this department, stands rather high in all the papers of the Theological department, and is at the head of his class in Hebrew. This class has also read in Logic Thomson's Laws of Thought, supplemented by portions of Archbishop Whateley's Work. The examination of this work is necessarily deferred till after the vacation.

A part of the junior class also read with me in Latin, and the whole of it was examined by me in the third Georgic of Virgil, and the fifth book of the *Æneid*. Of this class one student was all but perfect, two did exceedingly well, two more not very badly, and one but indifferently. It is due however to the majority of the class to say, that they began under great disadvantages and have really done themselves great credit.

T. R. BARKER, TUTOR.

In Mathematics the first B.A. class studied the sixth and eleventh books of Euclid, and Quadratic Equations in Algebra. At the Christmas Examination one paper was almost perfect, one good, and one very poor. The junior class,

from the different education previously received by the students, was obliged to be divided : the more advanced studied the first four books of Euclid ; the less advanced, the first book. They all formed one class in Algebra. Two of the papers sent in at the Examination were exceedingly good, and the lowest obtained more than half the number of marks. In Classics the Matriculation class read the second book of Xenophon's Hellenics, and the junior class, portions of Xenophon's Anabasis. All the Examination papers were good, two of them especially so. The student who is pursuing the shorter College course, read alone with me in Greek the greater part of Mark's Gospel, and portions of Genesis in the Septuagint Translation ; he sent in a very good paper.

In Intellectual Philosophy the second B.A. class read Baines's Senses and Intellect, and at the Examination, sent in papers, most of which much pleased me, and the most inferior paper obtained three-fourths of the whole number of marks. From Christmas to Easter the second B.A. class, instead of reading with me, underwent a fortnightly examination in the same Text Book of Philosophy, and generally acquitted themselves well. In Mathematics, the class has since Easter studied Mechanics, Hydrostatics, &c., and Optics. The results of the Examination just held are not satisfactory ; but are as good as I could expect after the hurried manner in which we were obliged to pass over so wide a field.

The first B.A. class have studied in Mathematics, Trigonometry, and Conic Sections, and in Algebra have completed what is required for the London University. In each of these subjects, two gentlemen have sent in almost perfect papers, but one has signally failed. The class has also read in English Literature selections from Shakspeare, Spencer, Milton, and Addison, as prescribed by the London University. The Examination papers are very good, well written, and show that great interest has been felt in the study of these Authors. Of the Junior class, one part has studied the second, third, and fourth books of Euclid, and all have formed one class in Algebra and Natural Philosophy. In Euclid two of the Examination papers are good, one inferior ; one gentleman from the upper division of the class volunteered this Examination, and obtained the full number of marks. In Algebra and Natural Philosophy, all the papers are very good, with one exception. In classics, the class have read the second book of Xenophon's Hellenics, and the fifth Enied and third Georgic of Virgil. In the Examination in Greek, all have done well. Mr. Barker conducted the Latin Examination. In the English Language and Grammar, Latham's work has been the text book of the class. Three of the Examination papers are excellent, one very good, and the most inferior has obtained 60 out of 100 marks. In Chemistry I have superintended the reading of the class, but not held an examination in it. Mr. Walker, one of your senior students, who is skilful in chemical experiments, has kindly assisted the class in getting up this subject.

HENRY GOWARD, TUTOR.

So far is the report of the Board of Education. Your Committee would now proceed to lay before you the financial condition of the college: but they have first to discharge the mournful duty of expressing their sense of the great loss the institution has sustained by the decease of its long-tried and devoted friend, the Rev. John Angell James. The circumstances of this event are known to all, and need not be recorded here: the effects of it are best known by those who were in most immediate intercourse with Mr. James, and perhaps beyond his own family and his church, there was no connexion in which his presence and influence were more felt than in this institution. But the views of your committee will be best learnt from the record that they made of them on the occasion. At a special meeting held in the Library of Carr's Lane Chapel, on Monday, October 17th, the following resolution was passed, and ordered to be entered on their minutes:—

“It was moved by Rev. R. D. Wilson, seconded by Henry Christian, Esq., and unanimously resolved:—

“That the committee of Spring Hill College desire to put on record their profound sense of the irreparable loss the college has suffered in the death of the Rev. John Angell James; and their grateful recognition of the many eminent services Mr. James rendered that institution, from the very day of its origin till his decease. His devotedness to its interests was animated by the warmest enthusiasm, and enhanced in worth by the maturest wisdom. Deeply penetrated with the fundamental relation of our colleges to the prosperity of our churches, and the furtherance of the gospel, it was ever his solicitude that Spring Hill should come behind no kindred institution in the supply of a devout, well-educated, and efficient ministry. He sustained it munificently from his own purse, and when he attained the fortieth year of his pastorate, well did his devoted charge determine that their affectionate gratitude to him could not be more congenially expressed than by founding a scholarship in his name; to serve for generations as the memorial for one who longed for nothing more ardently than an ‘Earnest Ministry.’ The firmness with which he adhered to the college when passing through such crises as public institutions are exposed to, his advocacy of its claims in the pulpit, and his personal appeals in private, secured for it the most essential public confidence and support. He was elected the first chairman of the Board of Education, and filled that important office to the last; discharging its manifold and delicate duties, with rare assiduity and wisdom. The faithful discrimination with which he aided the committee in the admission of students, the intercourse which he delighted to cultivate with the students during their academical career, both in the college and under his own roof—an intercourse

marked by the qualities of the christian friend, pastor, and father, are among the many invaluable advantages contributed by him. But 'the fathers where are they? and the prophets do they live for ever?' The committee desire to glorify God in their beloved friend, and cherish the most thankful remembrance of his eminent usefulness, prolonged as it was to a ripe old age.

"The committee trust that though it is not likely that any one man will be found to combine in himself all the services of the departed, these services will yet be supplied by the united exertions and counsels of those, who will find reasons in his loss for more earnest devotedness to their work.

"And while thus expressing the sense of their own bereavement, the committee, not forgetful of the still deeper sorrows of others, tender to the immediate circle of Mr. James's family every assurance of their christian sympathy."

Owing to the peculiar circumstances in which the college has for some time been placed, your committee was called to feel at once the pressure of the loss they had sustained in the removal of Mr. James. The Rev. R. W. Dale had been giving very valuable assistance to the students in the departments of Homiletics and Philosophy, and was preparing to give further aid by a course of lectures on some branch of Dogmatic Theology. This assistance he could not but withdraw, when left to sustain the pastorate of Carr's Lane Church alone; and your committee could do no other than submit to the withdrawal, unwelcome as it was. They did so with much regret; and at the same time placed on record an acknowledgment of the great worth of the services that have been rendered, and of the promptitude with which they had been offered,—a testimonial not pretending to be in any way commensurate with the services, but the only testimonial that Mr. Dale's generosity would allow your committee to offer him.

Attempts were immediately made to obtain some temporary assistance for those departments of the Theological Chair that were not provided for, but in vain. At length Mr. Barker undertook to devote what time he could spare to the more important and immediately necessary of these departments. By the aid of some relaxation in the Exegetical Lectures, he met the claims of the Homiletical Department, and partially those of Dogmatic Theology. The results have already appeared in the Report of the Board of Education.

Your Committee have now further to record the decease of two other old and steadfast friends of the institution: Thomas Beilby, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Redford. Both these gentlemen have been associated with the institution from its commencement; they were present when it was established in April, 1838, and have during the greater part of its existence rendered it distinguished service. Mr. Beilby was not only a liberal subscriber to the college, but he was also for eighteen years honorary secretary to the committee, and was most assiduous in the duties of the office. During seasons of difficulty he bore the pressure both of thought and labour on its behalf; and at last relinquished his post only because he felt he could no longer be as useful as he wished to be. Your committee thought that it was but a fit expression of the respect due to Mr. Beilby's memory, to attend his funeral in the name of the college, and accordingly they did so. Dr. Redford too, in addition to the pecuniary and other valuable support he afforded the college, was one of your earliest and most constant examiners; and for some time your committee was indebted to him almost yearly for the pains he took in this not very inviting, and certainly not lucrative, service.

But amidst losses, great and irreparable, your committee do not forget that they have manifold reasons for thankfulness and hope. Among these is the fact that they have been able to secure for the vacant chair of Dogmatic Theology and Philosophy, the services of one, the very mention of whose name will be a recommendation to you, the Rev. Dr. Alliott, of Cheshunt College. Dr. Alliott has been from early life a distinguished scholar. After a course of study in theology, at Homerton College, he repaired to the University of Glasgow, for the sake chiefly of aiding his philosophical studies. He subsequently laboured usefully as a pastor for some years; until about ten or twelve years ago he was called to the tutorial work, in which he has been found eminently successful. Your committee could not have hoped, or indeed have wished, to disturb one so usefully and acceptably employed as Dr. Alliott was at Cheshunt: but the precarious state of Mrs. Alliott's health having rendered change all but indispensable, Dr. Alliott was not unprepared to

entertain some such proposition as your committee had to make; and they are happy to be able to add, that after due deliberation, he saw his way clear to accept the proposal of your committee. He will now at once remove to Birmingham, and commence his work with the opening session in September.

It will be remembered that the committee of two years ago invited the Rev. Henry Goward, M.A., LL.B., at that time one of your senior students, to take for a time the office of assistant tutor. Your committee are not only satisfied with the wisdom of the step then taken, but have further seen reason to secure that gentleman's permanent services. They have accordingly offered him the Chair of Mathematics and English Literature. Mr. Goward has signified his willingness to undertake the duties of the chair; and he also enters upon his office forthwith. Your committee earnestly pray and hope that these arrangements may prove themselves to have been made under the guidance of a higher wisdom than their own, and that they may be followed by a very abundant measure of the Divine blessing.

Your committee now proceed to lay before you, as usual, the several heads of income:—

1. *Congregational Collections*.—These amounted last year to £145 4s. 6d.: during this year they amount to £109 11s. 6d., being a deficit of £35 13s.

2. *Subscriptions and Donations*.—Last year these amounted to £436 16s.: this year they amount to £414 11s., being less than those of last year by £22 5s.

3. *Trust Fund*.—This yielded last year, £1,285 15s. 5d.: this year there has been paid £1,082 4s. 1d.: less than last year by £203 11s. 4d.

4. *Scholarships*—are as last year, £242 10s.

5. *Payments on account of Students*—last year amounted to £87 10s.; the amount is the same this year.

6. Proceeds of sale of articles at the old college, £31 9s. 6d.

Total Income and Balance.—The last year's income was £2,219 6s. 8d.: the income of the present year, £1,967 16s. 1d., leaving a deficiency as compared with last year of £251 10s. 7d. This income, with a balance from last year of £24 14s. 3d.,

amounts to £1,992 10s. 4d. The expenditure for the year amounts to £1,943 18s. 11d. ; leaving a balance in favor of the college of £48 11s. 5d. This expenditure includes the payment of £300 towards the reduction of the debt on the building account, as well as the payment of interest on that account, and yet leaves a balance of £48 11s. 5d. It will be, however, remembered, that this apparently large balance of income over ordinary expenditure is owing to the past defective state of the tutorial staff, and that it can exist no longer.

New Building Account.—There has been received, in the form of a legacy and a donation to the new building account, £285, which, with other proceeds, has reduced the debt on that account from £5,934 2s. 7d. to £5,318 5s. 4d.

The thanks of the committee are due, and have been tendered, to a valuable friend of the institution, residing at Wolverhampton, for the present of a costly gymnasium, for the use of the students: a provision which your committee hope will prove to be an additional inducement to them to take that exercise which is so essential to the preservation of their health and to the vigour of their minds. The thanks of your committee are also due to Thos. Smith James, Esq., for the gift of a large portion of the late Mr. James's library, including many very valuable works. These books will be greatly prized by the institution as a memorial of their late friend, and of the thoughtful kindness he constantly showed them; and they further thank Mr. Thomas S. James for the confidence he feels that in the keeping of the college these volumes will be a sacred trust.

It was observed in the report of last year, "That your institution has passed through its minority, being now twenty-one years old." Your committee have thought that it would not be uninteresting to their constituents to learn in what proportion their work has been productive of the ends sought. It must be borne in mind, however, that the results cannot be dated as commencing from the foundation of the institution; but as the greater part even of your first admissions were for six years, the results of your work cannot be fairly calculated from a commencement higher than the expiration of the fifth year. From

the close of the fifth year, to the close of the twenty-first, fifty-four students completed their course: of these there were—

University Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
<hr/>								
There have remained in the ministry for which they were educated, unless removed by death...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
There have quitted the ministry in consequence of illness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
For the Established Church...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
For other pursuits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
								<hr/>
								33
<hr/>								
Non-University Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
<hr/>								
There have remained in the ministry, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Quitted for the Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Quitted for other pursuits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								<hr/>
								21

This table, however, does not represent the whole of the matter. In addition to a few candidates who have been rejected at once as unsuitable, that is, during the course of their early probation, or at the close of it, there have continually been such as from various causes have failed to enter on their work. Unsuitableness of one kind or other, sometimes suspected and sometimes not, has by length of time been developed; so that your committee have felt it to be their duty to accept, or even to recommend the resignation of a student, after a considerable period of his course has been past. Results these, not indeed such as your committee would seek, but such as they cannot avoid, unless they were endued with the power of discerning spirits, and of detecting the latent elements of disease. Yet they are results that in their way are of no small benefit to the churches, and are worthy, therefore, of being regarded as one part of the legitimate aim of the operations of a college, and should be considered as a part not of its failure, but of its success. Of such instances not fewer than ten have occurred in the history of the college, in addition to two instances of removal by death: so that to the table given above the following should be appended—

Out of twelve students who passed through a considerable portion of their course, there have been removed by death two, one University man, and one non-University man. By confirmed illness, or some other cause of supposed unfitness for the work of the ministry, ten, three University men, seven non-University men.

With these statistics your committee close their Report. They resign their trust, thankful to the providence of God for the favour and support that the college has received through another year; and while they bow with submission under the loss of one and another of their most attached friends, they would at the same time not only be thankful for aid so long and so lovingly given, but they would also indulge the confidence, that the Gracious Power that wrought by their now lost friends, will work too by the agency of those that yet remain.

Believing that the species of service rendered by our colleges is destined to be greater, rather than less, than it has been, and earnestly desirous that this college may grow in effectiveness, they feel prompted to say that it becomes the supporters of the college to observe the lessons that are being perpetually presented by the course of events, and by the suggestions of thoughtful minds. They hope that thus, and by all needful illumination from Himself, the Father of Lights will disclose from time to time what measures will be really beneficial to the college, and that he will ever incline your committee to the adoption of such. No doubtful voice is calling to us all, bidding us to be up and doing: again and again we are hearing its earnest tones, "Who will go for us?" And it is the supreme desire of those who work for you here, as well as of your committee, that there may be many a hearty response from within this college, "Here am I, Lord, send me."

REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION RESPECTING THE APPLICATION AND ADMISSION OF MINISTERIAL STUDENTS.

1.—The plan of education at Spring Hill College has been arranged to meet the circumstances of two distinct classes of students; those of advanced general

education, and those whose acquirements are more limited. It therefore comprises two separate courses of study; one properly Theological, which occupies four sessions, and one comprising Hebrew and the Aramaean dialects, Greek and Roman Classics, English Literature, Mathematics, and Mental Philosophy, in which students remain as long as is necessary to prepare them, in the way of information or discipline, for the studies more immediately connected with the Ministry. In conformity with this arrangement, applications are received from young men who, either at a university or elsewhere, have attained proficiency in the branches of study just enumerated, for admission for the Theological course only; and from others, for admission for both courses.

2.—Every application for admission must be made by letter, addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Education, and state briefly, but explicitly, the candidate's age, his belief respecting the doctrines specified in the 10th rule, the length of time he has made a religious profession, his motives for desiring the ministerial work, his previous occupation, and the extent to which his education is advanced. It should also be accompanied by a letter of recommendation from his pastor, a certificate of health from some medical practitioner, and such other testimonials as he may be able to procure. If through circumstances not affecting his character, a pastoral testimonial should not be obtainable, the deficiency must be supplied by that of some other minister sufficiently acquainted with him to warrant a judgment on his application.

3.—It is expected that ministers and other friends of candidates will give their testimonials in the form of answers to the "Enquiries respecting the qualifications of candidates" which follow these regulations. The judgment of the medical practitioner is desired, not merely in respect of actual freedom from disease, but general soundness and strength of physical constitution, as noticed in the 5th enquiry. Persons giving testimonials will greatly oblige the Board of Education, by mentioning any circumstance affecting the qualification of the candidates, which may appear to them important, though not specifically noticed in the subjoined enquiries. They are also requested to seal their communications.*

4.—Every candidate should expressly state in his letter, whether he applies to be received on the foundation, or he or his friends propose to defray the whole or any part of the expenses of his board and education. When any friend of the candidate engages to do this, the party so intending should state the fact in a letter accompanying the application. It is indispensable that students' private expenses should be borne by themselves or their friends.

5.—Students are ordinarily admitted into the college at the commencement of the session, i. e., the first week in September. Applications may, however, be

* Although the board have not considered it proper to REQUIRE that a candidate should be recommended by more than one minister, they wish it to be understood that they would prefer to have the recommendations of more than one: or they would receive a testimonial, subscribed by two or more ministers, if it took explicit notice, according to their several knowledge, of the enquiries referred to above. They mention this the more readily, because they have known great reluctance to be felt by ministers as to incurring the sole responsibility of recommending candidates.

made at any time of the year. The receipt of them will, in every case, be acknowledged after the next ensuing meeting of the Board, and the candidate will, at the same time, be informed whether his application is entertained or declined. Should it be declined, his papers will then be returned to him. All other applications are reserved for particular consideration at a special meeting held annually for that purpose in May; when the appointments are finally made in reference to the personal examination of candidates. But though no application for admission can be fully considered before the meeting of the Board in May, candidates are recommended to apply as soon as they have determined to do so, since it has occasionally occurred that the Board have had it in their power to give important advice respecting the employment of the intervening time.

6.—An exception from the rule which limits the time of admission to the commencement of the session, is made in favour of candidates for admission for the Theological Course who intend to go up for their B.A. degree at the following October examination of the University of London, providing they can read the Book of Genesis, or the Psalms, in Hebrew. Such candidates, if found duly qualified, will be admitted at the January meeting of the Board.

7.—Those candidates whose testimonials and letters of application are approved by the Board at their meeting in May, will—with the exception specified in the preceding rule—be required to appear personally before them in the ensuing September, to answer such enquiries respecting their religious views, their motives for desiring to study for the ministry, and other kindred subjects, as the Board may think necessary; and also to undergo the examination mentioned in the next rule. Particular information respecting the time of their appearance before the Board, will be sent to every approved candidate immediately after the meeting in May.

8.—In the case of students applying for admission to the Theological course only, the examination embraces the Hebrew of Genesis or the Psalms, whichever the student may profess, and the subjects included in the B.A. pass examination of the University of London, excepting Chemistry, Physiology, Botany, and Modern Languages. Candidates applying for the Initiatory course are examined in the sixth book of Virgil's *Æneid*, the first book of Xenophen's *Anabasis*, the first book of Euclid, and Arithmetic and Algebra as far as Fractions.*

* By warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual, bearing date December 11th, 1840, the treasurer, chairman of the Board of Education, and tutors of Spring Hill College, are authorized to issue to students of the college, desirous of becoming candidates for degrees in the University of London, certificates that they have completed the course of instruction which the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the said University of London, shall, by regulation in that behalf, have determined. As the rule of Spring Hill College is that no student shall be permitted to go up for his B.A. degree later than the first B.A. examination which occurs after his admission to the Theological course, the eighth regulation is necessary to equalize the conditions of admission to that course, in the case of candidates who have pursued their general studies elsewhere, with those required of Spring Hill students graduating in the university.

The subjects for the B.A. pass examination for each current year will be found in the London University Calendar. The requirements in History, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Mathe-

9.—If the result of this examination be satisfactory, and the candidate be considered by the Board of Education to possess the proper moral, religious, and physical qualifications for ministerial studies and engagements, he will be received into the college for a probationary term of three months, at the end of which time the tutors will present their report concerning him, and the Board will finally decide upon his application. Should the examination of a student desiring admission to the Theological Course, give an unsatisfactory result, especially in the departments of Classics and Mathematics, and he yet appears to have the moral and other qualifications required, he may be received into the college, on the understanding that he make good his deficiency in the studies of the General Course before he enters on the Theological.

10.—Every candidate is, at the time he is received on probation, and as a term of admission, required by the Deed of Trust to make a declaration in writing to the effect that he is a Dissenter from the Established Church; and that he believes in the Unity of the Divine Nature,—the Divinity of Christ,—the Atonement made by his death for sin,—the Divinity and Personality of the Holy Spirit,—the necessity of the Spirit's influence for the illumination of the understanding and the renovation of the heart,—the plenary inspiration of the Holy Scriptures,— and the Divine authority of Infant Baptism. He may do this in his own words, if he please; but his statement must include every particular specified. He must also engage to observe the rules and orders of the college, and that unless a special exception be made by the Board in this case, he will remain in the institution till he have completed the prescribed course.

ENQUIRIES RESPECTING QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES

REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING REGULATIONS.

- 1.—Is the candidate, in your judgment, a young man of serious and fervent piety?
- 2.—Is his character without reproach?
- 3.—Is he amiable in his disposition, temper, and deportment; or in case of constitutional infirmity in this respect, has he shown a conscientious desire to correct what is amiss?
- 4.—Has he manifested, for how long, and in what way, an interest in the increase of Christ's kingdom, a personal devotedness to the cause of Christ,

and Natural Philosophy, may also be learned from the "Regulations of the University of London on the subject of Degrees in Arts," sold by R. and J. E. Taylor, London.

The examinations required in the eighth regulation are, as well as those of the university, conducted in writing, and the papers in classica consist of passages to be translated, accompanied by questions in Grammar, History, and Geography. But the former of these examinations is dispensed with (except as respects the Hebrew branch of it) in the case of students who shall have previously taken their B.A. degree; and the latter, in the case of those who may have before matriculated in the university.

and a concern for the instruction of the ignorant, and the salvation of souls? If he have been engaged in the distribution of tracts, or Sabbath school instruction, are you able to furnish any accurate information respecting the acceptableness of his visits to the poor, or his influence among the teachers and children of the school,—or can you say anything respecting the character, for disinterestedness and constancy, of his efforts to do good?

5.—Has the candidate manifested any symptoms of unsound or feeble health, intimating that he might be unequal to the fatigue of close and persevering application to study, or the discharge of the laborious duties of the Christian Ministry?

6.—Is he free from all such peculiarity of voice or utterance, as is likely to prevent the acceptable discharge of public ministerial duties?

7.—Are his general talents, aptitude for learning, and inclination for study, such as justify the hope that his engaging in theological pursuits will be attended with a satisfactory result?

8.—Has he contracted any habits unsuitable to the character which, as a Student of Theology, and aspirant to the Christian Ministry, he will be required to maintain?

On behalf of the Board of Education,

R. W. DALE, CHAIRMAN TO THE BOARD.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE ADMISSION OF STUDENTS, NOT CONTEMPLATING THE MINISTRY, INTO SPRING HILL COLLEGE.

The admission of young men not contemplating the ministry, into Spring Hill College, was unanimously agreed to at the annual meeting of trustees and subscribers convened at Birmingham, June 26th, 1849.

The principal inducement to this extension of the college system was the desire (if it could be done without injury to its original object) to enlarge the usefulness and influence of the college; and especially to give those young men in evangelical dissenting families, who might be looking forward to professional life, or who might for other reasons desire it, the advantage of a UNIVERSITY COURSE, in connection with the moral safeguards which such an institution affords. To carry out this object the following regulations have been framed.

I. PERSONS TO BE ADMITTED.—Young Men of Dissenting families, professing evangelical principles, who have attained the age of sixteen years at least, are of respectable moral character, have made sufficient preparation for the regular course, and are properly recommended; their friends agreeing to subscribe to equalize, or being Ministers' sons, £50 a-year, for their board and education.

OF ADMISSION.—1. Application must be made to the Chairman of the Board of Education, the Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A., by means of the printed form which is subjoined (A.) Every such application must be recom-

mended by some responsible party in the form also subjoined (B), and will in that case be considered at the next regular meeting of the Board of Education: but if no such meeting fall in due course within a month of the time the application is received, a special meeting of the Board will be convened to consider it.* 2. If the Board, on considering the application, desire further information, they will communicate with the candidate or his friends accordingly. Should the application prove unsatisfactory, his papers will be returned. If it be approved, he will be received in due course.

III. COURSE OF STUDY.—1. This, if it were fully carried out (as the committee hope would frequently be the case), would comprise the whole of the studies which are necessary in order to obtain the M.A. degree of the University of London; a course which would occupy four, or frequently five years. But it being the wish of the committee to afford every advantage which the college curriculum admits of, students may be received for the B.A. course, which would occupy but two or three years; or even for a single session, in cases where such an opportunity of improvement is desired as a preparation for studies more immediately professional, or for business. Should, however, a student who had entered for the M.A. or B.A. course, desire to quit the college at an earlier period of his studies, a written statement to that effect, addressed to the Board of Education, by his friends, or by himself with their sanction, would authorise his leaving accordingly. 2. Every student, on the ordinary termination of his course, will, independently of any University degree or certificate which he may obtain, receive a testimonial from the Board of Education as to his character and conduct as a student.

(A.)

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING BY YOUNG MEN NOT CONTEMPLATING THE MINISTRY, WHO APPLY FOR ADMISSION TO SPRING HILL COLLEGE.

I.—Do you propose to enter for the full M.A. course, the B.A. course, or for a shorter period?

II.—What is your age?

III.—1. What studies have hitherto engaged your attention?

2. What have you read in Latin, Greek, French, or any other foreign language?

3. What acquaintance have you with History?

4. What progress have you made in Mathematics?

IV.—Do you hold any sentiments at variance with the Declaration required to be made by the Divinity Students, on entering Spring Hill College, a copy of which is herewith sent (1); and if so, what are they?

* NOTE.—As the College Session commences the second week in September, it is particularly recommended that application should be forwarded, if possible, not later than the 15th of April. Even earlier application would be desirable, should the applicant intend to matriculate at the next University Examination.

V.—To whom can you refer the Board for information respecting your moral character and habits?

VI.—Are you willing, if admitted, to comply with the Regulations, a copy of which is herewith sent (2), relating to students of Spring Hill College not contemplating the ministry?

(1.)—*Declaration required of the Divinity Students on their admission into Spring Hill College.*

Every *Divinity* Student is required by the Deed of Trust to declare in writing (in his own words if he please) that he is a Dissenter from the Established Church; and that he believes in the Unity of the Divine Nature—the Divinity of Christ—the Atonement made by His death for sin—the Divinity and Personality of the Holy Spirit—the necessity of the Spirit's influence for the illumination of the understanding and the renovation of the heart—the Plenary Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures—and the Divine Authority of Infant Baptism.

(2.)—*Regulations to be complied with by the Students of Spring Hill College not contemplating the Ministry.*

1. Such students, in common with others, must be present at the meeting of tutors and students, with which each session opens in September; and also at the similar meeting in January after the Christmas recess, and to reside in college, except as leave of absence shall be given, from the time of the former meeting till the close of the examination in December, and from the time of the latter, except at Easter, till the close of the annual meeting in June. They have their option either to return home or to remain in college during the Christmas recess, and for a week at Easter.

2. They shall, with the exception noted in No. 6 below, conform to all the regulations concerning domestic order, which are binding on the other students.

3. They shall regularly and punctually attend all the classes, and regularly and punctually discharge all the work belonging to such classes prescribed to them by the tutors.

4. No student shall, while residing in college, publicly take part in any political or religious movement, on which the Congregational body as such is divided; or join any society of whatever kind, whose meetings or engagements would infringe upon the time his college duties may require. To avoid the disadvantage last mentioned, no student may deliver a public lecture, without the permission of the tutors whose classes he is attending; or without the same permission receive instructions statedly in any branch of knowledge from persons unconnected with the college.

5. It is supposed that every student will attend Divine service every Lord's day, with becoming regularity, in some place of worship belonging to the denomination to which his friends belong. But no objection will be made to a student attending any place of worship of which his friends approve, either on the Lord's day, or on week days.

6. No student, not intended for the ministry, will be expected to conduct the domestic worship of the college in rotation with the others, except he be a member of a Christian church, in which case it will be optional with him to take his turn or to decline it. But every such student will be required to take his turn with the rest in discharging the office of monitor.

7. The use of the college library shall be open to this class of students, subject to the same regulations as apply to the other students.

(B.)—FORM TO BE FILLED UP BY THE PARTY RECOMMENDING A STUDENT.

Gentlemen,—I recommend Mr. ———, of——, as a Candidate for admission into Spring Hill College; and I engage, in case he is admitted, to subscribe £ a-year, so long as he shall continue a Student of the College; and to forward one-half of the said sum at the commencement of each Session, and the remainder in the next following May.

I remain, Gentlemen, &c.,

To the Committee of Management of Spring Hill College.

LIST OF THE ALUMNI OF SPRING-HILL COLLEGE,

Specifying the different Foundations on which they were respectively admitted.

David Gilkinson Watt, MA.	..	(London Missionary Society)..	Northwich.
David Rowe .. ..	..	College Foundation	.. South Shields.
William Griffiths .. ..	..	Ditto .. ..	.. Hitchin.
Alexander Thomson, M.A...	..	Ditto .. ..	.. Manchester.
Joseph Benjamin Coles ..	..	Ditto .. ..	.. Bangalore.
Benjamin Backhouse ..	..	Ditto .. ..	.. Scarborough.
Eustace Rogers Conder, M.A:	..	Ditto .. ..	.. Poole.
William Thorpe .. ..	..	Lea Scholarship ..	.. Shrewsbury.
Henry Brown Creak, M.A...	..	College Foundation	.. Tutor, Airedale College
Edward Hill .. ..	..	Ditto .. ..	.. Shrewsbury.
Frederick William Heathcote	..	Ditto .. ..	.. Deceased.
Henry John Heathcote ..	..	Ditto .. ..	.. Erdington.
James Phipps .. ..	..	Ditto .. ..	..
William Fairbrother ..	..	Ebenezer Chapel Exhibition..	London.
William Guest .. ..	..	College Foundation	.. Leeds.
John Ewing .. ..	..	Ditto .. ..	.. Stratford-on Avon.
Cuthbert G. Young, B.A. ..	..	Private Subscription	.. Deceased.
Albert Creak, M.A... ..	..	College Foundation	..
Samuel Clarkson .. ..	..	Ditto .. ..	.. Manchester.
Benjamin Southwell, B.A...	..	Private Exhibition	.. Deceased.
John Minshall, B.A. ..	..	College Foundation	.. Deceased.
Micaiah Hill .. ..	..	Private Subscription	.. Birmingham.
William Knowles, B.A. ..	..	College Foundation	.. Perth.
Andrew Gamman, M.A. ..	..	Private Subscription	..
Benjamin H. Cooper ..	..	College Foundation	.. London.
Frederick V. Perkins ..	..	Ditto .. ..	.. Ulverston.

Jacob Jones	..	..	Ditto	..	..	Deceased.
Benjamin Hudson, B.A.	..	..	James Exhibition	..	..
Philip Chapman Parker, M.A., LL.B.	..	..	Lea Scholarship	..	..	Coventry.
Robert Ainsley Redford, M.A.	..	..	Hardy Scholarship	..	..	Hull.
Robert William Dale, M.A.	..	..	College Foundation	..	..	Birmingham.
William Cuthbertson, B.A.	..	..	Ditto	..	..	Sydney.
John Brown Paton, M.A.	..	..	Padmore Scholarship	..	..	Sheffield.
Edward Gardner Granville, B.A.	..	..	James Scholarship	..	..	Deceased.
Frederick Creak, B.A.	..	..	College Foundation	..	..
George Marsland, B.A.	..	..	Ditto	..	..
Edward William Shalders, B.A.	..	..	Ditto	..	..	Rochester.
Charles Smith Sturrock, B.A.	..	..	College Foundation	..	..	Halifax.
Matthew Macfie	..	..	Ditto	..	..	British Columbia.
Thomas Green, M.A.	..	..	Ditto	..	..	Ashton-under-Lyne.
Edward Bayliffe, B.A.	..	..	Shrewsbury Scholarship	..	..	Whitchurch.
Thomas Anthony, B.A.	..	..	Hardy Scholarship	..	..	Bury St. Edmunds.
Robert Stevens, M.A.	..	..	Private Support	..	..	Coldford.
Charles Horne, M.A.	..	..	Greatrex Scholarship	..	..	Odiham.
Henry Goward, M.A., LL.B.	..	..	Lea Scholarship	..	..	Tutor, Spring-hill.
George John Allen, B.A.	..	..	Private Support	..	..	Warwick.
Charles Wilson, M.A.	..	..	College Foundation	..	..	Plymouth.
T. M. Herbert, M.A.	..	..	Private Support	..	..	Sheffield.
Andrew B. Paton, B.A.	..	..	College Foundation	..	..	Blackburn.
John Muras	..	..	Ditto	..	..	Deceased.

The following are the Names of the Students now in the College.

James Johns, B.A., Abergavenny	..	..	..	James Scholarship.
Francis Bolton, B.A., Luton	..	..	..	College Foundation.
John T. Davis, M.A., Cardiff	..	..	..	College Foundation.
George Southey, B.A., Warwick	..	..	..	College Foundation.
Joseph W. Walker, B.A., Leeds	..	..	..	College Foundation.
Frederick Barnes, Stroud	..	..	..	College Foundation.
Edwin Clark, Hull	..	..	..	Private Support.
Allan Mines, Birmingham	..	..	..	Greatrex Scholarship.
Archibald Blelock, M.A., Clackmannan	..	..	..	College Foundation.
Henry Simon, Pembroke	..	..	..	Lea Scholarship.
Anthony Thompson, Alnwick	..	..	..	Shrewsbury Scholarship.
Henry Allen, Chichester	..	..	..	Parker Scholarship.
Robert Tuck, Bath	..	..	..	College Foundation.
Thomas H. Phillips, Berbice	..	..	..	Herbert Scholarship.
Alexander Wilson, Cheltenham	..	..	..	Nicklin Scholarship.
Robert Alsebrook, London	..	..	..	Hardy Scholarship.
George F. Scott, Leeds	..	..	..	Evans Scholarship.
John Naylor, Kidderminster	..	..	..	Padmore Scholarship.
Edwin Baker, Woodbridge	..	..	..	College Foundation.
Henry French, Stafford	..	..	..	College Foundation.

In addition to whom eight applications have been received for admission in September.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF £10 AND UPWARDS TO THE CURRENT EXPENSES RECEIVED PREVIOUSLY TO JULY, 1858.

	£	s.	d.
1838-39.— Mrs. Glover and Miss Mausfield	..	..	..
John Lea, Esq., Kidderminster, for Scholarship	..	..	..
Dr. Addington, Bristol	..	..	..
1839-40.— Mrs. Glover and Miss Mausfield, 2nd contribution	..	..	..
	550	0	0
	500	0	0
	10	10	0
	520	0	0

	From a trust fund, by the Rev. T. East	...	...	...	50	0	0
	Mr. John Whitehouse, Dudley	...	..	...	25	0	0
	Mr. William Whitehouse, Westbromwich	...	...	...	10	10	0
	Thomas Piper, Esq., London...	...	...	...	10	10	0
	Adam Corrie, Esq., Wellingborough	...	..	...	10	0	0
1840-41.—	Mrs. Glover and Miss Mansfield, 3rd contribution	..	..	...	530	0	0
	From a Trust Fund, by the Rev T. East, 2nd contribution	...	..	...	44	15	0
	Mrs. Young, North Shields	..	..	...	40	0	0
	Mr. John Whitehouse, Dudley, 2nd contribution	..	..	...	25	0	0
	Mr. William Whitehouse, Westbromwich, 2nd contribution	...	..	...	10	10	0
	Adam Corrie, Esq., Wellingborough, 2nd contribution...	..	..	...	10	0	0
	Joseph Parry, Esq., Shrewsbury, by Rev. T. Weaver, for Scholarship	..	..	...	500	0	0
1841-42.—	Mrs. Glover and Miss Mansfield, 4th contribution	..	..	...	530	0	0
	A Friend, by Mr. A. Salt, for Missionary Scholarship	..	..	...	25	0	0
	Tutors and Students of Spring Hill College, for Missionary Student	..	..	...	25	0	0
	Mrs. Young, North Shields, 2nd contribution	..	..	...	40	0	0
	From a Trust Fund, by the Rev. T. East, 3rd contribution	..	..	...	44	15	0
	Mr. John Whitehouse, Dudley, 3rd contribution	..	..	...	25	0	0
	Mrs. Birch, Armytage	..	..	...	20	0	0
	W. D. Wills, Esq., Bristol	..	...	...	10	10	0
	Adam Corrie, Esq., Wellingborough, 3rd contribution	..	..	...	10	0	0
1842-43.—	Mrs. Glover and Miss Mansfield, 5th contribution	..	...	...	530	0	0
	Mrs. Young, North Shields, 3rd contribution	..	..	...	50	0	0
	Tutors and Students of Spring Hill College, for Missionary Student	..	..	...	25	0	0
	From a Trust Fund, by the Rev. T. East, 4th contribution	..	..	...	45	16	0
	Adam Corrie, Esq., Wellingborough, 4th contribution	..	..	...	10	0	0
	Mr. John Whitehouse, Dudley, 4th contribution	..	..	...	25	0	0
1843-44.—	Mrs. Glover and Miss Mansfield, 6th contribution	..	..	...	530	0	0
	A Friend, by Mr. A. Salt, for Missionary Scholarship, 2nd contribution..	..	..	...	25	0	0
	Mrs. Young, North Shields, 4th contribution	..	..	...	40	0	0
	Mr. John Whitehouse, Dudley, 5th contribution	..	..	...	25	0	0
	Adam Corrie, Esq., Wellingborough, 5th contribution	...	..	...	10	0	0
1844-45.—	Robert Hardy, Esq., Worcester, for Scholarship	..	..	...	500	0	0
	J. E. Piercy, Warley Hall	..	..	...	50	0	0
	A Friend, by Mr. A. Salt, for Missionary Scholarship, 3rd contribution..	..	..	...	25	0	0
	Mrs. Young, North Shields, 5th contribution	..	..	...	40	0	0
	Mr. John Whitehouse, Dudley, 6th contribution	..	..	...	25	0	0
	William Elliott, Esq., Edgbaston	..	..	...	10	10	0
	Mr. Charles Giffard, London	..	..	...	11	11	0
1845-46.—	Richard Evans, Esq., Worcester, for Scholarship	..	..	...	500	0	0
	Richard Padmore, Esq., Worcester, for Scholarship	..	..	...	500	0	0
	Mrs. Stokes, Worcester	..	..	...	50	0	0
	Mrs. Young, North Shields, 6th contribution	..	...	...	40	0	0
	A Friend, per Mr. A. Salt, for Missionary Scholarship, 4th contribution	..	..	...	25	0	0
	Rev. J. A. James	..	...	...	10	10	0
	George Rawson, Esq., Bute House	..	..	...	10	10	0
	J. Lea, Esq., Kidderminster	....	...	...	10	0	0
	Church and Congregation at Carr's Lane, Birmingham, for Scholarship, to bear the name of the Rev. J. A. James	..	..	...	500	0	0
1846-47.—	Rev. J. A. James, 2nd contribution	..	..	...	25	0	0
	Ditto, for a Friend	..	..	...	10	0	0
	Miss Watson	..	..	...	25	0	0
	W. D. Wills, Esq.	..	..	...	10	10	0
	A Friend at Hanley	..	..	...	10	0	0
	Friends at Erdington	..	..	...	20	0	0
1847-48.—	Rev. John Angell James, 3rd contribution	..	...	...	25	0	0
	T. B. Buxton, Esq., Executors of	...	...	...	42	4	0
	A Friend, by Mr. A. Salt, for Missionary Scholarship, 5th contribution	..	..	...	30	0	0
	Friends at Erdington, 2nd contribution	..	..	...	25	0	0

1848-49.—Rev. J. A. James, 4th contribution	..	..	..	25	0	0
Friends at Erdington, 3rd contribution	..	..	..	20	0	0
1849-50.—Rev. J. A. James, 5th contribution	..	..	..	25	0	0
Legacy by Mr. Griffiths, Westbromwich	..	..	..	45	0	0
1850-51.—Rev. J. A. James, 6th contribution	..	..	..	25	0	0
Miss Watson, Bristol-road, 2nd contribution	..	..	..	50	0	0
Rev. E. T. Prust, Northampton	..	..	..	250	0	0
J. Greatrex, Esq., Walsall, for Scholarship	..	..	..	500	0	0
1851-52.—Rev. J. A. James, 7th contribution	..	..	..	25	0	0
1852-53.—Rev. J. A. James, 8th contribution	..	..	..	25	0	0
1853-54.—Rev. J. A. James, 9th contribution	..	..	..	25	0	0
1854-55.—Thomas Herbert, Esq., Nottingham, for Scholarship	..	..	..	500	0	0
1855-56.—T. G. Parker, Esq., Uppingham, for Scholarship	..	..	..	500	0	0
Executors of the late Edward Nicklin, Esq., for Scholarship	..	..	..	500	0	0
1857-58.—T. Banks, Esq., Kidderminster	..	..	..	20	0	0

NEW COLLEGE BUILDING FUND.

Contributions of £10 and upwards, received previously to June 29, 1859.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
1839—40.					1843—44.				
A Friend, by Rev. J. A. James	..	500	0	0	Second Collec. at Gloucester, Rev.				
Rev. J. Dawson & Friends, Dudley	..	50	0	0	Mr. Hyatt	..	11	0	6
J. Percival, Esq., Northampton	..	20	0	0					
A Friend, by Mrs. Glover	..	10	0	0	1846—7.				
1840—41.					T. Parker, Esq	..	10	0	0
John Lea, Esq., Kidderminster	..	500	0	0	1852—53.				
J. Goddard, Esq., Market Harboro'	..	10	0	0	Rev. B. Brook's Executors	..	200	0	0
Congregational Collection, ditto, per					Richard Parry, Esq.	..	100	0	0
Rev. Mr. Toller	..	10	3	8	J. Fairfax, Esq., Australia	..	10	10	0
1841—42.					T. G. Parker, Esq.	..	50	0	0
J. Barker, Esq., Wolverhampton	..	500	0	0	Messrs. Crossley, Halifax	..	30	0	0
J. Shaw, Esq., ditto	..	100	0	0	Rev. E. T. Prust, Northampton	..	20	0	0
Mrs. Dickenson, Birmingham	..	50	0	0	Henry Christian, Esq., Birmingham	..	20	0	0
Miss Stevens, Windsor	..	20	0	0	George Bacon, Esq. (first donation),				
Mr. Brookes, Northampton	..	15	0	0	Nottingham	..	10	0	0
Rev. Dr. Collyer, Peckham	..	10	10	0	Collection at Poole	..	22	1	0
R. Morley, Esq., Nottingham	..	10	0	0	1853—54.				
B. Morley, Esq., ditto	..	10	0	0	Collection at Atherstone	..	15	0	0
Mr. Charioit, Windsor	..	10	0	0	John Corrie, Esq., Windsor	..	10	0	0
Mr. Darvill, ditto	..	10	0	0	Mr. Cullen, Nottingham	..	20	0	0
Mr. Vernon, Uttoxeter	..	10	0	0	Mr. W. D. Everard, Nuneaton	..	10	0	0
T. H. Riches, Esq., Uxbridge	..	10	0	0	William Fowler, Esq., Birmingham	..	100	0	0
Congregational Collec. at Coventry,					Mr. Fox, Atherstone	..	10	0	0
Rev. J. Sibree	..	11	3	10	Mr. Titus Hammersley, Stoke	..	10	0	0
Ditto, at Derby, Rev. J. Gawthorn	..	14	5	0	Mr. Thomas Hickling	..	25	0	0
Ditto, at Gloucester, Rev. Mr. Hyatt	..	12	2	9	Mr. Hickling, Leicester	..	10	0	0
Ditto, at Uppingham	..	12	8	2	Mr. H. Rogers	..	30	0	0
1842—43.					Mr. Thomas Sargeant, Leicester	..	10	0	0
From a Trust Fund, by Rev. T. East	..	100	0	0	Mr. Shipton, Tutbury	..	10	0	0
Mr. Abraham Salt	..	40	0	0	Mr. J. Stein, Birmingham	..	10	0	0
Mr. Herbert, Nottingham	..	20	0	0	Mr. J. Vernon, Birmingham	..	25	0	0
Mr. Bidgood, London	..	10	0	0	1854—55.				
Mr. Stephens, Windsor	..	10	0	0	Mr. Thomas Avery, Birmingham	..	50	0	0
					Mr. W. H. Avery, Birmingham	..	50	0	0
					Rev. T. R. Barker, Birmingham	..	40	0	0
					Mr. W. Beaumont	..	100	0	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Mr. Bell, Nottingham	..	10	0	0	Mr. Hollingsworth, Birmingham	..	10	0	0
Mr. J. Britain	..	10	0	0	Messrs. Hudson & Son, Birmingham	10	0	0	
Mr. H. F. Coleman, Leicester	..	50	0	0	Mr. W. F. James, Birmingham	..	50	0	0
Mr. Joseph Collins, Birmingham	..	25	0	0	Mr. H. F. James, Birmingham	..	50	0	0
Mr. Edward Cooper, Coventry	..	10	10	0	Mr. J. Keep (the late), Birmingham.	37	10	0	
Mr. Thomas Corah, Leicester	..	10	0	0	Mr. John Lord, Birmingham	..	10	0	0
Mr. Joseph Cripps	..	25	0	0	J. R. Mills, Esq., London	..	200	0	0
Mr. Timothy Dimmock, Shelton	..	20	0	0	Mr. A. Morley, Nottingham	..	75	0	0
Mr. Alfred Fairfax, Sidney	..	50	0	0	Mr. R. Parry, Birmingham	..	25	0	0
Mr. Forman, Derby	..	25	0	0	Mrs J. Smith	..	10	0	0
A Friend, by Mr. Keep	..	20	0	0	Mr. G. Stephenson	..	10	0	0
Mr. T. Gammon, Birmingham	..	25	0	0	Mr. R. Toller, Leicester	..	25	0	0
Rev. G. Gawthorne	..	10	0	0	Mr. G Toller, Leicester	..	10	0	0
Mr. Thomas Gibson, Birmingham	20	0	0	0	Mr. Truman, Birmingham	..	50	0	0
Mr. John Graham	..	50	0	0	Miss Watson, Birmingham	..	50	0	0
Mr. J. Hall, Birmingham	..	250	0	0	Mr. A. Wells, Nottingham	..	25	0	0
Mr. Hill, Derby	..	20	0	0	Mr. Whaples, Trustees of	..	10	0	0
Mr. James Hinton, Birmingham	..	10	0	0	Mr. E. Whitworth, Executors of	..	19	19	0
T. Herbert, Esq., Nottingham	..	50	0	0	Mr. Henry Wright Saltley	..	100	0	0
Mr. Samuel Horne, Tutbury	..	50	0	0	Collection at Northampton	..	18	7	0
Mr. J. Hopkins, Birmingham	..	50	0	0	1856—57.				
Mr. Joseph James	..	50	0	0	Mrs. Ames, Bath	..	10	0	0
Mr. Langebear	..	10	0	0	Richard Ash, Esq., Bristol	..	10	0	0
Mr. J. B. Lillington, Birmingham...	50	0	0	0	Mr. Edward Barnett, Birmingham..	35	0	0	
Mr. R. Lodge	..	20	0	0	Mr. H. Chetham, Coventry	..	10	0	0
Mr. B. Morley	..	25	0	0	T. M. Coombs, Esq., London	..	10	10	0
Mr. Joseph Nunneley, Leicester	..	25	0	0	Coward's Trustees	..	250	0	0
Mr. Parker, Birmingham	..	10	0	0	John Finch, Esq., Tunbridge Wells	25	0	0	
Mr. J. Parker, Northampton	..	10	0	0	Rev. J. A. James, Birmingham	..	200	0	0
Mr. Joseph Parkes, Birmingham	..	10	0	0	Mr. John Jennings, ditto	..	10	0	0
Mr. W. Rayner, Birmingham	..	25	0	0	Mrs. Keep, ditto	..	100	0	0
Mrs. F. Rubery, Birmingham	..	25	0	0	James Lloyd, Esq., ditto	..	10	0	0
Mr. W. Sargeant, Coventry	..	10	10	0	Mr. J. Marriott, Coventry	..	10	10	0
Mr. Shaw, Derby	..	20	0	0	Mr. Alderman Manton, Birmingham	30	0	0	
Mr. Mark Sharman, Wellingborough	20	0	0	0	Samuel Morley, Esq., London	..	100	0	0
Mr. Swain, Leicester	..	10	0	0	Niss Smith	..	10	0	0
Mr. J. Vernon, Birmingham	..	25	0	0	Mr. Short, Birmingham	..	15	0	0
Mr. G. Watson, Birmingham	..	25	0	0	Mr. D. Spencer, Coventry	..	10	0	0
Mr. J. Webster	..	20	0	0	Mr. H. Spencer, ditto	..	10	10	0
Mr. Whitaker, Derby	..	10	0	0	Mr. J. C. Tarbotton, Birmingham..	10	0	0	
Mr. John Whitehouse, Dudley	..	100	0	0	Mr Joseph Williams, ditto	..	75	0	0
Mrs. Wittem, Coventry	..	15	5	0	Joshua Wilson, Esq., London	..	30	0	0
Mrs. Wright, Birmingham	..	20	0	0	Mrs. Wright, Birmingham	..	10	0	0
1855—56.					Collection at Percy Chapel, Bath	..	20	0	0
Thomas Barnes, Esq., M.P.	..	30	0	0	Ditto Carrs-lane, Birmingham	43	6	9	
Mr. Bates, Leicester	..	10	0	0	Ditto Ebenezer, ditto	..	15	13	1
T. Beilby, Esq., Birmingham	..	130	0	0	Ditto Highbury, Cheltenham	38	0	0	
Mr. S. A. Bindley, Birmingham	..	20	0	0	Ditto Gloucester	..	15	1	0
Messrs. Crossley, Halifax	..	50	0	0	Ditto Spencer-st., Leamington	10	8	3	
Thomas Crowley, Esq., Birmingham	100	0	0	0	Ditto Market Harborough	..	23	10	4
J. Cunliffe, Esq., London	..	10	0	0	Ditto Poole	..	15	1	6
Mr. Samuel Davis, Birmingham	..	20	0	0	Ditto Swan hill, Shrewsbury..	17	0	0	
Mr. Denston, Derby	..	15	0	0	Ditto Ebenezer, Westbrmwhch.	14	0	0	
Samuel Fletcher, Esq., Manchester.	10	0	0	0	Ditto Wotton-under-Edge	..	10	11	3
R. S. Gilbert, Esq., London	..	10	10	0	1857—58.				
Mr. Joseph Hardy, Birmingham	..	25	0	0	Derby Christian Co-operating Scty.	10	0	0	
W. Hadfield, Esq., M.P., Manchester	100	0	0	0	Keep, Mr. F., Birmingham	..	20	0	0
Mr. T. Hickling, Birmingham	..	10	0	0	McCardie, Mr. J. W., Birmingham	52	10	0	

FORM OF BEQUEST FOR THE FOUNDATION OF A SCHOLARSHIP
IN SPRING HILL COLLEGE.

I bequeath £ to the Trustees for the time being of the land and hereditaments settled for the maintenance of the scholarships called East's Scholarships, founded in connection with Spring Hill College, Birmingham, upon, under, and subject to the same trusts, powers, and provisions as are declared and contained of and concerning the same land and hereditaments in and by the Deed of Settlement thereof or as near thereto as the different natures of the same trust estates will admit, but the scholarship hereby founded shall be called Scholarship. And I declare that my Executors shall be freed from all liability in respect of the same sum after obtaining the receipt in writing of any two of the same trustees for the same. And I direct that such part of my personal estate as is by law applicable to the payment of charitable legacies, shall, before answering any other purposes whatever, be applied in satisfaction of the bequest lastly hereinbefore contained.

N.B. The minimum of Annual Income sufficient to maintain a Scholarship is Twenty-five Pounds.

FORM OF BEQUEST FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE
COLLEGE.

I bequeath £ to the Treasurer for the time being of Spring Hill College, Birmingham, to be applied for the benefit of the same College, by the Committee of Management thereof as they shall think fit, and I declare that the receipt in writing of the said Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my Executors for the same. And I direct that such part of my personal estate as is by law applicable to the payment of charitable legacies, shall, before answering any other purpose whatever, be applied in satisfaction of the Bequest lastly hereinbefore contained.

PREACHING ENGAGEMENTS OF THE STUDENTS.

Great inconvenience, and in some instances disappointment, having been occasioned by parties applying for the services of Students, in consequence of their applications having been indirectly made, it is particularly requested that Ministers and Churches requiring such assistance, will address their letters *in every instance* to the Rev. T. R. BARKER, the Resident Tutor, *at the College*, and that they will also forward their applications as early as circumstances will allow.

MEMORIALS OF THE FOUNDERS OF SPRING HILL
COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—
INTRODUCTION.

My much esteemed friend, the compiler of the following memorials, has requested from me an introduction to them. This I deemed unnecessary, as such recitals speak with sufficient interest for themselves. My reasons for declining this office having been overruled, I now plant this flower of friendship on the grave of departed worth.

One of the loveliest moral pictures that adorn the pages of the New Testament, is the account given to us by the Evangelists of the little family at Bethany—the loved retreat of our Lord from his labours and from the opposition to his ministry at Jerusalem. There, in the company of Martha, Mary, and their brother Lazarus, he solaced his suffering humanity by the more private acts of his unwearied benevolence, and consecrated friendship as one of the virtues of his religion. There have not been wanting those who have found, in the domestic group contained in the following pages, a scene resembling, in some respects, this family at Bethany. Here also are two sisters and a brother, all at length brought to love the Saviour of the world, and to devote themselves to his cause: and here also is a brother raised, at the earnest prayers and solicitations of his sisters, not indeed from the grave of natural death, but from that tomb in which he once lay dead in trespasses and sins. In some respects, however, the family at Spring Hill went farther in their offerings to Christ and his cause, than did that in the vicinity of Jerusalem. We do not forget the breaking of the alabaster box of ointment by one of the sisters, and the pouring of the precious unguent over the body of Jesus; nor the serving of the other at the feast; nor would we omit the evidence which Lazarus, by his resurrection from the dead, everywhere carried about with him, of the divine mission of the Saviour. Still there were services rendered to Christianity by the individuals hereafter to be mentioned, which it was not in the power of Martha, Mary, and their brother Lazarus to perform.

How rarely in this world, is a whole family found to be all one in Christ, and all inspired with a like ardent zeal for promoting his cause! Here, however, the beautiful spectacle is exhibited in a perfection scarcely to be surpassed; the husband and wife, the sister and brother, all animated at length by one common desire to glorify Christ by their property; and all in unison as to the best means of accomplishing this object. The history of this family exhibits and proves the wisdom of selecting some one grand object, in the circle of Christian zeal, on which to concentrate attention, and to accumulate property. I do not mean to say that this should be the invariable rule for guiding Christian beneficence. Our various institutions must be supported, and this can only be done by a general system of division, distribution, and diffusion. But in many cases, where a large sum is to be appropriated, it may be well to select some one great and momentous object, and on that to bestow the bulk of the consecrated portion. Our friends, in the present case, acted upon this principle. They scattered their property over a wide circumference; but the centre of the circle was the founding of a college for the education of Christian ministers. This was at first suggested to Mr. Mansfield, by the Rev. Timothy East, at that time their minister, and the pastor of the church in Ebenezer chapel, Birmingham. What an object! I do not under-estimate the operations of a common philanthropy. Hospitals for the sick—asylums for the poor, the aged, and the destitute—with all the other institutions, dictated by the heart of pity and enriched by the hand of beneficence, for mitigating the sorrows of our suffering race, do credit to humanity, and demonstrate that Mercy has not forsaken our earth. Let this heavenly visitant still pursue her career in wiping away the tears and hushing the groans which she cannot prevent. But there *is* a mercy still loftier in its aim, holier in its nature, and more permanent in its results than that which has the *body* of man for its object—earth as the ultimate scene, and time as the limit, of its operations;—I mean that mercy which sympathises with the Son of God in the object of his mission, holds fellowship with him in his sufferings, and is made conformable to him in his death—a mercy this which, by convert-

ing sinners from the error of their ways, saves souls from death, and hides a multitude of sins.

Religious benevolence is of a generic character, and comprehends all species and varieties in its own genus. By far the greater part of the ills that afflict humanity are the bitter fruits of sin; and he, therefore, that does anything to promote religion, which is the antagonism of sin, not only relieves sorrow, but prevents it. What a benefit, then, have they conferred on our suffering world, who have founded a college, where not only religion is taught, but the teachers of it are trained. It is somewhat surprising that the Christian public are so slow to learn the importance of our collegiate institutions. These schools of the prophets are yet but inadequately supported, and are lost amidst the splendour of our various societies; and yet they are the mainspring of everything. What would our societies be without the ministry, and what the ministry without the college? Let it not be imagined that the recent relaxation of the laws of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, so as to admit Dissenters, will render our own colleges less necessary or less important. How very few of those who are trained for the ministry amongst us could meet the expenses of an university residence and education! Besides, the education imparted at these national seats of learning is by no means appropriate to *our* ministry. It would be a dark day for Nonconformity if our young men were to repair to Oxford and Cambridge for their ministerial training, instead of our own colleges. The friends of the Church of England have been slow to learn that a bigoted exclusiveness is a bad advocacy of the establishment. They begin to be wiser in their generation, and to find out that the best way to weaken, if not to destroy, Nonconformity, is to throw open the institutions of the Church of England to Dissenters. Our best hope is, that not many of our young men will turn aside from New College, Manchester, Yorkshire, Plymouth, and Spring Hill, for Oxford and Cambridge. Should *we* send our students for the ministry to the national universities, we shall be the only body of separatists that will do so. All others will hold by the principle of the necessity of an education appropriate to their distinctive principles.

What a benefit, then, has this family conferred upon their denomination, by adding another to its Collegiate Institutions! Already, streams of blessing have flowed from Spring Hill to very many parts of this country, and have reached the great desert of paganism. I say nothing of the high character it has attained in the London University, where its students have so greatly distinguished themselves; nor do I make any invidious comparisons with other institutions. It is, however, my delight, as officially connected with it, to know that, while it pays proper attention to all the branches of a complete education, it is chiefly anxious to send forth men of sincere piety, sound orthodoxy, and earnest zeal, to be the pastors of our churches. I, above most, have cause to be thankful for its existence, inasmuch as it has supplied me with a beloved colleague, who is labouring with me as "a son in the gospel." This was known to the surviving foundress on her death bed, and was one fact among many which made her thankful that it was ever in her heart, and that of her relatives, to found the college.

It was my privilege, of course, to be known to all the individuals memorialized in this little sketch, except the brother. Mr. Mansfield I never saw. His retiring disposition made him unwilling to be introduced to strangers. With Mr. Glover I had, forty years ago, many seasons of Christian friendship and delightful intercourse. He was a noble example of piety and zeal, combined with simplicity of manners and manly independence. Mrs. Glover and Miss Mansfield presented a striking contrast to each other: the latter, meek, gentle, sensitive, and retiring; the former, ardent, energetic, and almost restless in the cause of benevolence: the one the personification of the *active* virtues of Christianity; the other of its *passive* graces. Mrs. Glover was somewhat remarkable for her loquacity; Miss Mansfield for her taciturnity; and it was sometimes interesting to observe how the latter would interpose her short, gentle, and always sensible remarks in the midst of her sister's animated flow of conversation. If Miss Mansfield was inferior in energy to Mrs. Glover, she was not behind her in calm, enlightened judgment; and perhaps sometimes supplied a guiding hint to the more ardent mind of her

sister. Between the two there was the most perfect harmony of sentiment and purpose, in reference to the cause of Christ. The one was never a hindrance to the other. Nor did the brother, when his mind came under the influence of the grace of God, ever interfere to check their liberality.

Such is the beautiful pattern of united family piety and zeal presented in the following pages. The four individuals here exhibited have all met, we believe, in the paradise and presence of God. How sublime their intercourse now, and how sweet their recollections of what they did for Christ while upon earth. Do they now repent of having employed their property for Christ, instead of spending it for themselves, or hoarding it for they knew not whom? May the readers of this little volume learn how great and how blessed a thing it is to live and labour for Him, who lived and died for us; and that the best and only way to enjoy our property for ever, is to spend it for the glory of God and salvation of immortal souls.

J. A. JAMES.

Edgbaston, August 30, 1854.

GEORGE STORER MANSFIELD, Esq.

Mr. GEORGE STORER MANSFIELD was born in the year 1764, and after the decease of his father, inherited his estates in Leicestershire, and resided there until the year 1824, when he came to live with his sisters at Spring Hill.

Very little is known of his manner of life before he attained his 60th year. His sisters very rarely referred to it, even in conversation with their most intimate friends. It has been supposed, with some probability, that in early life he was too much addicted to such worldly pleasures as a country life affords to a gentleman of good landed property.

For many years before he came to Birmingham, his sisters were in the habit of setting apart a portion of time every day, for praying together for his conversion. Their example and their prayers were at last followed by a change in his conduct and his character.

When settled here, he attended the preaching of the gospel at Ebenezer chapel. But even when worshipping in the house of God, he sought a retired part of the gallery, where he could hear without being much observed.

He never returned again to his estates, after he settled at Spring Hill. His shyness, connected probably with extreme nervousness, was so great, that, with very few exceptions, he never saw the friends that came to the house.

With Mr. East, a frequent visitor, he was on familiar terms, and walking with him one day in the garden, about the year 1836 or 1837, he said, "What shall I do with my property? I have not, in my former course of life, done anything with it to glorify God. Tell me how I may now employ it for his honour?" It was suggested, that the founding of a college, for educating young men for the Christian ministry, might be the most important object to which it could be applied. This became the subject of after consideration with his sisters, and when their consent was obtained, they all united in prayer to God for his blessing upon the consecration of Mr. Mansfield's property to this great object.

His last words were, "It is marvellous in our eyes;" and soon after, his ransomed spirit took its flight to that blessed world where sin and suffering are no more.—This event took place at Spring Hill, on the 9th of November, 1837, in the 73rd year of his age.

CHARLES GLOVER, Esq.

Mr. CHARLES GLOVER was born at Tamworth, Jan. 15th, 1753. He was not an ordinary man, for his industry and integrity raised him from humble life to a comfortable affluence, but his great distinction was his eminently Christian character; this will be more fully illustrated by subsequent extracts from his private diary. As an evidence of the Christian principle that animated him in his secular business, as a builder, the following facts may be mentioned.

His father, who also was a builder, died a few years after his marriage, and his widow, anxious to carry on the trade till

her son was of age, entered into partnership with a person who involved her in debt and difficulties. Her son afterwards honourably discharged all her liabilities; and often said, in after-life, that he never felt more happy than when he had thus honoured his mother's memory. He was in the habit of assembling his workmen, before they entered upon their daily labours, to read the word of God, and to pray with them.

As an illustration of his strict and conscientious regard for the Lord's day, the following anecdote may be given:—When the barracks in this town were about to be built, a government officer, General De Lancy, was sent down to make the preparatory arrangements, and Mr. Glover accepted the contract. After an interview with this officer on a Saturday evening, the General said, "Meet me on the ground to-morrow morning, and we will then finish the business." Mr. Glover replied, "I will meet you on the Monday morning, sir, as early as you please, but I never transact business on Sunday." The General appeared surprised and displeased, and said, "It is government business, and if you will not comply with my wishes, some one else will; give me back the papers." Mr. Glover did so, and was retiring, concluding he had lost the contract. The officer reflected for a moment; good sense and right feeling prevailed—he recalled Mr. Glover, and politely said, "I will wait till Monday, sir."

Previously to his marriage, Mr. Glover had purchased the Spring Hill property, which he enlarged and beautified; and after his marriage with Miss Mansfield, about the year 1803, her mother and sister gave up their house at Derby, and resided with Mrs. Glover to the close of their lives.

The two sisters very soon opened a Sunday school on the premises, for the religious instruction of the children of the neighbourhood, which was attended by happy results in the future conduct and character of some of the scholars. They subsequently became teachers of adult classes in Livery-street chapel, and continued there till the erection of Ebenezer chapel, which was built partly under the superintendence of Mr. Glover.

Mr. Glover also fitted up the laundry at Spring Hill as a little chapel, to which the neighbours were invited on the Sabbath evening, and were addressed by himself, and a few friends connected with St. Mary's chapel, then under the ministry of the Rev. Edward Burn. At this time Mr. Glover was a member of the Established Church, and attended at St. Mary's, but he occasionally accompanied Mrs. G. and her sister to Livery-street, the pulpit being then occupied by the Rev. J. Brewer. About two years before his death, he became a Dissenter from conviction, and was united to the Church assembling in Ebenezer chapel.

The "Evangelical Magazine" for May, 1822, contains a Memoir of Mr. Glover, which derives its chief value from the extracts there given from his private diary. They bear date from July, 1818, to the time of his decease, in August, 1821, and are strikingly illustrative of his distinguished integrity and his eminent piety.

Mr. Glover lingered for several months, exciting the alternate hopes and fears of his friends, till August, 1821, when his latter end was evidently drawing near; and on Lord's day, August 26, 1821, he departed this life, and was interred in the churchyard of St. Mary's, Birmingham.

MRS. GLOVER.

Mrs. GLOVER was born at Derby, July 4th, 1767. She was the daughter of Mr. Mansfield, of that town. Her father was a strict Churchman, and much opposed to the Methodists, as earnest Christians were then very commonly called. Her mother was also a regular attendant at the Established Church, and not having had opportunity of converse with more enlightened Christians, her views of divine truth were very defective, until by some means she became possessed of "Hervey's Meditations." By reading this book, the eyes of her understanding were enlightened; she felt her condition as a sinner and her need of a Saviour. Her own deep convictions of the value of the truth would no doubt be made known to her

children; her prayers were heard and answered in the conversion of her two daughters, Sarah and Elizabeth; but the bigoted aversion of Mr. Mansfield to evangelical religion was still an obstacle to their attendance on a gospel ministry. This was at length removed, for, in the spring of the year, 1795, he was attacked by a disease which proved to be mortal, and during its progress he confessed his regret for having interfered with their conscientious preference, and withdrew his opposition. After Mr. Mansfield's decease, his widow and daughters, whilst residing at one of the family estates in Leicestershire, attended for some time the ministry of the Wesleyans and General Baptists, and on their return home they appear to have united themselves with the church at Derby, which was afterwards under the pastoral care of the Rev. James Gawthorne, now (1854) in the fifty-third year of his ministry. In a diary kept by Miss E. Mansfield, she writes, under date of June 10th, 1801, "Mr. Gawthorne, our pastor, was this day set apart to that office."

Mrs. Glover's activity, generosity, and spirit of enterprise were strikingly developed and carried out, as soon as ever she had the means of bringing them into exercise. She had an early and intimate friend, Miss Davenport, who was united in marriage to Mr. Greasley, the wealthy proprietor of a cotton mill, at Tutbury, near Burton-on-Trent. Mrs. Greasley's religious views were in harmony with those of her friend; and as the gospel was not preached in that town, she was anxious for its introduction, and induced her husband to allow her to fit up a barn for that purpose. Her two friends, the Misses Mansfield, desirous to assist in the promotion of this object, took lodgings at Tutbury for three months. Up to this time Mr. Greasley had been a regular attendant at the parish church; and though he had permitted the use of his barn as a place of worship, he resolved never to be present at any of the services. His politeness, however, induced him to accompany his wife and the two Misses Mansfield on the occasion of its being first opened, by the Rev. James Boden, then of Hanley, afterwards of Sheffield. It pleased God to bless the first sermon preached in the barn, as the means of Mr. Greasley's conversion, and he thenceforth

became a consistent and eminent Christian. He afterwards built the present Independent chapel there, and endowed it with £50 a-year. The late Rev. Benjamin Brook, author of the "History of the Puritans," was appointed the first pastor. He had been educated by the Rev. Dr. Williams, of Rotherham. He afterwards married Miss Davenport, the sister of Mrs. Greasley, and on his retirement from Tutbury he settled near Birmingham, and became a member of Spring Hill College committee.

About the year 1801, Mr. Charles Glover, as one of the guardians of the poor of Birmingham, paid an official visit to Tutbury, for the purpose of seeing the pauper children sent from the former town to work in the cotton mills at the latter place. He there met with the two Misses Mansfield, and after a correspondence with the elder, which was protracted through an interval of more than two years, he married Miss Sarah Mansfield, at the parish church at Tutbury; and it may be mentioned here, as illustrative of his character, that, instead of treating the ringers of the church bells with ale or money, as is customary, he gave to each of them a Bible.

The Rev. J. A. James has recorded that "in what she did for religion, there was a *magnificence* in her liberality, united as it was, with that of her modest, retiring, and eminently pious sister, Miss Elizabeth Mansfield, and her recluse and nervous brother, Mr. George Storer Mansfield. She, and they, devoted the bulk of their fortune to that institution, which will be their noblest monument to the end of time—Spring Hill College. What a comprehension of good of the highest kind—good that will spread, not only over our own country, but perhaps to the farthest bounds of the habitable world, and to the latest generations of mankind.

"But this was not the only proof of a munificent liberality, nor the only institution of which, to a considerable extent, she may have been said to be the founder. The present 'Birmingham Town Mission,' in its improved state, owes very much to her. It was her gift of four hundred pounds that called forth the present chairman and deputy chairman to follow up her suggestion, and give reality to her benevolent wishes. So that

the useful labours of its devoted agents, who are penetrating the recesses of ignorance, vice, and misery, and carrying light, holiness, and happiness, to increasing numbers of the population of this large town, are the result of her large heart and good judgment.

“Her contributions to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and to the London Missionary Society, were very large. Few cases of religious charity came to this town, whether for the building of a chapel, or the relief of a suffering minister of Christ struggling with poverty, or for any society that was doing good, but found their way to her door; and scarcely any were sent away unrelieved.

“There was nothing sectarian or bigoted in her benevolence—no exclusive dealing in the traffic of mercy—no bribery to draw away from the church to dissent. She was a Nonconformist both in principle and practice; but she loved the gospel more than dissent, and had a heart, a purse, and a hand, for all that loved Christ and promoted his cause. Mrs. Glover, from her known generosity, was liable to be occasionally imposed upon: but this was rarely done, for she was shrewd and discriminating. She was confined to her bed many months. Her love of doing good continued to the last, and she wished to see others animated by the same benevolent impulses as herself.”

Some years before her decease, she had the following lines printed on a somewhat ornamental card, in a very large type, for the purpose of distribution, and suspended a copy of them over the chimney-piece in the room in which she usually received her friends and visitors:

“Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
At all the times you can,
And as long as you can.”

Mr. James thus concludes his funeral discourse:—“And now may we all be thankful for her conversion to God—her holy life—her long continuance among us—and her great usefulness. And may we all learn from her example to do good according

to the ability we possess, and the opportunities that may be granted to us. Let us recollect that, though our opportunities and resources may not be equal to hers, we all have some, and that God requires of us, not according to what he has not, but according to what he has given us; and when we shall be called to give up the account of our stewardship, may we hear our Master say, 'Well done! thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.' Amen."

For about a year previous to Mrs. Glover's decease, she was confined to her sick chamber. She died at seven o'clock, a.m., on Wednesday, November 2, 1853, in the 87th year of her age. On the Tuesday following, her remains were deposited in the same vault with those of her brother and sister, in Ebenezer chapel yard. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. R. A. Vaughan, her pastor, assisted by the Rev. J. A. James and the Rev. T. R. Barker. The three Professors, the Revs. F. Watts, T. R. Barker, H. Rogers, and Mr. Thomas Beilby, followed as mourners, in accordance with Mrs. Glover's request. On the following Sabbath morning, the Rev. R. A. Vaughan preached her funeral sermon, from Matthew v. 7, "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." Mr. Vaughan also inserted an obituary in the *Evangelical Magazine*, which appeared in January, 1854.

Extract from the Annual Report of Spring Hill College, presented to the meeting of subscribers held in Carr's Lane Lecture Room, June 27th, 1854:—"Your Committee must pause a moment to pay a tribute of deserved respect to the memory of the last founder of the College—Mrs. Sarah Glover, who departed to her rest in November last, 'full of years and of honours;' and if not of 'riches' also, solely because she had voluntarily stripped herself of them, in numberless acts of munificent beneficence, of which your College was the principal object. She died at the advanced age of 86, having survived her sister, Miss Mansfield six, and her brother, Mr. George Mansfield, sixteen years. Her last illness was long and trying, and many sorrows and disappointments clouded her closing years; but neither sickness nor sorrow ever disturbed the

serenity of her Christian hope, or abated that cheerfulness which, though in part the effect of a natural buoyancy of mind, was still more the fruit of Christian sentiment. She always spoke with satisfaction of having been permitted during her lifetime to make that surrender of her property to the cause of God, which too many reserve till the hour when they can no longer enjoy it, and rejoiced in the actual first-fruits of her benevolence, as well as in the anticipation of the richer harvest which it would yield when she should be no more."

MISS ELIZABETH MANSFIELD.

MISS ELIZABETH MANSFIELD was born at Derby, November 3rd, 1772. She was very humble and retiring in her habits, and rarely referred to or spoke of herself. It appears, from a series of private memoranda, of which nothing was known till after her decease, that she was impressed in very early life with a sense of sin. She writes, "From a child I had a desire to hear the word of God, and was very much affected under it. I humbly trust the God of all grace was beginning that work which he will finish in eternity." * * * "In the spring of 1795, I went to reside in Leicestershire, where I heard the Methodist and General Baptists, whose preaching frequently caused great distress, and my mind never had much peace until a friend lent me Mr. Mason's 'Christian Communicant.' My views now became clearer and stronger, and on my return to Derby I was admitted a member of the church militant, to be prepared for the church triumphant." Miss Mansfield's decease took place, after a very short illness, on the 30th May, 1847, in her 76th year.

The following reference to the event appears in the report read to the annual meeting of the subscribers to Spring Hill College, on Tuesday, June 22, 1847, from the pen of the author of the "Eclipse of Faith :—" "We have to pay another tribute to departed worth. This same year, which has been so sadly memorable by the death of two of your students, has also wit-

nessed the removal, 'though full of years and of honours,' of one of your venerable founders—Miss Elizabeth Mansfield. It is not always that the friends, even of benevolent institutions, can look back with unalloyed regret on the memory of those who have originated them; too often all the munificence of the founders is required to make us forget their faults or infirmities; and too often it has been exerted in the superstitious hope of atoning for them. It is far otherwise here. The Christian excellence of Miss Elizabeth Mansfield was an equable, consistent and uniform excellence; and widely as she will be known, and long as she will be remembered by your whole denomination, for the munificent generosity with which, in common with her sister and brother, she made such sacrifices for the cause of religion, she will be remembered for her private worth, with equally sincere respect, by that more limited circle who enjoyed a personal acquaintance with her. Though, like many others who have been the means of 'turning many to righteousness,' she will be held 'in everlasting remembrance,' no one ever lived less covetous of the applause of the world, or more earnestly desired to practise the great Master's lesson, of not letting the left hand know what the right hand doeth. Indeed, her pre-eminent characteristics were simplicity, humility, gentleness, meekness, and patience; and while all these virtues adorned her long and useful life, they shone forth with brighter lustre in the many severe trials of her last years. Her friends know that it was to her and her sister an unspeakable satisfaction to see, even in this life, so many fruits of their Christian beneficence."

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

"DEUM TIMETO: REGINAM HONORATO: VIRTUTEM COLITO: DISCIPLINIS
BONIS: OPERAM DATO."

PATRON,—Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

VISITER,—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

PRINCIPAL,—The Right Hon. the Earl of Lichfield.

VICE-PRINCIPAL,—The Hon. and Rev. Grantham M. Yorke, M.A.

WARDEN,—The Rev. J. T. Law, M.A., Chancellor of the Diocese of Lichfield.

TREASURER,—Thomas Uphill, Esq.

DEAN OF THE FACULTY,—William Sands Cox, F.R.S.

HON. SEC. TO THE PROFESSORS,—Dr. Wade.

COUNCIL.

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO.

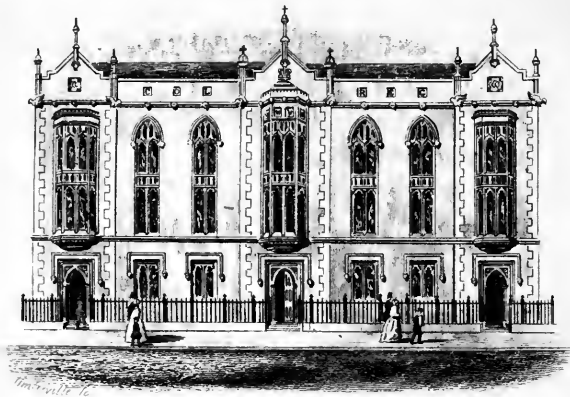
The Principal.
The Vice-Principal.
The Treasurer.
The Dean of the Faculty.
The Warden.
The High Bailiff of Birmingham.
The Lord-Lieutenant of Warwickshire.

The High Sheriff of Warwickshire.
The Dean of Worcester.
The Archdeacon of Coventry.
The Mayor of Birmingham.
The Rector of the Parish of St. Martin.
The Rector of the Parish of St. Philip.
Senior Physician of Queen's Hospital.
Senior Surgeon of Queen's Hospital.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Warwick.
The Right Hon. the Earl Howe.
The Right Hon. Lord Redesdale.
The Right Hon. Lord John Scott.
W. Dickins, Esq., Chairman of Quarter Sessions.
Mr. Edward Armfield.
Mr. Edward T. Cox.
Mr. Samuel Haines.
Thomas Bagnall, Esq.
Mr. Charles Ratcliff.
Baron Webster, Esq.

Frederick I. Welch, Esq.
Professors T. P. Heslop, M.D., and G. B. Knowles, elected by the Professors.
Messrs. Clement Ingleby and T. S. James—by the Law Society.
Messrs. J. R. Botham and S. Hemming—by the Architectural Society.
Messrs. J. E. Clift and G. E. M'Connell—by the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.
Messrs. George Taylor and John Boucher—by the Hospital Board.



Queen's College

BIRMINGHAM

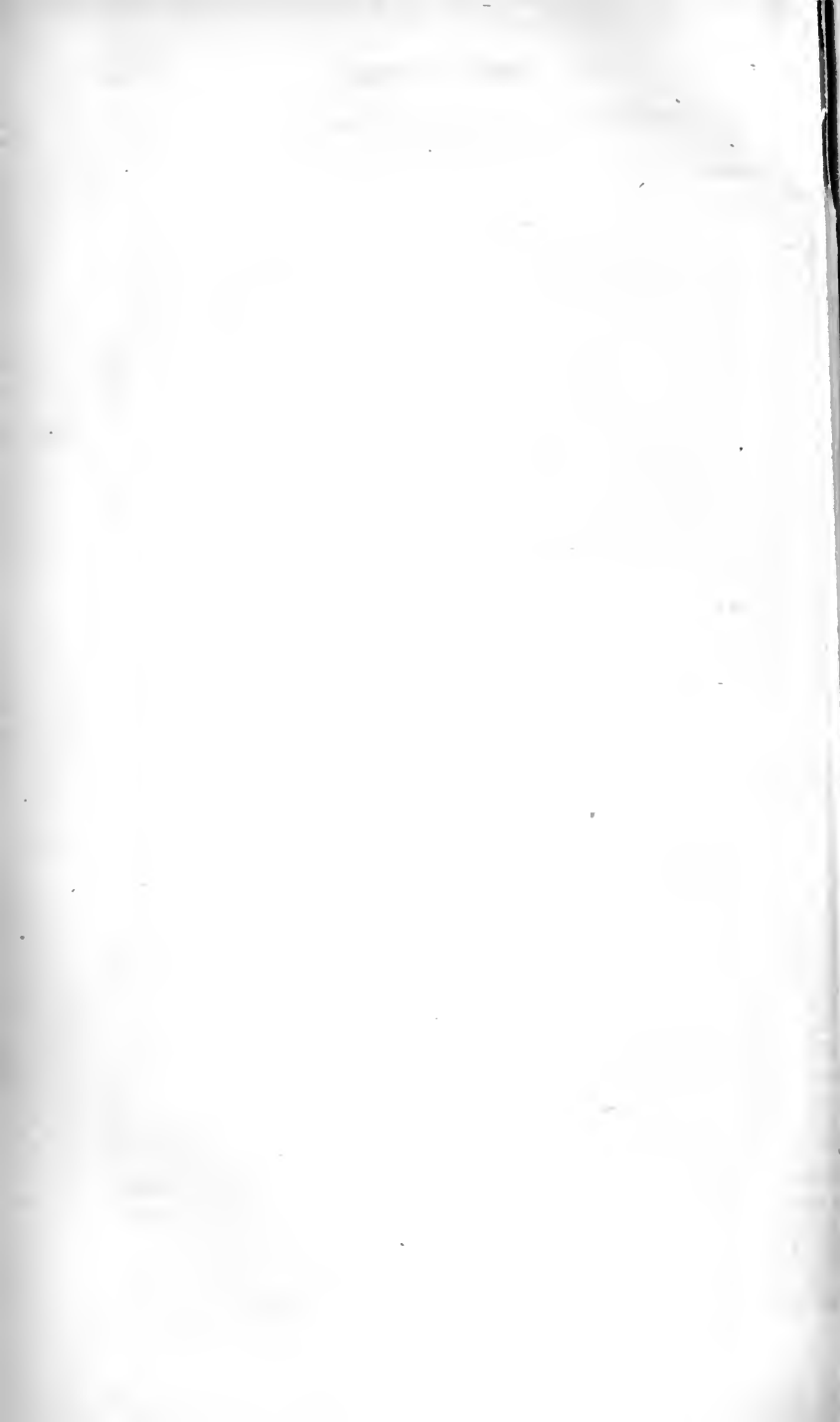
Published by James Granar, 40, Edington.



King Hill College, Worcester

BIRMINGHAM

Published by James Granar, 40, Edington.



MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATE BODY.

HONORARY GOVERNORS.

Miss Burdett Coutts.	The Right Hon. Lord Leigh.
The Duke of Sutherland, K.G.	The Right Hon. Lord Overstone.
The Duke of Buccleugh, K.G., F.R.S.	The Right Hon. Lord John Scott.
Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G., F.R.S.	Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Worcester.
The Marquis of Hertford, K.G.	Right Rev. Lord Bishop of St. David's.
Earl of Westmoreland, G.C.B., G.C.H.	Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Manchester.
Earl of Dartmouth, F.R.S., F.S.A.	The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.
The Right. Hon. the Earl of Warwick.	Rt. Hon. Sir John S. Pakington, M.P.
The Rt. Hon. Earl Fitzwilliam, K.G.	The Right Hon. William Yates Peel.
The Right Hon. Earl Spencer, K.G.	The Right Hon. S. Pierrepont.
The Earl of Clarendon, K.G., G.C.B.	Sir George Phillips, Bart.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Craven.	Sir Francis Goodricke, Bart.
The Earl of Harrowby, D.C.L.	Major-General the Hon. C. P. Lygon.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Bradford.	Major-General Whylock, R.M.
Rt. Hon. Earl Howe, G.C.H., D.C.L.	The Very Rev. Dr. Howard.
The Earl of Burlington, F.R.S., F.G.S.	The Worshipful Chancellor Law.
The Right Hon. the Earl Granville.	C. N. Newdegate, Esq., M.P.
Rt. Hon. Lord Willoughby de Broke.	C. B. Adderley, Esq., M.P.
The Right Hon. Lord Ward.	Bolton King, Esq., M.P.
The Right Hon. Lord Middleton.	Lieutenant-Colonel Howard Vyse, M.P.
The Right Hon. Lord Foley.	Captain Rushout, M.P.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Lyttleton, F.R.S.	Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P.
The Right Hon. Lord Calthorpe.	William Stratford Dugdale, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Northwick, F.S.A.	Matthew R. Boulton, Esq.
The Right Hon. Lord Redesdale.	Digby Wingfield, Esq.
The Right Hon. Lord Ashburton.	Mark Phillips, Esq.

GOVERNORS.

W. C. Alston, Esq.	John Eccles, Esq., M.D.	Mr. W. H. Osborn.
Mr. E. Armfield.	Messrs. Firmstone.	Mr. Thomas Penn.
Rev. Egerton Bagot.	Edward Gem, Esq.	Mr. G. Perton.
C. H. Bracebridge, Esq.	C. Grove, Esq., Birkenhead.	J. Ratcliff, Esq., F.A.S.
Thomas Bagnall, Esq.	Mr. S. Goddard.	Mr. C. Ratcliff.
Mr. James Busby.	Mr. S. V. Horton.	Henry Smith, Esq.
Mr. Joseph Barrows.	Mr. W. S. Harding.	R. W. Scott, Esq.
Mr. William Barrows.	Mr. J. Henderson.	Chas. Shaw, Esq.
Mr. William Bamford.	Mr. Samuel Haines.	Mr. J. B. Payn.
The Rev. T. Cox, D.D.	Mr. Clement Ingleby.	Mr. J. Sturge.
Mr. E. Townsend Cox.	Edwd. Johnstone, Esq.	Mr. Edmund Sturge.
W. S. Cox, Esq., F.R.S.	J. Johnstone, Esq., M.D.	Mr. James Shaw.
C. Cartwright, Esq.	H. Jephson, Esq., M.D.	Rev. V. Thomas, B.D.
Lucas Chance, Esq.	Rev. Dr. Kennedy.	Mr. George Taylor.
Mr. William Chance.	T. G. Lloyd, Esq.	Mr. James Turner.
Mr. J. Campbell.	Rev. W. M. Lawson, M.A.	Mr. T. Uphill.
J. B. Davies, Esq., M.D.	Rev. T. Moseley.	Mr. T. S. Uphill.
W. H. Dawes, Esq.	J. L. Molliett, Esq.	F. I. Welch, Esq.

GOVERNORS CONTINUED.

P. Williams, Esq.	Baron Webster, Esq.	Henry Van Wart, Esq.
Robert Webb, Esq.	Mr. Robert Wood.	Mr. T. P. Wragge.
Rev. William Wakefield.	Mr. T. Whitfield.	

FELLOWS.

- George Bellasis Masfen, M.R.C.S., Manchester; Surg. St. Mary's Hosp.; late Res. Surg. Stafford G. Hosp.; Surgeon to the Charlton Disp.; Fellow of the Royal Med. Chir. Soc.
- William Roden, M.R.C.S., M.D., Kidderminster; J. P. of the Borough; Hon. Loc. Sec. Syd. Soc. Fellow of the Royal Chir. Society.
- Edmund Waller, M.R.C.S., M.D., Chesterfield; Warneford Scholar, Warneford Medallist.
- Martin Perry, M.R.C.S., Abingdon, Oxon., the Gray Theological Prizeman:
- Alfred Freer, M.R.C.S., Stourbridge; L. M. Dublin; Mem. Paris Med. Soc.
- Henry Porter, M.R.C.S., M.D., Peterborough; Resident Surgeon, County Hospital; Warneford Scholar, Warneford Medallist.
- William Webb, Wirksworth, M.R.C.S., M.D., Fell. Roy. Med. Chir. Soc; late Res. Med. Off., Stafford; Warneford Medallist.
- T. H. Parker, M.D., F.R.C.S., Bedford; Fell. Lon. Med. and Royal Med. Chir. Socs.; Mem. Path. Soc.

DEGREE.

(Conferred by the College under the powers of the Supplemental Charter.)

James G. Tuxford, B.C.E. Queen's College, Birmingham.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE is an institution of which Birmingham may well be proud. It was founded in 1828, through the indefatigable exertions of W. Sands Cox, Esq., F.R.S., and contains most valuable museums of human and comparative anatomy, natural history, &c. In 1843, it was incorporated by Royal Charter; but it was not till 1846 that its immediate advantages were enjoyed by any but the Medical Profession. It is now, however, open to all classes of students, and is entitled to issue certificates for B.A., M.A., B.C.L., D.C.L., M.B. and M.D., in the London University, and the diplomas of the Royal College of Surgeons and Society of Apothecaries.

In a great manufacturing town like Birmingham, pre-eminent in manufactures of the finest taste and character, and surrounded by the heavier, but not less useful, products of the "Black Country," such an institution is a boon of no common order, combining the arduous and yet pleasureable duties of professors and students of science with those of a purely Samaritan character.

Utilitarianism is the stamp of the age, and when responded to, as it is in this institution, by the studious and active of the rising generation, at the bidding of the wealthy and generous, who are touched with the sere and yellow leaf, its beneficial operations are incalculable.

Although it is a proud reflection that a purely manufacturing town can shew to the world that great qualities and great results can be brought forth apart from the seclusion of rigid scholastic studies, it must strike the reflective mind that the labour of establishing a new institution in health and prosperity in so short a space of time, shews no small amount of industry and determination. The looker-on can have but little conception of the "long and weary hours" devoted by the founders and finishers of so great a work,—and these results, let it be borne in mind, have been produced by men greatly occupied in pursuing the duties of their sphere. They were not undertaken by those who had nothing else to do, but by men occupied fully in fighting their own professional and trade battles in life. Not that it can be proved that men devoting themselves to the public good alone are not often successful in their endeavours, but that, on the other hand, the greater praise is due to those who, whilst they grapple with their own duties, can throw themselves into a corps who are willing rather to give the hours, bestowed by many on their own ease, to the good of their fellow-subjects.

Besides, it was felt that such institutions were too much concentrated in the truly-styled "ancient domains of professional brotherhood." There was wanting an example of utility on the spot where utility could be brought into practice. Skill exists where skill can be grown: but the exercise of skill is best brought to bear where the objects of skill are in close proximity. Happily, as an example, the Queen's College was established in a community requiring its help. All honour, then, to Mr. SANDS Cox, the gifted Dean of the Faculty, and every one else who has been in any way instrumental, through good and evil report, in establishing and sustaining this truly noble institution.

THE SYSTEM, LAWS, AND BYE-LAWS OF THE COLLEGE.

It was in 1824 that Mr. Sands Cox entertained the idea of forming a School of Medicine and Surgery for Birmingham and the Midland Counties. With that view he prepared himself by study in the schools and hospitals of France, Germany, and Italy, comparing the systems pursued on the Continent with the course of instruction prevailing in England, Ireland, and Scotland. On Mr. Sands Cox's return to his native town he succeeded, in 1828, in founding a School of Medicine in Birmingham, with the sanction, advice, and support of the Drs. Johnstone, Dr. Booth, Dr. Pearson, and other able and influential professional friends and coadjutors. By degrees Mr. Sands Cox enlarged his views, taking advantage of every opportunity of improvement, and of every suggestion which was made for the advancement of his objects; encouraged by donations of money and books, and aided by valuable contributions to his museum and library. Till at length he attracted the notice of that great and good man, Dr. Samuel Wilson Warneford, who, by his warm friendship and liberal grants of money, enabled Mr. Cox to turn his Medical School into a College, to which her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to grant a Royal Charter of Incorporation. Soon after the College was enlarged and divided into two departments, the junior department preparing students for entering upon their medical studies in the senior department with greater advantage. Other departments, under the sanction of supplemental charters and royal warrant, were quickly added, till by rapid steps Mr. Sands Cox has been enabled (thanks to Dr. Warneford's munificence, and thanks to the unceasing devotion of time, ability, and purse, by Mr. Chancellor Law) to complete a combined system of education, in all its branches—suitable in the first instance to the wants of parents and guardians of youth in Birmingham and the Midland Counties. But not only so. The system is capable of any extension: it may become the Queen's University for the Midland Counties—provided it meets with the support of the public.

In all the arrangements which have been made those who have had the direction of the affairs of the College have kept their eyes fixed upon the system which has stood the test of so long experience, and received the sanction of so many great and gifted minds, as existing and in vigorous operation in our ancient Universities, still not restricting themselves from such modifications as times and circumstances have rendered necessary. On this principle they have maintained that every system of general education for the youth of a Christian community ought to comprise instruction in the Christian religion as an indispensable part, without which the acquisition of other branches of knowledge will be conducive neither to the happiness of the individual nor the welfare of the State.

THE PARTICULAR OBJECTS OF THE COLLEGE.

1. To prepare medical students, by a complete course of professional education in all the branches of medicine and surgery and the auxiliary sciences, with a complete discipline, for examination for appointments in the army and navy and East India Company's service, for the degrees of M.B. and M.D. of the University of London, and for the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons of London and Edinburgh, and the license of the Society of Apothecaries, without any residence elsewhere.
2. To prepare students in a department of general literature for the degrees of B.A. and M.A. in the University of London, by the systematic teaching of classics and mathematics, and the other required branches of instruction, without any residence elsewhere.
3. To prepare students in a department of architecture and civil engineering for the degrees of Bachelor of Engineering and Master of Engineering, which the College, under its supplemental charter has power to confer.
4. To prepare students in a department of law for entering upon the study of the legal profession.
5. To prepare students expecting appointments in the Civil Service of her Majesty's Government, or in that of the Honourable the East India Company, and for any other situation in life where a sound knowledge of classical and mathematical science and a practical acquaintance with chemistry are likely to be beneficial.
6. To provide preparatory instruction, with appropriate collegiate discipline, for junior students, for two years, in a junior department.
7. To combine with the above studies (with a view of making students good Christians, as well as well-informed members of society, and able practitioners in law, medicine, architecture, and civil engineering) lectures on Church history, Christian ethics, and the doctrines of the Church of England.
8. To prepare students for holy orders in a department of Theology, specially endowed by the Rev. Dr. Warnford.

THE SYSTEM OF THE COLLEGE.

The system is based on that of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, varied according to the difference of times and circumstances.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COLLEGE.

The supreme power in all matters is vested in the Council, subject only to a general meeting of Governors, as hereafter provided.

THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE COLLEGE.

1. The College is divided into five senior and two junior departments. 2. The senior departments, consisting—first, of students residing within the College, for whom are provided rooms, board, and tutelary superintendence; secondly, of non-resident students, living with their parents and guardians, or in lodgings approved by the Council, and under such regulations as the Council shall think fit, who attend lectures in College daily, and the College Chapel at morning and afternoon service on Sunday. 3. The junior departments, consisting partly of resident students, under the charge of tutors chosen by the Council, such students dining in hall, attending the College Chapel daily, and on Sundays, morning and afternoon service, and attending lectures daily, in Classics, Mathematics, the Modern Languages, and Drawing, together with the stated religious instruction; and partly of non-resident students, under the regulations hereafter set forth.

THE PROPERTY OF THE COLLEGE.

1. The whole of the property and effects of the College, of what kind soever, are held for the uses of the College, under the direction and management of the Council, subject to the control of general meetings of the Governors, as provided by the laws of the College. 2. The Council is not to sell or otherwise dispose of any lands or hereditaments of the College, nor enter into a lease or agreement in respect thereof, without the sanction of a special general meeting. 3. One month's notice must be given in respect of business of that description, before it be taken into consideration at such meeting. 4. No dividend, gift, division, or bonus, in money, shall at any time be given by the College unto or between any of its members.

DONATIONS TO THE COLLEGE.

1. Every person who presents specimens of anatomy, pathology, geology, mineralogy, and other departments of natural history, philosophical apparatus, models of machinery, and specimens of fine arts to the College, is considered as a benefactor. 2. Donations of money towards the endowment of fellowships, professorships, and scholarships: and of books in theology, medicine, and surgery, and other departments of art, science, and literature, will be most gratefully received. 3. The name of every such benefactor, with a specification of his or her gift or bequest, is recorded in the transactions of the College; a report thereof is made at the annual general meeting; and the donor's name is affixed to all books, specimens, or other gifts presented to the College.

OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE.

The Officers of the Institution, as specified in the Charter, are a Visitor, a Principal, a Vice-Principal, a Treasurer, and a Dean of the Faculty. But subsequently a Warden and Tutors, and a Professor of Pastoral Theology have been added.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE.

The Lord Bishop of Worcester, for the time being, is the Official Visitor by the Supplemental Charter.

The Principal, Vice-Principal, Treasurer, and Dean of the Faculty, hold their respective offices during the pleasure of the Council, and on any vacancy occurring in such offices, they are respectively filled up on the nomination and appointment of the Council. Provided that, with regard to such elections, and also to the appointment of the Tutors, and other officers who are appointed by the Council, one week at least shall elapse after notice of the vacancy or intended appointment, before the election shall take place.

THE COMMON SEAL.

The common Seal of the College is a representation of Hygeia seated on a rock, surrounded by a scroll, having on it the words "The Queen's College, Birmingham" —and the seal shall not be affixed to any deed or writing except at a meeting of the Council, and by its authority.*

THE IRON CHEST.

The Charter, the Supplemental Charters, the common Seal, and the Deeds of the College shall be deposited in an iron chest having two different locks, the key of one to be kept by the Principal, and the key of the other by the Treasurer.

A REGISTER BOOK.

A book to be called a "Register Book" shall be kept by the Treasurer, or such officer as shall be appointed by the Council, in which book shall be entered the name and description, and place of residence of every Honorary Governor, Governor, Member, and Fellow of the College, and such register book shall, between the College and any person claiming to be a member thereof, be conclusive evidence.

THE LIBRARY AND MUSEUMS.

The Library and Museums shall be open to the Governors and Members, to the Warden and Professors and Tutors, and to the Fellows and Students, and to the Public, at such times and under such regulations as the Council shall from time to time determine.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Honorary Governors, Governors, Fellows, and Members, on the last Wednesday in August, or as near the same as convenient, shall assemble together at the then last, or other usual place of meeting of the said Society, and shall proceed to receive the Annual Reports, to nominate and appoint the Council, and to transact such other business as devolves upon them by the laws, bye-laws, and regulations of the College. Provided that no person shall be qualified to vote on any matter brought before such meeting, unless he shall have been registered as a governor for the previous twelve months.

* Hygeia rupi insidens lauro coronatur. In sinu ejus ingens draco pluribus sinibus plicisque contortus, qui caput extendit ut in Hygeiæ patera bibat quam læva tenet illa. Patera seu crater operculum habet præter solitum.—Caput iii, p. 283, *Bernard de Montfaucon*, Tom. ii.

THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS.

The Principal and Council for the time being, have full power and authority to convene and call together a special general meeting of the Governors, by giving one month's notice, at any time they may deem expedient:—and the acts and transactions of such said special general meeting have full power and effect, in the same manner as the acts and transactions of the Governors assembled at the annual general meeting.

TERMINAL REPORTS.

The Professors, Tutors, and Masters shall forward to the Warden, seven days before the end of each term, their registers of attendance, or a terminal report of the attendance, conduct, and progress of each student in their respective classes and departments, from which details a General Report shall be drawn up by the Warden and submitted to the Council, and copies of the reports on each student shall be forwarded by the Warden to the parent or guardian of each student. Such terminal reports to be preserved as records, and the Warden's report to be entered on the minutes.

THE VISITER, HIS OFFICE AND DUTIES.

1. The Rev. Samuel Wilson Warneford, LL.D., was the first visiter appointed by the Royal Charter. 2. Since the decease of the first visiter, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese for the time being has been the visiter of the college. 3. The visiter has full visitatorial powers over all departments of the college, as regards the charter, supplemental charters, laws, and bye-laws of the college. 4. More particularly he has ample powers of supervision over the theological department.

THE PRINCIPAL, HIS OFFICE AND DUTIES.

1. The principal shall be a nobleman, or one of the honorary governors, and a member of the Church of England. 2. He shall preside at all meetings, in all the departments, settling the course and order of proceedings, and putting questions both in the affirmative and negative, according to the sense and intention of the meeting. 3. He shall see to the execution of the charter, supplemental charters, laws, and bye-laws.

THE VICE-PRINCIPAL, HIS OFFICE AND DUTIES.

1. The Vice-principal shall be a Dignitary of the Church of England, residing at or near Birmingham. 2. He shall take the chair in the absence of the principal. 3. He shall transact all and every such business as the principal, when present, is empowered to do by the charter, supplemental charters, laws, and bye-laws.

THE WARDEN, HIS OFFICE AND DUTIES.

1. The Warden shall be a Clergyman of the Church of England in priest's orders, and a graduate of the University of Cambridge or Oxford. 2. He shall be appointed by the Committee of Council of the Arts Department, subject to the confirmation of the governors at their annual general meeting. 3. He shall take his meals in hall at his pleasure, free from charge. 4. In the absence of the principal and vice-principal, he shall take the chair at all meetings of the council

and committees of council, and shall perform in their absence all their other duties. 5. He shall be responsible, by himself, or by the Professor of Pastoral Theology, or by the Senior Resident Tutor (subject to the approval of the Committee of Council of the Arts Department), for the instruction of the students in all departments of the college, in Christian Ethics, Church History, and the Doctrines of the Church of England. 6. All the students on coming up for admission shall call upon him, and on the Senior Resident Tutor, and shall be examined by such tutor in reference respectively to the departments which they propose to enter; they shall produce a testimonial of previous good character, and shall be forthwith admitted into the college. 7. In the departments of General Literature and Theology, all matters of finance shall be under his supervision, and he shall, every three months, lay a statement of the receipts and expenses before the committees of council of those departments, subject to a general audit of the whole accounts once a year. 8. The Warden, and the Dean of the Faculty, in conjunction with the senior tutors in their respective departments, and the Professor of Pastoral Theology in the department of theology, shall have the power of rustication of any student for a period not exceeding two months.

THE HONORARY GOVERNORS.

Noblemen, Civil and Ecclesiastical Dignitaries, and Members of Parliament may be appointed by the council, and become honorary governors; and the council, at its general meetings, may elect benefactors to the college, and foreigners, distinguished for scientific research, to be honorary governors.

THE GOVERNORS.

1. Donors of £100 constitute life governors of the first class, with power to vote at all general meetings, with free admission for themselves, families, and strangers, to the museums and libraries; and with the privilege of nominating a student, who, being approved by the council, shall have preference of chambers, and pay such reduced rent as may be fixed by the council. 2. Donors of £50 are governors of the second class with the like power of voting; the like admission to the museums and library; and with the privilege of nominating a student, who shall have preference of chambers, subject to the approval of the council. 3. Donors of £25 are governors of the third class, with the like powers of voting and free admissions. 4. It shall be lawful for any five governors, by writing under their hands transmitted to the principal, to recommend to the council any new bye-law, or alterations, or repeal of any existing bye-law; and such proposition, if required by the said five governors, shall be submitted to the consideration of the society at large, and determined on by them at the next annual meeting of the society.

MEMBERS.

Donors of £10, with an annual subscription of one guinea, are members, with free admission to the museums and library.

THE COUNCIL, ITS CONSTITUTION AND DUTIES.

1. The Council consists of thirty members, viz., the Principal, the Vice-Principal, the Treasurer, the Dean of the Faculty, twelve Governors, elected at

the annual general meeting, two Professors, elected by the Professors from their own body previously to such general meetings, two Members of the Committee of Council of the Queen's Hospital, to be elected by the Hospital Board previously to the annual general meeting, two members elected by the engineering, two by the architectural, and two by the law societies, the Senior Physician and Senior Surgeon of the said hospital, the Lord-Lieutenant and the High Sheriff of the County of Warwick, the Dean of the Cathedral of Worcester, the Archdeacon of the Archdeaconry of Coventry, the Mayor of the Borough of Birmingham, the High Bailiff of the Manor of Birmingham, and the Rectors of the Parishes of St. Martin and St. Philip, Birmingham—five to constitute a quorum. 2. The council fills up the vacancies occurring in the body during the course of the year. 3. The council exercises such powers and authority as are given to it by the charter, supplemental charters, laws, and bye-laws; and makes from time to time such additional bye-laws and regulations as shall be consistent with the charter and the supplemental charters, and shall appear conducive to the good government of the college, and the proper management of its affairs, provided that no existing bye-laws or regulations of the college shall be repealed without one month's notice to be given to the Dean of the Faculty; and all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the college has been fixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons members thereof. 4. The council appoints a committee or committees of council, whenever required, in any of the departments of the college, for the special working of such departments, and commits to such committee or committees of council such powers as shall appear most conducive to the good government of the college. 5. The council determines upon the number and description of the professors of medicine, engineering and law, and the place and mode of their election; and appoints such other officers, servants, and attendants, as may be deemed necessary. 6. The Council meets on the first Wednesday in every month, at 11 o'clock a.m. 7. Special meetings of the council are called by the Dean of the Faculty, with the concurrence of the Principal, or, in case of his absence, of the Vice-Principal, or, in case of their absence, of three members of the council, provided always that three clear days' notice be given to each member, and that the object of the meeting be distinctly specified. 8. Quarterly Boards are held at 11 o'clock a.m., on the first Wednesday in January, April, and August, when terminal reports, made by the Professors and Tutors, with reference to the state and discipline of their respective departments, are to be submitted, through the Warden, to the council. 9. In case of the absence of the Principal, and the Vice-Principal, and the Warden, the members present at any meeting of the council shall elect their chairman. 10. All questions before the council shall be decided by a majority of the members present, and the chairman shall have the casting vote.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

No person shall be qualified to vote in the election of the members of the council, who are to be annually chosen from among the general body of the hono-

ary governors, governors, or fellows, unless such person shall have been registered as a honorary governor, governor, or fellow, at least twelve months previously.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL OF THE ARTS DEPARTMENT.

1. This committee consists of the Principal, the Vice-principal, the Warden, the Treasurer, and the Dean of the Faculty; together with the Lord-Lieutenant and High Sheriff of the county of Warwick, the Dean of the Cathedral of Worcester, the Senior Physician of the Queen's Hospital, the Senior Surgeon of the Queen's Hospital, the Archdeacon of the Archdeaconry of Coventry, the Mayor of the Borough of Birmingham, the High Bailiff of the Manor of Birmingham, and the Rectors of St. Martin's and St. Philip's, Birmingham. 2. To this committee is entrusted the general management of the affairs of this department. 3. The committee meets on the first Wednesday in every month, at 12 o'clock noon. Three to form a quorum. 4. The Warden draws up an annual report of the proceedings of this department, at least one month before the annual general meeting; and such report is to be forwarded by the Warden to the Dean of the Faculty, to be laid before the general meeting.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL OF THE THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. This committee consists of the Bishop of the Diocese, the Principal, the Vice-Principal, the Warden, the Professor of Pastoral Theology, the Treasurer, the Dean of the Faculty, the Dean of the Cathedral of Worcester, the Archdeacon of the Archdeaconry of Coventry, and the Rectors of St. Martin's and St. Philip's, Birmingham. Three to form a quorum. 2. To this committee is entrusted the general management of the affairs of this department. 3. This committee meets in the hall of the theological department, in the Crescent, on the first Wednesday in every month, at eleven o'clock a.m. 4. The Professor of Pastoral Theology draws up an annual report of the proceedings of this department, at least one month before the annual general meeting; and such report is to be forwarded by the Professor of Pastoral Theology to the Dean of the Faculty, to be laid before the general meeting.

THE PROFESSORS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, THEIR OFFICE AND DUTIES.

1. The professors shall give systematic courses of lectures every session, according to the regulations of the constituted medical authorities in London, and in concert with the council of Queen's College. 2. A book shall be kept by each professor, specifying the times of attendance of each student; such book to be laid before the council at their monthly meetings. 3. Previously to the commencement of every lecture the professor shall call over the names of the students. 4. Each professor shall keep a register of the time of commencement and duration of each of his lectures; such register to be laid before the council at each monthly board. 5. No professor shall be absent from lecture, or dispense with a lecture without first apprising the warden, and obtaining his sanction, except under professional engagements: notice of absence in all cases to be sent

to the class. 6. Testimonials of professional attainments, if merited, shall be given by the professors, according to such printed forms only as may be agreed upon by the council. 7. A *vivá voce* examination shall be held in each class every week or fortnight, at the discretion of the professor; and, during the last week of each session, there shall be a written examination in every class, at which all the students are expected to attend.

DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY, HIS OFFICE AND DUTIES.

1. The Demonstrator of Anatomy shall give courses of Anatomical Demonstrations, according to the regulations of the constituted medical authorities in London, and in concert with the council of Queen's College. 2. He shall be present in the dissecting room not less than two hours every day, and shall during that time be responsible for the diligence of the students, and for their decorous conduct. 3. He shall keep a book in which he shall register the attendance of the students, calling over their names at the commencement of every demonstration. 4. He shall also keep a register of the time of the commencement and the duration of each of his demonstrations, and of the period of his daily attendance in the dissecting room. 5. These registers are to be laid before the council at each monthly board.

ELECTION OF PROFESSORS OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY AND DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY, AND OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICERS OF QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.

When any vacancy occurs in any of the above professorships, or in the demonstratorship, or in the medical and surgical officers of the Queen's Hospital, the names of the candidates are in the first instance to be referred by the council to the Professors of Medicine and Surgery, who shall make a special report thereupon to the council, specifying the names of such candidates as, in their judgment, are qualified and eligible, and, in their opinion, best fitted to fill the vacant professorship, or medical or surgical office of the queen's hospital or demonstratorship, specifying the grounds of their recommendation, which shall be read in the minutes of the council; and the council is then to appoint, from the candidates included in such report, the one whom they consider best qualified and the most eligible to fill the vacant office.

PROFESSORS OF LAW, ARCHITECTURE, AND CIVIL ENGINEERING, THEIR OFFICES AND DUTIES.

1. The Professors of Law, Architecture, and Civil Engineering shall be appointed by the council, subject to the confirmation of the governors at their annual general meeting. 2. They shall give systematic courses of lectures in their respective departments every term, according to schemes to be approved by the warden and council. 3. They shall call over the name of each student in their respective classes, at the commencement of each lecture, and shall keep books specifying the time of attendance of each student at such lecture: the books to be laid before the council at their monthly meetings. 4. They shall keep a register of the time of commencement, and the duration of each of their lectures, such

register to be laid before the council at each monthly board. 5. They shall hold periodical examinations, each in his own class, and shall at the end of every session have a general written examination of all students in their respective classes.

THEOLOGICAL TEACHER, HIS OFFICE AND DUTIES.

1. The Professor of Pastoral Theology, or Theological Teacher, shall be a clergyman of the Church of England in priest's orders, and a graduate of Cambridge or Oxford. 2. He shall be appointed by the Committee of Council for the Department of Theology, subject to the confirmation of the governors at their annual general meeting. 3. He shall teach such students as intend to be candidates for holy orders in the Church of England, the ministerial duties in their various branches; as also the composition and delivery of sermons, the reading of the church service, the history of the liturgies, the reason and the use of rubrics, and all other matters connected with, and subservient to, a faithful and efficient performance of what the church requires of her pastors and ministers for the edification of their flocks. 4. He shall have furnished rooms for his residence in the College Buildings, in the Crescent, appropriated to the students in theology. 5. He shall take his meals with the students in hall, and shall preside at such meals. 6. He shall be answerable to the Warden and Committee of Council of the Department of Theology for the collegiate discipline in his department, and he shall report thereon to the committee at the end of every term. 7. He shall regularly attend divine service with the students of his department in the College Chapel, and keep a register of the attendance of such students at chapel, and also at his lectures and examinations, to be laid before the committee of council, at the end of every term. He shall preach not less than four sermons in the College Chapel each term. 8. He shall not undertake any clerical or tutorial duties, except those in connection with the Queen's College. 9. He shall have control over the domestics of his department. 10. Upon all subjects connected with the performance of his clerical and collegiate duties, and with the moral and religious instruction of the students, he must confer with, and consider himself under the general superintendence of the Warden, subject, however, to an appeal upon all questions relating to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England, to the Vice-principal in the first instance, and in the last resort to the Bishop of the Diocese, whose decision is final.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL TUTORS, THEIR OFFICE AND DUTIES.

1. The classical and mathematical tutors must be clergymen of the Church of England, and graduates of Cambridge or Oxford, and must reside in college. 2. They shall give instruction in mathematics and classics, and general literature, and the physical sciences, according to the regulations of the University of London. 3. They shall not undertake any clerical or tutorial duties, except those in connection with the college and hospital. 4. They shall attend divine service with the students in the College Chapel, and keep a register of the attendance of the students, to be laid before the council at each monthly meeting.

5. The Resident Classical Tutor in the departments of Medicine, Law, and Engineering, the Resident Classical Tutor in the Arts department, and the Resident Mathematical Tutor in the Junior department, shall be answerable to the council, or a committee of council, as the case may be, for the maintenance of strict collegiate discipline, each in his own department. 6. The said tutors shall make reports thereon, through the Warden, on the last Wednesday in December, March, and July, to the council, or the committee of council, as the case may be. 7. They shall preside at all meals in the College Hall. 8. They shall examine, every morning, the porter's register, and lay it before the council at their monthly meetings. 9. They shall have control over the domestics of the several departments. 10. The senior tutor in each department shall confer with the chairman of the house committee, as to all matters of necessary repairs in the students' rooms, and shall make a report of their condition to the council, before the annual meeting. 11. They shall give testimonials of good conduct to the students of their respective departments on all fitting occasions. 12. In each department the junior tutor, in the absence of the senior tutor, from illness or other cause, shall perform his duties and be answerable for the discipline and good conduct of the students. 13. Upon all subjects connected with the performance of their clerical and collegiate duties, and the moral and religious instruction of the students, they must confer with, and consider themselves under the general superintendence of, the Warden; subject, however, to an appeal upon all questions relating to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England, to the Vice-principal in the first instance, and in the last resort to the Bishop of the Diocese, whose decision is final. 14. A book shall be kept by each tutor specifying the times of attendance of each student; such book to be laid before the council at each monthly meeting. 15. Previously to the commencement of the duties of each respective class, the tutor shall call over the names of the students. 16. Each tutor shall keep a daily register of the time of commencement and duration of each class; such register to be laid before the council at each monthly board. 17. No tutor shall be absent from the duties of his class, or dispense with the duties of his class, without first apprising the Warden, and obtaining his sanction. 18. Each tutor shall be in residence at least two clear days previously to the commencement of each term, and not to leave until the evening of the last day of term.

THE MEDICAL TUTOR, HIS OFFICE AND DUTIES.

1. The medical tutor must be a member of the Church of England, and a Graduate of a recognised University, or a Fellow or Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; preference to be given to candidates who have been former students of the college, in case of equal qualifications. 2. The office is one of annual appointment, and the privilege of such appointment is vested in the medical and surgical professors, subject to approval by the council. 3. He must reside in college, and take all his meals in the College Hall; and in the absence of the classical and mathematical tutors he must preside at meals in the hall.

4. He must attend the College Chapel. 5. He is answerable for the discipline of the college, in the absence of the senior tutor and mathematical tutor. 6. He must give daily instruction to the resident and non-resident students in the junior department in the various branches of medicine; and he must hold examinations of the students in the senior department of medicine and surgery. 7. He must have the special care of the museums and library; and must superintend the making and supply of preparations for the museums. 8. He must attend not less than two hours every day in the dissecting room, and during that time must be answerable for the diligence and decorum of the students. 9. On all subjects connected with the performance of his medical and surgical duties, he must confer with, and consider himself under the general superintendence of the professors.

SENIOR TUTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR CONDUCT OF OUT-STUDENTS.

1. The responsibility of overlooking the general conduct of the out-students shall attach to the senior tutor in each department. 2. He shall have authority to enforce discipline among the out-students by the imposition of literary exercises, and if he considers dismissal necessary, he shall in the first instance confer with the Warden and the Dean of the Faculty, and they, after due investigation, shall report in writing to the council, and the council, after deliberation thereupon, shall communicate its decision to the senior tutor, and such decision shall be final.

GENERAL AUTHORITY OF TUTORS.

All other matters connected with the discipline of the College shall be regulated by the tutors of the respective departments, subject to the approval of the Warden and Council; such regulations, so approved, having the same force as bye-laws.

GENERAL DUTIES OF THE MASTERS.

A book shall be kept by each master, specifying the times of the attendance of each student; such book to be laid before the council at each monthly meeting. Previously to the commencement of the duties of each respective class, the master shall call over the names of the students. Each master shall keep a daily register of the time of commencement and duration of each class; such register to be laid before the council at each monthly board.

DECLARATION TO BE SIGNED BY THE PROFESSORS, DEMONSTRATOR, TUTORS, OR MASTERS.

The professors, demonstrator, tutors, or masters of the college, on his or their appointment, shall sign the following declaration:—"Having read the bye-laws of Queen's College, Birmingham, I promise to observe the same, together with any alterations or additions the council may see fit to adopt, and I will cause them to be observed by others, according to the best of my power."

RESIGNATION OR RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS, PROFESSORS, OR CHAPLAIN.

In case the warden, or any professor, or the demonstrator or tutors of anatomy, or master, or medical or surgical officer of the Queen's Hospital,

or chaplain of the said hospital, wishes to resign his office, he shall give six months' notice, by letter, addressed to the council or committee of council, as the case may be, provided that no such resignation take effect during the currency of a term, unless in case of illness on the part of any such professor, tutor, or demonstrator, or chaplain, or in case, for any other reason, the council or committee of council think fit to dispense with the said notice. 2. In case, for any reason, the council or committee of council, as the case may be, desire to dispense with the services of any warden, professor, tutor, or demonstrator, they must on their part give six months' notice to such warden, professor, tutor, or demonstrator, provided such notice shall not take effect during the progress of any term.

REMOVAL OF OFFICERS, PROFESSORS, AND CHAPLAIN.

Whenever, in the opinion of the council, or committee of council, as the case may be, the warden, or any professor or tutor, or the demonstrator of anatomy, or medical or surgical officer of the Queen's Hospital, or chaplain of the said hospital, ought to be removed by reason of neglect of duty, incapacity from permanent illness, or other sufficient cause, a report to that effect is to be laid by the council, or the committee of council, as the case may be, before a special general meeting of the governors, to be called for that purpose, with not less than a week's notice; and two-thirds of the persons present at such meeting shall have the power to remove such warden, professor, tutor, or demonstrator; the votes of such meeting to be taken by ballot.

THE TREASURER, HIS OFFICE AND DUTIES.

1. The treasurer shall be a member of the Church of England. 2. He shall receive for the use of the college and its different departments, all subscriptions and contributions, and all other monies due or payable to the college. 3. He shall also receive the fees due for the different departments of medicine, law, engineering, and the junior departments, and for attendance on the medical and surgical practice of the hospital, and shall pay over at stated times to the professors, tutors, masters, demonstrator, and to the clinical professors, their respective fees. 4. He shall also receive, and pay over at stated periods to the Warneford trustees, the amounts due to them under their various trusts. 5. Out of the monies in his hands he shall pay whatsoever is due from the college and its above-mentioned departments, provided no sum of money be paid by him without an order from the finance committee. 6. He shall keep an account of all receipts and disbursements, and shall report to the finance committee every month all fees and other monies received by him, and all monies due and in arrear to the college. 7. He shall keep a book of printed check receipts for subscriptions and contributions—each receipt to be signed by him, and filled up with the name of the contributor, the amount contributed, and the day of payment; such receipts to be countersigned by the person who may be appointed to receive the money on the treasurer's behalf. 8. He shall, under the direction of the finance committee, draw up half-yearly accounts of such receipts and payments, and lay

the same before the council in the months of January and July. 9. He shall keep a book for the registration of the students of the above departments. 10. He shall perform the above duties by himself, or by a deputy, or house steward, who may be hereafter appointed by the council.

DEAN OF THE FACULTY, HIS OFFICE AND DUTIES.

1. The Dean of the Faculty shall be a member of the Church of England. 2. He shall attend all general and special meetings of the departments of medicine, law, engineering, and the junior departments. 3. He shall enter the minutes and proceedings of the above four departments, in a book provided for that purpose. 4. He shall conduct the general correspondence; and, together with two members of the council to be appointed at a monthly board, shall draw up the annual report. 5. All official communications addressed to the principal and council, are to be forwarded under cover to the Dean of the Faculty, at least seven clear days before the first Wednesday in each month. 6. He shall refer to the finance committee communications connected with the finance of the college; and to the house committee communications connected with the domestic economy of the college; and to the departments of general literature and theology all matters connected with the working of those departments, and he shall refer to the warden, or in his absence to the senior tutor, all subjects connected with the performance of the tutorial duties, and with the moral and religious instruction of the students in the several departments of the college. 7. In the performance of such parts of his duties as relate more particularly to the issuing of notices, and other such common form proceedings, he may be assisted by a deputy.

HOUSE COMMITTEE, ITS DUTIES.

1. The Warden, the Dean of the Faculty, the Treasurer, and two members of the council shall constitute the house committee; two to form a quorum. 2. They shall meet at the senior and junior departments of the college, on Wednesday in every week, at ten, and at such other times as they may think expedient. 3. They shall invite a sufficient number of tradesmen to send tenders for the supply of provisions and other articles for the use of the departments; and they shall occasionally inspect the provisions. 4. They shall examine the housekeeper's weekly accounts in the senior and junior departments, and all other bills from time to time, and forward the same to the finance committee. 5. All complaints respecting the food, cooking, or attendance in the dining hall, shall be submitted by the senior tutors of the respective departments to the house committee. 6. The house committee shall report its proceedings to the council at each monthly board.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, ITS DUTIES.

1. The Warden, the Dean of the Faculty, the Treasurer, and two members of the council, shall constitute the finance committee for the departments of medicine, law, engineering, and the junior department; two to form a quorum. 2. They shall meet the last Wednesday in every month; three days' notice of the time

and place of each meeting to be given by the Warden. 3. They shall receive from the treasurer an account of all fees and other monies received by him, and all monies due and in arrear to the college. 4. They shall examine into the expenditure of these different departments of the college, and if found correct, audit the accounts, and on the signature of the chairman of the meeting, countersigned by the dean of faculty, forward the same to the deputy treasurer for payment. 5. They shall make a report of their proceedings to every monthly meeting of the council; and they shall cause an abstract to be made of the whole accounts once a year; such abstract to be laid before the annual general meeting.

THE AUDITORS OF ACCOUNTS, THEIR DUTIES.

1. The general accounts, together with the accounts of the departments of medicine, law, civil engineering, and the junior departments, shall be audited annually by two governors not members of the council, and shall be presented to the council, at least one month before the annual meeting, and an abstract thereof shall be published in the annual report. 2. The accounts of the departments of general literature and theology, shall also be audited every year, and shall be forwarded to the dean of the faculty, for the knowledge and inspection of the council and governors.

THE FELLOWS.

Such members of the college as hold a diploma in medicine or surgery, or are graduates in medicine, law, or civil engineering, or such members of the late Birmingham Royal School of Medicine and Surgery as the council may determine, are eligible to be "Fellows," according to the provision of the supplemental charter.

THE ELECTION AND ADMISSION OF FELLOWS.

1. Every candidate for admission to a fellowship must be recommended by a majority of the professors, who shall deliver to the dean of the faculty a paper signed by themselves, specifying the christian name and surname of such person, his degree or diploma, and his usual residence. The election to be made by the council. 2. Every recommendation to be suspended in the college library for two successive meetings, exclusive of that on which it was presented, and no person is to be declared elected unless he have in his favour four-fifths of the members of the council present and voting; five to be a quorum, and such votes to be taken by ballot.

FORM OF RECOMMENDATION.

..... *being desirous of admission into the number of Fellows of Queen's College, at Birmingham:*

We, the undersigned, recommend him as a proper person to become a Fellow thereof.

3. Every person previously to his admission is to subscribe the following engagement in the obligation book:—

FORM OF OBLIGATION.

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, having been elected 'Fellows of the Queen's College, at Birmingham,' hereby promise that we will to the utmost of our power promote the honour and interest of the said Society, and observe and maintain the enactments of its charter and bye-laws."

PRIVILEGES OF FELLOWS.

1. The Fellows have power to vote at all general meetings of the governors.
2. Have free admission to the medical and general library, to the museums, and to the lectures of the professors.
3. And likewise are privileged to dine in the college hall, on the payment of a specified sum to be affixed by the council.

EXPULSION OF FELLOWS.

Whenever there shall appear cause, in the opinion of the council, for the expulsion of any Fellow from the college, a minute must be made thereof, and after having been suspended in the library for at least fourteen days, the said minute is to be submitted to the consideration of a special meeting of the council, and if, upon being put to the ballot, four-fifths of the members present vote for it, the chairman shall declare the same to have been carried. Not less than eight members of the council to form a quorum on such occasion.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF FELLOWS.

1. Every person elected a Fellow of the college, previously to his admission, must pay to the college an admission fee of five guineas.
2. All yearly contributions are considered payable at each annual general meeting for the preceding year; but no Fellow elected within five months of the anniversary meeting, is liable to the annual contributions till the second annual general meeting from the time of his election.
3. The name of every Fellow who is more than six months in arrear, is to be suspended in the library as being in arrear. If the arrear be not paid on or before the next annual general meeting, no satisfactory reason having been assigned to the council for such non-payment, the Fellow whose subscriptions are thus in arrear shall cease to be a Fellow of the society.

FORM OF DIPLOMA.

Sciant omnes Præsident, Concilium, et sodales Collegii Reginae, Birminghamiensis, virum doctissimum et spectatissimum in sodalitiū suū inter socios cooptasse.

Cujus rei in testimonium fidemque has litras manibus nostris, et sigillo Collegii munitas lubentissime dabamus, die mensis Anno Domini.....18

THE RESIDENT STUDENTS, THEIR DUTIES.

1. Previous to registration, each student shall provide himself with a copy of the rules, and subscribe the following declaration:—

"I, who have hereunto subscribed my name, in consideration of my being matriculated and registered as a student of this college, and from henceforth

entitled to the privileges of education there, subject to the laws, bye-laws, rules, orders, and regulations of the said college, and of the several authorities thereof, do hereby acknowledge that I have agreed, and do hereby agree, with the principal and council, and other the college authorities, to forfeit and forego all claim whatever on the said college, in the event of my being expelled, dismissed, rusticated, or in any way discharged from the said college by the council, or other authorities, for non-observance of the said laws, bye-laws, rules, orders, and regulations, or otherwise."

2. Every student to deposit at the commencement of every term, in the hands of the deputy treasurer, a sum, to be fixed by the council, in advance, for college expenses, including commons, chamber rent, and servants' wages. 3. Every student to bring his own chamber-linen, and a large and small silver fork and spoon. 4. Furniture injured or windows broken, or any other damage done to the college property, to be repaired at the expense of the student occupying the room in which the injury is done. 5. Pecuniary fines to be imposed on such students as wilfully damage the books, the furniture, the museums, the lecture rooms, or other college property. 6. Every student on coming into residence to report himself to the warden and senior tutor of his department, and to the deputy treasurer personally. 7. Students to wear the academical dress whenever they appear in hall or at lectures, and on all public occasions. 8. Every student to attend prayers daily in his respective department, and divine service on Sundays, morning and afternoon, in the college chapel. 9. Every student to attend the senior tutor or theological professor's lectures, on theology, church history, and Christian morals. 10. Every student to come into residence on the first day of term, and to report himself to the senior tutor of his department, and to the deputy treasurer personally; and no student to go out of residence before the last day of term, except in case of illness, or other urgent cause, to be approved of by the senior tutor and professors. 11. Every student to attend meals in the college hall, unless absent by leave of the tutor of his department. 12. Every student to be in college in the senior departments by ten o'clock at night, and in the junior departments at eight o'clock in the winter and nine o'clock in the summer, unless absent by the leave of the tutor. And the porter is to notify, in a book to be kept for that purpose, the time of any student's entry into college after ten o'clock at night, and he is to deliver the same every morning to the senior tutor. 13. Any student absenting himself without leave, during a whole night, renders himself thereby liable to dismissal. 14. Friends visiting students are required to leave the college before eleven o'clock, p.m., in the senior department, and before ten o'clock, p.m., in the junior department. 15. Every student before going out of residence, at vacations or any other time, to obtain permission from the senior tutor, and also to deliver the key of his room to the housekeeper. 16. Students admitted to reside in college are not allowed to withdraw themselves or become out-students unless by permission of the council, on pain of suspension from attendance on the college lectures and the withdrawal of certificates. 17. No student residing in college or in lodgings will

be permitted to continue in Birmingham during the vacation, without the sanction of the senior tutor, on application from the parent or guardian of the student.

TO PREVENT STUDENTS INCURRING DEBT BEYOND THEIR MEANS.

1. Parents and guardians bringing students to matriculate at the college shall, immediately after the admission of the student by the senior tutor, and his registration by the deputy treasurer, call upon the tutor of the department into which the student has been admitted, and apprise him in writing of the pecuniary means of the student, and what tradesmen's bills, and to what amount the parent or guardian will allow. 2. Tradesmen to be periodically cautioned, by a public notice in suitable terms, not to allow of the purchase of articles on credit, without the express sanction of parents or guardians, or of the senior tutor. 3. Through the medium of the same notice, all tradesmen's bills for articles supplied to students, shall be regularly delivered to the same officer, and forwarded by him to the parents and guardians at the end of every term. 4. Each student on entering the college to be furnished with a list of such tradesmen as are sanctioned by the college authorities. 5. All cases of extravagance which become known to the tutors, shall immediately be reported to the council, and forwarded to parents or guardians. 6. Every student proved three times to the council to have incurred debt beyond his means shall be dismissed.

NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS.

1. Non-residents are admissible to any of the departments, and may reside with their parents or guardians, or with a relation or friend selected by their parents or guardians, and approved by the senior tutor. 2. They are to report themselves on the first day of every term to the warden, and to the senior tutor of their respective departments, and on the first day of every session to the deputy treasurer; and they are to continue in regular attendance on the college lectures and examinations until the last day of term, except in case of illness, or other urgent cause, to be approved of by the warden, and professors, and the senior tutor of the department. 3. The senior tutor is authorised to enquire into the habits and general conduct of the out-students, at their respective residences, and to report to the council thereupon at the end of every term. 4. Non-resident students, previously to registration, are to sign the same declaration as resident students. 5. If they are members of the Church of England, they are required to attend the weekly theological lecture of the warden or senior tutor, and to attend divine service in the college chapel, on Sunday, unless the parent or guardian of the student request the attendance of such student at his own place of worship. If the student is attached to any other communion, he is expected to attend the place of worship belonging thereto every Sunday. 6. Non-resident students may dine in the college hall, either regularly or occasionally on giving such notice, and paying such sum as shall be fixed by the council.

RESTRAINTS AND PENALTIES.

1. In case of any irregularity or misconduct on the part of any student, during his attendance on any professor's lectures, such professor has the power of

suspending the student from attendance at the class; but should such professor in any case consider expulsion necessary, he must report the same in writing to the council, together with a detailed statement of the circumstances; and the council, after deliberation thereupon, is to communicate its decision to the professor and tutor of the department, and such decision is final. 2. In case of the infringement or neglect of the college regulations by any student in any of the departments, the tutor of the department has the power of enforcing the observance of the same. First, by restraint of hours. Secondly, by literary exercises called impositions. Thirdly, by suspension of attendance at classes;—and in any case in which suspension is necessary, the tutor is to inform the several professors thereof, in order that the attendance of such student at lectures be discontinued and their certificates disallowed. Fourthly, by rustication;—the power of rustication, for a period not exceeding two months, to be vested in the warden and senior tutor, or in the absence of either of them, in the dean of the faculty, and the warden, or senior tutor. Fifthly, by dismissal or expulsion. In any case in which the senior tutor considers dismissal or expulsion necessary, he is to confer with the warden and dean of the faculty, and they shall report the same in writing to the council, together with a detailed statement of the circumstances; the council, after deliberation thereupon, is to communicate its decision to the tutor of the department, and such decision is final. 3. When any professor or tutor deems expulsion necessary, the dean of the faculty is at his request to call a special meeting of the council.

THE WARNEFORD SCHOLARS AND MEDALLISTS, THEIR PRIVILEGES.

1. The Warneford Scholars shall have precedence of all students, and the Warneford Medallists shall rank next to them. 2. Matriculated students shall wear the University gown appropriate to their standing; and the scholars and medallists shall have a distinctive mark on their gown, to be called "the Scholar's Gown." 3. In case of any irregularity or breach of discipline on the part of a Warneford Scholar, he shall forfeit the whole or any part of his annual stipend, at the discretion of the Warden and senior tutor, who shall report thereon to the council at the close of every term. Notice to that effect to be given to the Warneford Scholars, on their election. 4. The certificate shall be only granted at the expiration of the term of the scholarship, and provided it is not forfeited by irregular conduct.

THE LIBRARIANS AND CURATORS, THEIR DUTIES.

1. The warden and the senior tutors in their respective departments, shall be honorary librarians; and the dean of the faculty, the demonstrator, and the medical tutor, shall be honorary curators of the museums. 2. The honorary librarians and the honorary curators are expected to examine the libraries and museums, and to report to the council at least once in every year before the annual meeting, and to draw up from time to time such regulations as may be necessary for the loan of books to students, and for the admission of students to the museums.

THE SECRETARY, HIS OFFICE AND DUTIES.

1. He shall keep the accounts under the direction of the treasurer, and take care of all bills, papers, and books relating to the receipts and expenditure of the college, and shall at all times be prepared to produce the same to the council or to the finance or house committee. 2. He shall issue the notices of all meetings of the council and sub-committees; give notice to the professors and tutors. 3. He shall apply for, and place on the council table at every monthly meeting of the council, the attendance books of the professors, tutors, and masters. 4. He shall inspect under the direction of the house committee, the lecture rooms, laboratory, workshop, and the buildings generally, and take care that the same be kept in proper order. 5. He shall prepare and transmit all notices and tenders to tradesmen, and receive the same, under the direction of the house and finance committee. 6. He shall consider himself under the special direction of the dean of the faculty.

THE CURATOR, HIS OFFICE AND DUTIES.

1. The Curator shall take charge of the Museum and keep it in proper order, put up all preparations and specimens, and catalogue the same under the direction of the professors, demonstrators, and medical tutor, or such person or persons as may be specially appointed. 2. He shall place on the lecture table such preparations as may be required by the respective professors and demonstrators. 3. He shall attend for the admission of visitors and students, from ten a.m., until four p.m., from the first of October to the last day in April, and from ten a.m., until five p.m., from the first day in May until the last day in September.

THE MATRON.

The Matron shall be appointed and dismissible by the house committee, subject to the approval of the council. She shall have furnished apartments, board and washing in the college. On all matters connected with the discipline of the college she shall be under the sole direction and control of the senior tutor. On all matters connected with the domestic economy of the college she shall be under the direction and sole control of the house committee. She shall cause the entrances, passages, staircases, dining hall, chapel, students' rooms, and all other apartments, to be regularly cleaned, and shall make an inspection of the same twice a-week and report with regard to the state of the same to the senior tutor. She shall always be present when provisions and other stores are brought into the college, and examine their weight and quality, remarking any deficiency therein, and report thereon to the house committee. She shall have the care of the goods and furniture of the college according to the inventory, and be prepared to give an account of the same, stating the condition the effects are in, with any observations or suggestions respecting the same, to the house committee in January, May, and August.

FEES AND OTHER COLLEGE EXPENSES.

1. Non-resident students to pay the usual charge for tuition in such classes as they attend. 2. Non-resident students may be admitted to the medical department on the payment of a composition fee for all the lectures. 3. Students who

desire to participate in the benefits of the college for a more limited period, are also admissible on special application to the council, on the usual charges of tuition in such classes as they attend. 4. Drawing, French, and German, are expected to be learnt during the two years when the students are in the junior department; but if they have not then completed such courses of study, or require for any purpose during their residence in the college, instruction in the modern languages, the same to be supplied at the rate of four guineas per course per annum. 5. Dinner is provided daily in the college hall, for the students of the junior and senior departments, and for such of the professors and fellows as may wish to dine in the college hall; notice being given to the porter before ten o'clock, of its being the intention of any professor, fellow, or non-resident student to dine in hall. For one day, 1s. 6d. For six days, 8s.

PAYMENT OF FEES.

All fees to be paid to the secretary, Mr. Laundry, Paradise-street, from whom the student will obtain his ticket. Such fees to be paid during the first week in term.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHARTERS.

The Queen's College, at Birmingham, was incorporated by Royal Charter, July 17th, in the seventh year of her Majesty Queen Victoria's reign, and honoured by a Supplemental Charter on the 15th day of June, in the tenth year of her Majesty's reign.

CHARTER AND EXTRACTS FROM SUPPLEMENTAL CHARTER.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these presents shall come greeting.

Whereas, by our letters patent, under the great seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, the 17th day of July, in the seventh year of our reign, on the petition of William Legge, Earl of Dartmouth; George Augustus Frederick Henry Bridgeman, Earl of Bradford; Richard William Penn Curzon Howe, Earl Howe; George William Lyttelton, Lord Lyttelton; Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Baronet; Vaughan Thomas, clerk; James Taylor, Esq.; John Kaye Booth, Doctor of Physic; John Wilkes Unett and Edward Townsend Cox, Esqs., Trustees of the Royal School of Medicine at Birmingham; Edward Johnstone, Doctor of Physic, President; James Thomas Law, Chancellor of the Diocese of Lichfield, Vice-President; John Edwards

Piercy, Esq., Treasurer; and Williams Sands Cox, Fellow of the Royal Society, and divers others, our loving subjects, in the Borough of Birmingham and the Midland Counties, representing to us that a Society had been formed in the Borough of Birmingham, in the year 1828, by a considerable number of Noblemen, Gentlemen, Physicians and Surgeons, and Merchants, for the education of Youth for the Professions of Medicine and Surgery, and that the said Society had been honoured by the patronage of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, and permitted to bear the style and title of "The Birmingham Royal School of Medicine and Surgery;" and that the said Society has expended considerable sums of money in the erection of lecture rooms, a chemical laboratory, anatomical rooms and library, and in the purchase of a museum of human and comparative anatomy, a museum of natural history, and a large number of books of science, literature, and art, and we did give and grant to the above-named petitioners and divers others, our loving subjects, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the said Society, and in order to enable them to possess and enjoy for the use of the said Society, any goods and chattels whatsoever, and to take, purchase, and hold, notwithstanding the statutes of mortmain, any lands, tenements, and hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly value of £2000, our Royal Charter of Incorporation by the name of "The Queen's College, at Birmingham," of which we did declare ourselves and our successors, if they should think fit, the patron.

And whereas, on the report of the Chancellor and Fellows of the University of London, we did authorise the said University to admit Students of the said College to be candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine in the said University; and further on behalf of the said College, did issue our warrant under our sign manual, authorising the said College to grant certificates to the Students of the said College, entitling them to be admitted as candidates for the respective degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, and Doctor of Laws, to be conferred by the said University, on presentation of such certificates.

And whereas, since the grant of the said Charter of Incorporation, the Principal, Vice-Principal, and others constituting the Council of the said College have caused to be erected for the use of the Students of the said College, a Chapel consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, wherein daily prayers are read by a Chaplain licensed by the said Bishop, and Divine Service in it performed twice every Sunday, with two sermons, at which the Students are expected to attend.

And whereas, suitable buildings have been erected for the residence of the Students within the said College. And whereas, a department has been established in the said College, in which the various branches of literature, science, and art are taught, also the doctrines and duties of Christianity, as the same are inculcated in the United Church of England and Ireland, and tutors and masters have been appointed, who reside in College for the purpose of conducting the

education of the said department; and of maintaining discipline, order, and regularity among the Students in the several departments of the said College.

And whereas, the Reverend Samuel Wilson Warneford, LL.D., has presented one thousand pounds for the endowment of scholarships; one thousand pounds for the endowment of prize essays; one thousand pounds for the endowment of a chaplaincy in the said College; one thousand pounds for the securing the delivery annually of such a regular course of divinity lectures as may seem best calculated to promote the great Christian ends and purposes of the said College, and one thousand pounds for the endowment of a medical tutorship.

And whereas, the said Principal, Vice-principal, and Council have erected or caused to be erected by means of public and private donations and benefactions, a Hospital styled by her Majesty's most gracious permission "The Queen's Hospital, at Birmingham," with detached fever wards, capable of containing two hundred beds for patients, wherein the Students of the Medical Department of the said College have received and are receiving from the several Professors, Physicians, and Surgeons attached to the said College and Hospital, clinical instruction.

And whereas, the said Samuel Wilson Warneford has presented one thousand pounds for the endowment of a chaplaincy of the said Hospital.

Now know ye, that we being desirous of maintaining indissolubly the connexion between sound religion and useful learning, and of aiding the establishment, extension, and permanence of institutions in which medicine, surgery, literature, science, and art are taught, and also the doctrines and duties of Christianity, as the same are inculcated in the United Church of England and Ireland, on the petition of the Visitor, Principal, Vice-Principal, Treasurer, Dean of the Faculty, and Council of the said College, have by this our Supplemental Charter, and by virtue of our prerogative Royal, and of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, granted, constituted, and ordained, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, do grant, constitute, and ordain, that the Principal and Council of the said College shall be, and they are hereby constituted one body, politic and corporate, by the name of "THE PRINCIPAL AND COUNCIL OF THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, AT BIRMINGHAM," and shall by the same name and for the purposes aforesaid, have perpetual succession, and have a common seal, with power to make, alter, and renew the same at their discretion, and shall by the same name sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of us, our heirs, and successors. And we do hereby will and ordain, that by the same name they and their successors shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold for the use of the said Queen's College, and for the use of the said Queen's Hospital, in Birmingham, any goods, chattels, or personal property whatsoever; and shall also be able and capable in law, notwithstanding the statutes of mortmain, to take, purchase, and hold to them and their successors, not only all such lands, buildings, hereditaments, and possessions as may be from time to time exclusively used for the sites and immediate purposes of the said College and Hospital respectively, but also

for the use and maintenance of the College, any other lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and possessions whatsoever, not exceeding the annual value of £2500, and also for the use and maintenance of the said Hospital any other lands, tenements, hereditaments, and possessions whatsoever, not exceeding the annual value of £2500.

And that the said Principal and Council and their successors shall have full power and authority to sell, alien, demise, charge, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property from time to time held for the benefit of the said College and Hospital respectively; provided, nevertheless, that the said Principal and Council and their successors shall not at any one time hold by virtue of our said original Charter and of this our Supplemental Charter, lands, tenements, and hereditaments exceeding the annual value of £5000, other than and besides the lands and buildings used and occupied for the sites and immediate purposes of the said College and Hospital respectively, such annual value to be calculated and ascertained at the period of taking, purchasing, or acquiring the same.

And we do further will and declare, that from and after the decease of the present Visitor, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese for the time being shall be the Visitor of the said College; that the Principal shall be a Nobleman, or one of the Honorary Governors, and a member of the Church of England; the Vice-Principal a Dignitary of the Church of England, residing at or near Birmingham; and that the Treasurer, the Dean of the Faculty, and all Classical, Mathematical, and Medical Tutors of the said College shall be members of the Church of England and Ireland as by law established, and that the Classical and Mathematical Tutors shall be graduates of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge.

And our further will and pleasure is, that the Principal, Vice-Principal, Treasurer, and Dean of the Faculty shall hold their respective offices during the pleasure of the Council of the said College, and that on any vacancy occurring in such offices respectively, such officers shall from time to time be respectively nominated and appointed by the said Council.

And our further will and pleasure is, that in addition to the members of the Council of the said College, as constituted by our former charter, two members of the Committee of Council of the said Queen's Hospital (to be elected by the Hospital Board previously to the annual general meeting of the governors of the College) shall be members of the said Council, and that the Senior Physician and Senior Surgeon of the said Hospital, the Lord-Lieutenant and High Sheriff of the County of Warwick, the Dean of the Cathedral of Worcester, the Archdeacon of the Archdeaconry of Coventry, the Mayor of the Borough of Birmingham, the High Bailiff of the Manor of Birmingham, and the Rectors of the parishes of Saint Martin and Saint Philip, in Birmingham, for the time being respectively, shall, by virtue of their respective offices, be members of the said Council.

And our further will and pleasure is, that the said Principal and Council shall have power to accept, on behalf of the said College or Hospital, gifts and endowments for promoting particular objects of education, or otherwise in aid of the

general purposes of the said College or Hospital, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon for the purpose between the said College and the person bestowing such gifts and endowments.

And we do further declare, that the said Council shall have the power of making bye-laws for regulating the affairs of the said College, the number, description, and privileges of the Fellows, Professors, Tutors, and Masters, the place, mode of electing the same, and all subordinate officers. Provided always, that the same be not repugnant to, or subversive of, the general objects of the said College, more especially as respects the provision before contained directing that the Principal, Vice-Principal, Treasurer, Dean of the Faculty, Classical, Mathematical, and Medical Tutors, shall be members of the United Church of England and Ireland, and that all such Bye-laws and Regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the Common Seal of the College has been affixed thereto, shall be binding on all members thereof.

And we do further grant and declare, that the Council for the time being shall and may have power, according to the best of their judgment and discretion, to make and establish such bye-laws as they shall deem proper and necessary for regulating the affairs of the said College.

And our further will and pleasure is, that the Council of the said College shall have power from time to time to elect such members of the College holding a diploma in Medicine or Surgery, or being graduates in Medicine, Law, or Arts, or such members of the late "BIRMINGHAM ROYAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY," as the said Council may by their bye-laws determine, to be FELLOWS of the said College, with power to vote at all special and general meetings of the Governors, and with such other power and privileges "as may be determined upon from time to time by the said Council."

EXTRACTS FROM THE SUPPLEMENTAL CHARTER,

GRANTED IN THE 15TH YEAR OF HER MAJESTY'S REIGN.

Whereas, Samuel Wilson Warneford, Clerk, LL.D., has, in addition to his former benefactions, bestowed on the College £4,400 for the Endowment of a Professorship of Pastoral Theology, and £1,500 in addition to £2,000 previously bestowed for the Endowment of a Wardenship. And whereas the said Principal and Council are desirous of proceeding to the appointment of a Warden, and the foundation of a Department in Theology, in conformity with the endowments, and according to the intents and purposes of the said Samuel Wilson Warneford. Now know ye, that we being desirous of maintaining indissolubly the connexion between sound religion and useful learning, and of aiding the establishment of institutions in which literature, science and art are taught, and also the doctrines and duties of Christianity as the same are inculcated in the United Church of England and Ireland, as by law established, on the petition of the Principal and Council, have by this our Supplemental Charter, and by virtue of our Prerogative

royal and of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion granted, constituted, and declared, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, do grant, constitute, and declare that the power of appointing the said Warden, from time to time as vacancies occur, shall be vested in the ex-officio Members of the Council, as constituted by our former and Supplemental Charters, to be called the Committee of Council of the Arts Department. And we do further will and declare, that the said Warden shall be a Clergyman of the Church of England in Priest's orders, and a Graduate of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and that the said Warden shall be a member of the said Council and Committees of Council of the said Queen's College ex-officio. And our further will and pleasure is, that whenever in the opinion of the said Committee of Council of the Arts Department, the Warden ought to be removed by reason of neglect of duty, incapacity from permanent illness, or other sufficient cause, a report to that effect is to be laid by the Committee of Council before a special General Meeting of the Governors; and two-thirds of the persons present at such meeting shall have the power of removing such Warden, the votes of such meeting to be taken by ballot. And our further will and pleasure is, that the Professor of Pastoral Theology shall be a Clergyman of the Church of England in Priest's orders, and a Graduate of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge. That the appointment of the said Professor of Pastoral Theology shall from time to time, as vacancies occur, be vested in a Committee of Council, to be called "THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL OF THE THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT." And that such Committee of Council of the said Theological Department shall consist of the Principal, the Vice-Principal, the Warden, the Treasurer, the Dean of the Faculty, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the Dean of the Cathedral of Worcester, the Archdeacon of the Archdeaconry of Coventry, the Rector of the Parish of Saint Martin, and the Rector of the Parish of St. Philip, in Birmingham, all for the time being. And we do further will and declare, that the said Committee of Council of the Theological Department shall have the entire management, superintendence, and control over the affairs in the said Department of Theology, and over the Discipline of the Students belonging thereto; anything in the previous Charter and Supplemental Charter, notwithstanding, and in all cases unprovided for by this our Supplemental Charter it shall be lawful for the said Committee of Council to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said Department. And our further will and pleasure is, that in addition to the Members of the Council as previously constituted by our Charter and Supplemental Charter, two Members of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, two Members of the Architectural Society established in Birmingham, and two Members of the Law Society established in Birmingham, to be elected by their respective Societies previously to the Annual General Meeting of the Governors of the said College, shall be Members of the said Council. And whereas, subsequently to the granting of the said Charter and Supplemental Charter, an East Wing has been erected in the said Queen's College, for the reception of Students in the Engineering and Architectural Department, and also Lecture Rooms and

general purposes of the said College or Hospital, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon for the purpose between the said College and the person bestowing such gifts and endowments.

And we do further declare, that the said Council shall have the power of making bye-laws for regulating the affairs of the said College, the number, description, and privileges of the Fellows, Professors, Tutors, and Masters, the place, mode of electing the same, and all subordinate officers. Provided always, that the same be not repugnant to, or subversive of, the general objects of the said College, more especially as respects the provision before contained directing that the Principal, Vice-Principal, Treasurer, Dean of the Faculty, Classical, Mathematical, and Medical Tutors, shall be members of the United Church of England and Ireland, and that all such Bye-laws and Regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the Common Seal of the College has been affixed thereto, shall be binding on all members thereof.

And we do further grant and declare, that the Council for the time being shall and may have power, according to the best of their judgment and discretion, to make and establish such bye-laws as they shall deem proper and necessary for regulating the affairs of the said College.

And our further will and pleasure is, that the Council of the said College shall have power from time to time to elect such members of the College holding a diploma in Medicine or Surgery, or being graduates in Medicine, Law, or Arts, or such members of the late "BIRMINGHAM ROYAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY," as the said Council may by their bye-laws determine, to be FELLOWS of the said College, with power to vote at all special and general meetings of the Governors, and with such other power and privileges "as may be determined upon from time to time by the said Council."

EXTRACTS FROM THE SUPPLEMENTAL CHARTER,

GRANTED IN THE 15TH YEAR OF HER MAJESTY'S REIGN.

Whereas, Samuel Wilson Warneford, Clerk, LL.D., has, in addition to his former benefactions, bestowed on the College £4,400 for the Endowment of a Professorship of Pastoral Theology, and £1,500 in addition to £2,000 previously bestowed for the Endowment of a Wardenship. And whereas the said Principal and Council are desirous of proceeding to the appointment of a Warden, and the foundation of a Department in Theology, in conformity with the endowments, and according to the intents and purposes of the said Samuel Wilson Warneford. Now know ye, that we being desirous of maintaining indissolubly the connexion between sound religion and useful learning, and of aiding the establishment of institutions in which literature, science and art are taught, and also the doctrines and duties of Christianity as the same are inculcated in the United Church of England and Ireland, as by law established, on the petition of the Principal and Council, have by this our Supplemental Charter, and by virtue of our Prerogative

Royal and of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion granted, constituted, and declared, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, do grant, constitute, and declare that the power of appointing the said Warden, from time to time as vacancies occur, shall be vested in the ex-officio Members of the Council, as constituted by our former and Supplemental Charters, to be called the Committee of Council of the Arts Department. And we do further will and declare, that the said Warden shall be a Clergyman of the Church of England in Priest's orders, and a Graduate of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and that the said Warden shall be a member of the said Council and Committees of Council of the said Queen's College ex-officio. And our further will and pleasure is, that whenever in the opinion of the said Committee of Council of the Arts Department, the Warden ought to be removed by reason of neglect of duty, incapacity from permanent illness, or other sufficient cause, a report to that effect is to be laid by the Committee of Council before a special General Meeting of the Governors; and two-thirds of the persons present at such meeting shall have the power of removing such Warden, the votes of such meeting to be taken by ballot. And our further will and pleasure is, that the Professor of Pastoral Theology shall be a Clergyman of the Church of England in Priest's orders, and a Graduate of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge. That the appointment of the said Professor of Pastoral Theology shall from time to time, as vacancies occur, be vested in a Committee of Council, to be called "THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL OF THE THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT." And that such Committee of Council of the said Theological Department shall consist of the Principal, the Vice-Principal, the Warden, the Treasurer, the Dean of the Faculty, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the Dean of the Cathedral of Worcester, the Archdeacon of the Archdeaconry of Coventry, the Rector of the Parish of Saint Martin, and the Rector of the Parish of St. Philip, in Birmingham, all for the time being. And we do further will and declare, that the said Committee of Council of the Theological Department shall have the entire management, superintendence, and control over the affairs in the said Department of Theology, and over the Discipline of the Students belonging thereto; anything in the previous Charter and Supplemental Charter, notwithstanding, and in all cases unprovided for by this our Supplemental Charter it shall be lawful for the said Committee of Council to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said Department. And our further will and pleasure is, that in addition to the Members of the Council as previously constituted by our Charter and Supplemental Charter, two Members of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, two Members of the Architectural Society established in Birmingham, and two Members of the Law Society established in Birmingham, to be elected by their respective Societies previously to the Annual General Meeting of the Governors of the said College, shall be Members of the said Council. And whereas, subsequently to the granting of the said Charter and Supplemental Charter, an East Wing has been erected in the said Queen's College, for the reception of Students in the Engineering and Architectural Department, and also Lecture Rooms and

an Engineering Workshop. And whereas, it is proposed to open the said Department of the College forthwith for the reception of Students.

Our further will and pleasure is, in order to promote those important branches of education, namely Civil Engineering and Architecture, that Students who have completed not less than a three years' course of instruction in the Engineering and Architectural Department in the said College, and have passed to the satisfaction of the Examiner or Examiners to be appointed by the Council of the said College, three public examinations, shall be entitled to the academical rank of Civil Engineer in the said College, and receive from the Principal a Diploma, under the Seal of the said College. And we do hereby declare and grant for us, our heirs and successors, that these our Letters Patent and the enrolment and exemplification thereof shall be in all things valid and effectual in law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be construed and adjudicated in the most favourable manner for the advantage of our said College, as well in all our Courts as elsewhere, notwithstanding any non-recital, misrecital, uncertainty, or imperfection in these our Letters Patent. In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent. Witness ourself, at our Palace at Westminster, this Thirty-first day of December, in the fifteenth year of our reign.

BY WRIT OF PRIVY SEAL.

WARRANT TO THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE,

For the Admission of their Students to be Candidates for the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, or Doctor of Laws.

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, to our right trusty and well-beloved the Principal, and to our trusty and well-beloved the Vice-Principal, of Queen's College, at Birmingham, greeting. WHEREAS, we did by our letters patent, under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, the fifth and twenty-sixth days of December, in the first year of our reign, will, grant, declare, and constitute the persons therein named, to be one body corporate and politic, by the name of the University of London. AND WHEREAS, we did therein amongst other things will and ordain that all persons should be admitted as candidates for the respective Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, or Doctor of Laws, to be conferred by the said University, on presenting to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows thereof, a certificate of their having completed the requisite course of instruction from the College called University College, or from such other institution corporate or unincorporate as now are, or hereafter shall be established, for the purpose of education, whether in the Metropolis or elsewhere, within our said United Kingdom, as we, our heirs, and successors, under our or

their Sign Manual shall hereafter authorise to issue such certificates. Now KNOW YE, that we reposing great confidence in your learning, ability, and discretion, do hereby authorise you to issue to such persons as may be desirous of becoming candidates for the respective degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, or Doctor of Laws, to be conferred by the said University of London, certificates to the effect that such candidates have completed the course of instruction which the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University of London, by regulation in that behalf, shall have determined.

Given at our Court of Saint James's, the twenty-seventh day of July, 1846, in the tenth year of our reign.

By her Majesty's command,
G. GREY.

DR. WARNEFORD'S GIFTS.

The following is a list of the Deeds of Gifts made to the College by the Rev. S. W. Warneford, L.L.D., of Bourton-on-the-Hill, Gloucestershire:—

A perpetual sum of £40 per annum (the interest of £1000), for Prize Essays. (December 20, 1838.)

A perpetual sum of £40 per annum, (the interest of £1750, by way of annuity) for the purpose of founding Four Medical Scholarships. (June 6, 1844.)

A perpetual annuity of £40 per annum, for the Warden as Chaplain. (Oct. 16, 1844.)

A perpetual annuity of £40, for the Warden to deliver a Course of Lectures on Morals and Theology. (April 14th, 1845.)

On the 27th July, 1846, a Queen's warrant was granted to the college to issue certificates to the Candidates for Degrees in the University of London—B.A., M.A., B.L., or L.L.D.

A perpetual annuity of £40 per annum, for the use of the Resident Medical Tutor. (September 19, 1846.)

A perpetual annuity of £120 per annum, for endowing a Professorship of Pastoral Divinity. (August 21, 1849.)

A perpetual annuity of £40 per annum, for the Warden of the Arts Department. (January 30, 1851.) Also £20 per annum—(May 19, 1851.)

Interest of £2500, further for the use of Professor of Pastoral Divinity. (April 15, 1852.)

Interest of £6500, for increasing annual stipend of the Warden. (Apr. 15, 1852)

Interest of £1000 (£40 per annum), for Four Scholarships—Theological. (April 15th, 1852.)

Interest of £2000 (£40 per annum), for Professor of Classical Literature; and £40 per annum for Professor of Arts and Sciences. (October 15, 1852.)

MR. SANDS COX'S (FOUNDER) SCHOLARSHIP.

The interest of £500, endowed by William Sands Cox, Esq. The scholarship to be open to all matriculated students of Queen's College and the Queen's

Hospital, at the commencement of their first winter session. The examination to be on the following subjects:—

Latin and Greek Classics—English History—Mathematics, and the Modern Languages.

One hundred marks in the examination to be assigned to each of the above subjects. No scholarship to be awarded to any candidate who does not obtain an aggregate of at least 250 marks. The scholarship to be held for three years, provided the scholar shall produce to the Council, at the close of his first and second academical years respectively, a certificate signed by the Resident Medical Tutor and Chaplain, of due attendance at lectures and examinations, and the college chapel, and of satisfactory progress in his medical studies during the year then passed. That if any scholar shall fail to produce such certificate at the close of each academical year, his scholarship shall be deemed vacant. The particulars of each year's examination to be published by the Council six months before the day appointed for the examination.

Form of Bequest to the Queen's College, Birmingham.

FOR PERSONAL ESTATE.

I give and bequeath to the Treasurer for the time being, the sum of £ to be paid free of Legacy duty, out of such part of my personal estate as I can lawfully charge with the payment of legacies to charitable uses.

Form of a Deed of Gift to the Queen's College, for the foundation of Prizes, Scholarships, Fellowships, Professorships, or for other purposes of the College.

It is enacted by the statute 9 Geo. II., c. 36,—“That no lands or tenements, or “money to be laid out thereon, shall be given for or charged with any charitable uses whatsoever, unless by deed indented, executed in presence of two “witnesses, twelve calendar months before the death of the Donor, and enrolled in the Court of Chancery within six months after its execution (except stocks in the Public Funds, which may be transferred within six months “previous to the Donor's death), and unless such gifts be made to take effect “immediately, and be without power of revocation; and that all other gifts “shall be void.”

FOR REAL ESTATE.

THIS INDENTURE, made on the day of between A.B. of the one part, and the Principal and Council of the Queen's College at Birmingham, on the other part. Whereas, the said A. B. is desirous of conveying and assuring the lands and hereditaments hereinafter particularly mentioned, by way of gift, for the use of the Queen's College. And the said Principal and Council have agreed with the said A. B. to accept a conveyance thereof, for the purposes aforesaid. Now this Indenture witnesseth, that in consideration of the premises, the said A. B. doth by this deed, sealed and delivered in the presence of the two

credible persons whose names are hereunto subscribed as attesting witnesses, and which deed is intended to be enrolled in her Majesty's High Court of Chancery, within six calendar months next after the execution thereof, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, grant, alien, convey, and confirm unto the said Principal and Council of the said Queen's College, and their successors, All (describe the lands) and their appurtenances, and all the estate, right, title, and interest of him the said A. B. in and to the said lands, hereditaments, and premises: to have and to hold the same unto and to the use of the said Principal and Council of the said Queen's College, and their successors, in trust, for the benefit of the said Queen's College. And it is hereby agreed, by and between the said parties hereto, that this deed is intended to, and the same shall, take effect in possession, for the purposes aforesaid immediately from and after the making thereof, and is and shall be without any power of revocation, reservation, trust, condition, limitation, clause, or agreement whatsoever, for the benefit of the said A. B., or of any person or persons claiming under him.

In witness, &c.

SCHOLARSHIPS, MEDALS, AND PRIZES.

ANNUAL PRIZES.

THE WARNEFORD MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Four Resident Scholarships have been founded by the Rev. Dr. Warneford, of £10 each, to be held for two years; to be conferred upon the students who have been distinguished for their diligence and good conduct, and who have been regular in their attendance on divine service, and on the theological lectures. The scholarship will be declared and the scholarship paid on the 2nd October annually.

THE WARNEFORD THEOLOGICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Warneford Theological Scholarships (four in number, £10 each) are awarded at the close of Easter Term to those in-students, of not less than three terms' standing, who shall in the judgment of the committee be the most deserving.

THE WARNEFORD MEDALS.

The interest of £1000 to be applied for the institution of two prizes either of equal or unequal amount, as may seem to the trustees most likely to advance the great ends in view, which are to combine religious with scientific studies and pursuits, to make medical and surgical students good Christians, as well as able practitioners in medicine and surgery. The compositions written for these prizes to be of a religious as well as scientific nature; the subject to be taken out of any branch of anatomical, physiological, or pathological science, and to be handled in a practical or professional manner, and according to those evidences of facts and

a "The Valvular Structure of the Veins, Anatomically and Pathologically considered, with a view to exemplify or set forth, by instance or example, the wisdom, power, and goodness of God, as revealed and declared in Holy Writ." By T. C. Roden, Birmingham. Printed by William Baxter, Oxford. 1839.

b "The Aortic Circulation, Anatomically and Pathologically considered, with a view to exemplify or set forth, by instance or example, the wisdom, power, and goodness of God, as revealed and declared in Holy Writ." By E. Smith, M.D., Birmingham. Printed by N. Peart. 1840

c "The Valvular Structure of the Heart, Anatomically and Pathologically considered, with a view to set forth, by instance or example, the wisdom, power, and goodness of God, as revealed and declared in Holy Writ." By W. French Clay, Higham Ferrers. Printed by Barlow. 1841.

d "The Anastomoses of Arteries, Anatomically and Pathologically considered, with a view to exemplify or set forth, by instance or example, the wisdom, power, and goodness of God, as revealed and declared in Holy Writ. The Warneford Prize Essay for the year 1842." By C. T. Male, M.R.C.S., Westbromwich. Longman, London. Pp. 106. 1845.

e "The Nerves of the Chest, Anatomically and Pathologically considered, with a view to exemplify or set forth, by instance or example, the wisdom, power, and goodness of God, as revealed and declared in Holy Writ. The Warneford Prize Essay for the year 1843." By Josiah Clarkson, M.R.C.S., Birmingham. Printed by J. Tonks. Pp. 75. 1845.

f "The Structure of the Lungs, Anatomically and Physiologically considered, with a view to exemplify or set forth, by instance or example, the wisdom, power, and goodness of God, as revealed and declared in Holy Writ. The Warneford Prize Essay for the year 1844." By John Moore, M.R.C.S., Moreton-in-Marsh. With five plates. Longman, London. Pp. 105, 1845.

g "The Blood, Anatomically and Pathologically considered, with a view to exemplify or set forth, by instance or example, the wisdom, power, and goodness of God, as revealed and declared in Holy Writ." By Charles E. Joseph, Tipton. Churchill, London.

h "The Blood, Anatomically and Pathologically considered, with a view to exemplify or set forth, by instance or example, the wisdom, power, and goodness of God, as revealed and declared in Holy Writ." Not Published.

i k "The Anatomy and Physiology of the Larynx, Anatomically and Physiologically considered, with a view to set forth, by instance or example, the wisdom, power, and goodness of God, as revealed and declared in Holy Writ." Not Published.

l m "The Spine, Anatomically and Physiologically considered, with a view to exemplify or set forth, by instance or example, the wisdom, power, and goodness of God, as revealed and declared in Holy Writ." Not Published.

n o "The Articulations of the Skeleton, Anatomically and Physiologically considered, with a view to exemplify or set forth, by instance or example, the wisdom, power, and goodness of God, as revealed and declared in Holy Writ." Not Published.

p q "The General Anatomy of the Brain, Anatomically and Physiologically considered, with a view to exemplify or set forth, by instance or example, the wisdom, power, and goodness of God, as revealed and declared in Holy Writ."

r s t "The General Anatomy of the Spinal Cord Anatomically and Physiologically considered, with a view to exemplify or set forth, by instance or example, the wisdom, power, and goodness of God, as revealed and declared in Holy Writ."

u v "The Arterial and Venous Circulation of the Brain, Anatomically and Physiologically considered, with a view to exemplify or set forth, by instance or example, the wisdom, power, and goodness of God, as revealed and declared in Holy Writ."

w x "The Anatomy of the Fifth Pair of Nerves, Anatomically and Physiologically considered, with a view to exemplify or set forth, by instance or example, the wisdom, power, and goodness of God, as revealed and declared in Holy Writ."

y z "The Anatomy of the Organs of Taste, Anatomically and Physiologically considered, with a view to exemplify or set forth, by instance or example, the wisdom, power, and goodness of God, as revealed and declared in Holy Writ."

a a b b "The Anatomy of the Organs of Hearing, Anatomically and Physiologically considered, with a view to exemplify or set forth, by instance or example, the wisdom, power, and goodness of God, as revealed and declared in Holy Writ."

c c d d "The Anatomy of the Organs of Taste, Anatomically and Physiologically considered, with a view to exemplify or set forth, by instance or example, the wisdom, power, and goodness of God, as revealed and declared in Holy Writ."

e e f f "The Anatomy of the Organs of Smell, Anatomically and Physiologically considered, with a view to exemplify or set forth, by instance or example, the wisdom, power, and goodness of God, as revealed and declared in Holy Writ"

g g h h "The Anatomy of 'The Kidney,' Anatomically and Physiologically considered, with a view to exemplify or set forth, by instance or example, the wisdom, power, and goodness of God, as revealed and declared in Holy Writ."

THE JEPHSON SCHOLARS.

1836-37, Cooper, Wolverhampton. 1837-38, Grant, Northampton. 1838-39, Smith, Birmingham. 1839-40, Swain, Weedon. 1840-41, Davies, Gloucester. 1841-42, Yates, Dumbleton. 1842-43, Clarkson, Birmingham. 1843-44, Underhill, Great Bridge. 1844-45, Wilmhurst, Warwick. 1845-46, Hughes, Nannerk, Flintshire. 1846-47, Bird, London. 1847-48, Thomason, Shiffnal.

THE PERCY GERMAN PRIZE.

1843-44, Masfen, Stafford. 1845-46, not awarded. 1846-47, Wilkinson, Northleach. 1847-48, Fryer, Coleford. 1849-50, Lambert. 1851-52, Arden and De Mierre. 1852-53, Bond, Bright. 1853-54, Watts, Coathupe. 1854-55, Abbey, Lynch. 1855-56, and 1856-57, not awarded.

THE WEBSTER FRENCH PRIZE.

1852-53, Watts, Coathupe. 1853-54, B. A. Williams. 1854-55, Bland. 1855-56, Tuxford. 1856-57, Holland.

THE SMITH PRIZEMEN.

1844-45, Bird, London. 1845-46 Hughes, Nannerk Rectory. 1846-47, Stead, Congleton. 1847-48, Franks, Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire.

THE GOVERNORS' GOLD MEDALLISTS.

1837-38, Cheshire, Birmingham; Smith, Birmingham, 1838-39, Swain, Leicester; Clay, Higham Ferrers. 1839-40, Millington, Westbromwich; Webb, Leicester. 1840-41, Hinde, Birmingham; James, Birmingham. 1841-42, Moore, Moreton-in-Marsh; Chambers, Wolverhampton. 1842-43, Clay, Sutton, Notts; Beckett, Handsworth. 1843-44, Tearne, Stockton; Roberts, Birmingham. 1844-45, Hughes, Nannerk; Badley, Dudley. 1845-46, Leacroft, Matlock; Barratt, Birmingham. 1846-47, Lane, Grosmont; Jones, Clebury Mortimer. 1847-48, not awarded. 1848-49, Higgs, Brierley Hill. 1850-51, not awarded. 1852-53, Waller, Chesterfield; Brierley. 1853-54, Porter, Peterborough; Arden, Weymouth. 1855-56, and 1856-57, not awarded.

PROFESSORS' PRIZES.

SESSIONS—1828.—Surgery, Edwards, Wolverhampton. Anatomy, Melson, Birmingham; 2nd, Betts, Stourbridge. *Materia Medica*, Oates, Sutton; 2nd, Melson, Birmingham. Chemistry, Melson, Birmingham; 2nd, Phillips, Halesowen. Principles and Practice of Physic, Phillips, Halesowen; 2nd, Moore, Moreton-in-Marsh. Midwifery, Elkington, Birmingham; 2nd, Williams, Birmingham.

PROFESSORS' MEDALS.

SESSIONS—1829-30.—Anatomy, Betts, Stourbridge; 2nd, Palmer, Birmingham. Surgery, Palmer, Birmingham; 2nd, Hammond, Handsworth. *Materia Medica*, Bindley, Birmingham; 2nd, Hammond, Handsworth. Chemistry, Hammond, Handsworth; 2nd, Bindley, Birmingham. Principles and Practice of Physic, Hammond, Handsworth; 2nd, Heeley, Birmingham. Midwifery, Williams, Birmingham; 2nd, Hall, Birmingham.

SESSIONS—1830-31.—Anatomy, Lloyd, Birmingham; 2nd, Walton, Handsworth. Surgery, Bindley, Birmingham; 2nd, Hutchinson, Chelmsford. Midwifery, Richards, Birmingham; 2nd, Rock, Birmingham. *Materia Medica*, Bolton, Birmingham; 2nd, Horton, Birmingham. Principles and Practice of Physic, Hutchinson, Chelmsford; 2nd, Bolton, Birmingham.

SESSIONS—1831-32.—Anatomy, Walton, Handsworth; 2nd, Vaux, Birmingham. *Materia Medica*, Wilmot, Ross; 2nd, Taylor, Hereford. Midwifery, Wilmot, Ross; 2nd, Taylor, Hereford. Surgery, Bolton, Birmingham; 2nd, Beddow, Westbromwich.

SESSIONS—1832-33.—Anatomy, Welchman, Southam; 2nd, Elkington, Birmingham. Surgery, Bolton, Birmingham; 2nd, Elkington, Birmingham. *Materia Medica*, Baker, Birmingham. Chemistry, Harmar, Bewdley; 2nd, Fletcher, Chesterfield. Midwifery, Elkington, Bir-

mingham; 2nd, Evans, Belper. Practice of Physic, Amphlett, Birmingham; 2nd, Nourse, Birmingham. Demonstrator's Prize Book, Welchman, Southam.

SESSIONS—1833-34.—Anatomy, Bakewell, Spring Vale; 2nd, Baker, Birmingham. Materia Medica, Beddow, Birmingham; 2nd, Fletcher, Chesterfield. Chemistry, Welchman, Southam; 2nd, Barker, Bedford. Midwifery, Fletcher, Chesterfield; 2nd, Meeke, Birmingham. Practice of Physic, Harmar, Bewdley; 2nd, Fletcher, Chesterfield.

SESSIONS—1834-35.—Anatomy, Harmar, Bewdley. Surgery, Harmar, Bewdley; 2nd, Ward, Bilston. Materia Medica, Manrice, Smethwick; 2nd, Meeke, Birmingham. Principles and Practice of Physic, Allday, Birmingham; 2nd, Solomon, Birmingham. Chemistry, Wright, Bunhey, Notts. Botany, Hobson, Welford; 2nd, Jones, Birmingham. Demonstrator's Prize Book, Harmar, Bewdley.

SESSIONS—1835-36.—Anatomy, Roden, Birmingham; 2nd, Bagnall, Birmingham. Surgery, Baker, Birmingham; 2nd, Allday, Birmingham. Practice of Physic, Martin, Evesham; 2nd, Edwards, Kidderminster. Chemistry, Welch, Kidderminster; 2nd, Somerville, Stafford. Materia Medica, Martin, Birmingham; 2nd, Fletcher, Team. Midwifery, Baker, Birmingham. Forensic Medicine, Book, Somerville, Stafford; ditto, Welch, Kidderminster. Demonstrator's Prize Book, Roden, Birmingham.

SESSIONS—1836-37.—Anatomy, Cooper, Wolverhampton. Materia Medica, Gaunt, Alvechurch; 2nd, Randles, Overton. Botany, Fulford, Birmingham.

SESSIONS—1837-38.—Surgery, Cooper, Wolverhampton. Practice of Physic, Grant, Northampton; 2nd, Randles, Overton, Wales. Materia Medica, Smith, Birmingham.

SESSIONS—1838-39.—Anatomy, Smith, Birmingham. Medicine, Chesshire, Birmingham. Chemistry and Materia Medica, Clay, Handsworth; 2nd, Phillips, Dudley. Botany, Clay, Higham Ferrers; 2nd, Bunch, Birmingham.

SESSIONS—1839-40.—Anatomy, Fulford, Birmingham. Physiology, Clay, Higham Ferrers, and Davies, Stourbridge. Chemistry, Millington, The Brades, and Clay, Higham Ferrers. Materia Medica, Greensill, Stourport; 2nd, Pain, Banbury; ditto, Millington, The Brades. Practice of Physic, Male, Westbromwich. Surgery, Fulford, Birmingham. Midwifery, Swain, Leicester. Demonstrations, books, Clay, Higham Ferrers, and Davies, Stourbridge.

SESSIONS—1840-41.—Anatomy, James, Birmingham. Chemistry, Stallard, Leicester; 2nd, Yates, Dumbleton. Botany, Clarkson, Birmingham; book, Moore, Moreton-in-Marsh. Materia Medica, Clarkson, Birmingham; book, Harrison, Radford, Notts. Practice of Physic, Greensill, Stourport. Midwifery, Davies, Stourbridge. Demonstrations, book, Field, Birmingham.

SESSIONS—1841-42.—Anatomy, Yates, Dumbleton. Materia Medica, Moore, Moreton-in-Marsh; 2nd, Johnston, Birmingham; books, Mackenzie, Birmingham; ditto, Stokes, Birmingham. Chemistry, Mackenzie, Newcastle; 2nd, Moore, Great Rissington. Practice of Physic, Clarkson, Birmingham. Midwifery, Clarkson, Birmingham, and Payn, Westbromwich. Botany, Clarkson, Birmingham; 2nd, Moore, Moreton-in-Marsh.

SESSIONS—1842-43.—Anatomy, Hinde, Birmingham. Materia Medica, Clay, Sutton, Notts; 2nd, Day, Worcester; certificate, Snelling, Luton, Northamptonshire. Chemistry, Day, Worcester; 2nd, Payn, Westbromwich. Surgery, Clarkson, Birmingham. Medicine, Underhill, Great Bridge. Midwifery, Moore, Moreton-in-Marsh. Botany, Clay, Sutton, Notts; 2nd, Wilmhurst, Warwick. Forensic Medicine, Clarkson, Birmingham; 2nd, Johnston, Birmingham. Demonstrator's, book, Hinde, Birmingham.

SESSIONS—1843-44.—Anatomy, Underhill, Great Bridge; 2nd, Joseph Tipton. Materia Medica, Willington, Balsall. Chemistry, Izod, Fladbury, Worcester. Medicine, Clay, Sutton, Notts; 2nd, Langsford, Birmingham. Botany, Bird, London; 2nd, Pemberton, Birmingham. Midwifery, Day, Worcester; certificate, Payne, Birmingham. Forensic Medicine, not awarded.

SESSIONS—1844-45.—Anatomy, R. Davies, Coleshill. Materia Medica, Bird, London. Surgery, R. Davies, Coleshill. Chemistry, Hughes, Nannerk. Medicine, Joseph, Tipton. Midwifery, Turner, Tamworth. Botany, Woolrich, Edgbaston. Forensic Medicine, 1st c., Hughes, Nannerk; 2nd c., Badley, Dudley.

SESSIONS—1845-46.—Anatomy, Izod, Fladbury. Materia Medica, Hughes, Dudley. Chemistry, Whittell, Leamington; 2nd, Thomason, Shiffnall. Medicine, Paterson, Stourbridge. Midwifery, Masfen, Stafford. Surgery, Bird, London. Botany, Hughes, Dudley. Forensic Medicine, Paterson, Stourbridge. Demonstrator's Prize, books, Izod, Fladbury; ditto, Nason, Nuneaton.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

SESSIONS—1846-47.—Anatomy, Bird, London. *Materia Medica*, Moore, Halesowen. Chemistry, Lane, Grosmont. Medicine, Bird, London; 2nd, Brown, Birmingham. Surgery, Atterson, Stourbridge. Midwifery, Whittell, Leamington; 2nd, Brown, Birmingham. Botany, Lowe, Birmingham; certificate, Moore, Halesowen. Forensic Medicine, Whittell, Birmingham; certificate, Barratt, Birmingham. Demonstrator's Prize, books, Hodges, Ludlow, Bird, London.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

SESSIONS—1846-47.—Theology, books, Fryer, Coleford. Classics, books, Fryer, Coleford. Mathematics, books, Wall, Stratford-on-Avon. Chemistry, books, Edney, Craig, Kilmarnock.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

SESSIONS—1847-48.—Anatomy, 1st m., Thomason, Shiffnall; c., Collins, Edinburgh. *Materia Medica*, 1st m., Blake, Birmingham; c., Lowe, Birmingham. Chemistry, Blake, Birmingham. Medicine, 1st m., Whittell, Leamington; c., Moore, Halesowen. Surgery, Whittell, Leamington. Midwifery, 1st m., Lane, Grosmont; c., Stead, Manchester. Botany, æquales c., Rowland, India, and Hill, Walsall. Forensic Medicine, æquales c., Partridge, Darlaston, and Mills, Great Bridge. Anatomical Demonstrations, 1st p., Moore, Halesowen.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

SESSIONS—1847-48.—Classics, extra work, Franks, Whittlesea; 1st class books, Fryer, Coleford; 2nd, Banks, Birmingham; æquales 3rd, Turner, Wycombe, and White, Birmingham. Chemistry, 1st class books, Rice, Stratford-on-Avon; 2nd, Coleman, Wolverhampton. Mathematics, books, 1st, Fryer, Coleford; 2nd, Parsons, West Hadden; 3rd, White, Birmingham.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

SESSIONS—1848-49.—Anatomy, 1st m., Moore, Halesowen; c., Stead, Congleton. *Materia Medica*, æquales m. and c., Hill, Walsall, and Russell, Brierley Hill. Chemistry, first m. and c., Fryer, Coleford. Medicine, c., Freer, Stourbridge, and Darwin, Birmingham. Surgery, first m. and c., Moore, Halesowen. Midwifery, first m. and c., Lowe, Edgbaston. Botany, first m. c., Wilkinson, Northleach; c., Spark, Newcastle. Forensic Medicine, c., Lowe, Edgbaston. Anatomical Demonstrations, book, Partridge, Darlaston.

SESSIONS—1849-50.—Anatomy, first m. and c., Lowe, Edgbaston; æquales c., Darwin, Birmingham, and Freer, Stourbridge. Surgery, first m. and c., Darwin, Birmingham; 2nd c., Freer, Stourbridge. Medicine, first c., Russell, Netherton. *Materia Medica*, first m. and c., Banks, Birmingham; 2nd c., Wilkinson, Northleach. Botany, first m. and c., Franks, Whittlesea; 2nd c., Fox, Weymouth. Forensic Medicine, first m. and c., Russell, Netherton; 2nd c., Wiglesworth, Coleford. Midwifery, first m. and c., Wiglesworth, Coleford; 2nd c., Russell, Netherton.

SESSION—1850-51.—Anatomy, 1st medal, Russell, Handsworth; cerft., Coleman, Wolverhampton. Surgery, 1st m., Webb, Barton-under-Needwood; certificate, Russell, Handsworth. Medicine, cerft., Banks, Birmingham, and Smith, Coseley. *Materia Medica*, 1st m., Harris, Wardington; cerft., Franks, Whittlesea. Botany, 1st m., Harris, Wardington; cerft., Scofield, Hall Green. Chemistry, 1st cerft., Franks, Whittlesea, and Wilkington, Northleach; 2nd do., Cantrell, Wirksworth. Forensic Medicine, 1st m., Franks, Whittlesea. Midwifery, 1st m., Webb, Barton-under-Needwood; 2nd, Perry, Abingdon; cerft., Stillman, Birmingham. Demonstrations, books, Franks, Whittlesea. The Law Prize, books, Suckling, Birmingham.

SESSION—1851-52.—Anatomy, 1st m., Russell, Handsworth; c., Coleman, Wolverhampton. Surgery, 1st m., Webb, Barton-under-Needwood; c., Russell, Handsworth. Medicine, c., Banks, Birmingham, and John Smith, Dudley, Æquales. Forensic Medicine, 1st m., Franks, Whittlesea. Midwifery, 1st m., Webb, Barton-under-Needwood; 2nd, Perry, Abingdon; c., Stillman, Birmingham. *Materia Medica*, 1st m., Harris, Walsall; c., Franks, Whittlesea. Botany, 1st m., Harris, Walsall; c., Scofield, Hall Green. Drawing Master's Prize, Arden, Weymouth. French Master's ditto, Hall, Bath, and John Davies, æquales.

LONDON UNIVERSITY HONOURS.—Chemistry, 2nd place, Bond, Weymouth; 6th, Wolston, Zoology, 1st, Bond, Weymouth; 2nd, Wolston, Bath.

SESSION—1852-53.—Anatomy, 1st m., Wilkinson, Northleach. Surgery, 1st m., James, Leominster; c., Franks, Whittlesea, and Salter, Westbromwich. Medicine, 1st m., Webb, Barton-under-Needwood; c., Franks, Whittlesea, and Wilkinson, Northleach. Chemistry, 1st medal, Franks and Wilkinson, æquales; c., Cantrell, Wirksworth. Demonstrations, books, Franks, Whittlesea. Warden's Senior Theological Prize, Oakes, Birmingham. Law Professor's ditto,

Suckling, Birmingham. Vice-Principal's Classical ditto, Froyssell, Willenhall. Ditto Mathematical ditto, Smith, Fullbeck. 2nd ditto, Froyssell, Willenhall. Warden's Junior Theological ditto, and Senior Tutor's Classical ditto, Bond, Weymouth. Math. Tutor's ditto, Smith, Fullbeck. Medical Tutor's ditto, Arden, Weymouth, senior; Bond, Weymouth, junior. Chemistry, 1st m., Harris, Wardington; c., Lanibert, Croydon. *Materia Medica*, 1st m., Jacob, London, c., Fowke, Wolverhampton. Botany, 1st m., Jauncey, Cradley; c., Fowke, Wolverhampton. Midwifery, 1st m., Franks, Whittlesea. Forensic Medicine, 1st m., Harris, Wardington. Demonstrations, books, Fowke, Wolverhampton.

SESSION—1853-54.—Anatomy, 1st m., Suckling, Birmingham; c., Jordan, ditto. Surgery, 1st m., Fletcher, Western St. Mary; 2nd, Harris, Sutton Coldfield. Medicine, 1st m., Jordan, Birmingham; s., Heeley, ditto. Midwifery, 1st m., Heeley, ditto; c., Spode, Newcastle. Chemistry, 1st m., Bond, Weymouth; c., Smith, Sutton Coldfield. *Materia Medica*, 1st m., Neal, Birmingham; c., Hayward, ditto. Botany, 1st m., Bright, Richmond; c., Neal, Birmingham. Forensic Medicine, c., C. R. Williams, Scarborough. Anatomical Demonstrations, J. R. Davies, Birmingham, books. Classics, m., J. A. Williams, Scarborough. French Literature, 1st, Abbey, Wellingborough; 2nd, G. H. Harris, Reading. Elements of Medicine, books, Neal, Birmingham; 2nd, Williams, Scarborough; J. T. Smith, Sutton Coldfield, honourably mentioned. Mechanical Drawing, books, Watts, Cheltenham.

SESSION—1854-55.—Anatomy, 1st m., Bond, Weymouth; c., Smith, Sutton Coldfield. Physiology, books, Williams, Scarborough, and Greene, Birmingham. Demonstrations, books, Smith, Sutton Coldfield, and Bond, Weymouth. Medicine, 1st m., Hayward, Birmingham; c., Bond, Weymouth. Surgery, 1st m., Davies, Birmingham; 2nd, Townsend, Sydnell, and Bennett, Birmingham, æquales. Forensic Medicine, 1st m., Ruffe, Tamworth. Chemistry, 1st m., Neal, Birmingham. Midwifery, 1st m., Allen, Westbromwich; c., Kendrick, Tipton. *Mat. Medica*, 1st m., Green, Birmingham; c., Mould, Tutbury. Botany, 1st m., Mould, Tutbury; Dunn, Wolverhampton. Medical Tutor, books, Thomas, Cheltenham. French Literature, books, Cornbill, Blockley, and Gradwell, Kirkham. Mechanical Drawing, books, Tuxford, Boston.

SESSION—1855-56.—Anatomy, 1st m., J. A. Williams, Scarborough; c., Neal, Birmingham. Physiology, 1st m., Neal, Birmingham; c., J. A. Williams, Scarborough. Junior class, 1st m., Mould, Tutbury; c., Hyde, Worcester. Demonstrations, books, Neal, Birmingham. Practical Anatomy, books, J. A. Williams, Scarborough. Medicine, 1st m., Bright, Richmond; c., F. Ion Bennett, Birmingham. Surgery, 1st m., Neal, Birmingham, and Hayward, ditto, æquales. Forensic Medicine, c., Sutton, Smethwick. Midwifery, 1st m., Alderson, Aslackley; c., Lynch, Bristol. *Materia Medica*, 1st m., Wilders, Birmingham. Botany, 1st m., Abby, Wellingboro'. Stethoscopic prize, books, Wright, Evesham. M. Tutor's Senior prize, books, Cornbill, Blockley. Junior ditto, book, Jones, Lanselon. Classical, books, Troup and Brophey, Birmingham. French Literature, books, Wolseley, Carnarvon, and Henderson, Smethwick. Mech. Drawing, books, ditto. Degree of M.B., First Examination London University, with the Gold Medal for Anatomy and Physiology, J. A. Williams, Scarborough.

SESSION—1856-57.—Anatomy, 1st m., Bracey, Birmingham; c., Dunn, Wolverhampton. Physiology, senior class, 1st m., Mould, Tutbury; c., Bracey, Birmingham. Junior class, 1st m., Lloyd, Birmingham; c., Herbert, ditto. Practical Anatomy, books, Dunn, Wolverhampton. c., Bracey, Birmingham. Chemistry, 1st m., Mould, Tutbury; c., Bracey, Birmingham. *Materia Medica*, 1st m., Herbert, ditto; c., Lloyd, ditto. Medicine, 1st m., Wilders, ditto; c., Mould, Tutbury. Surgery, 1st m., Mould, ditto; c., Jordan, Birmingham. Forensic Medicine, 1st m., Wilders, ditto; c., Mould, Tutbury. Midwifery, 1st m., Mould, ditto; c., Lloyd, Birmingham. Botany, 1st m., Cornbill, Blockley; c., White, Birmingham. Heslop's Stethoscopic prize, Wilders, Birmingham.

EXTRA PRIZES.

1828-9.—Professor Sands Cox's Prize of Ten Guineas for Surgical Essays was awarded to Elkington, Birmingham.

1831-32.—The Johnstonian Prize of Ten Guineas, for the best Essay on the Great Sympathetic Nerve, was awarded to Wilkes, for "An Essay on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of the Great Sympathetic Nerve." By J. Wilkes, Stafford. Printed by J. C. Barlow.—The Prize of Five Guineas, offered by E. T. Cox, Esq., was awarded by Sir A. Cooper, Bart., to Hammond. "An Essay on the Anatomy of Inguinal Hernia." By W. Hammond, Handsworth. Printed by J. C. Barlow.

1832-33.—The Gold Medal presented by Sir Eardley E. Wilmot, Bart., for a preparation of Blood-vessels, was obtained by Minster and Horton.

1835-36.—The Arnold Prize of Ten Guineas, for the best Essay on the influence of Air and Soil as affecting Health, was awarded to Wright. "An Essay on the Influence of Air and Soil as affecting Health." By Alex. Wright, Bunney, Notts. Printed by Hodgetts.

1836-37.—The Rev. Angel James's Prize of Ten Guineas, for the best Essay on Alcoholic Drink as an article of diet, was awarded to Turner "An Essay on the Influence upon Health of Alcoholic Drinks as an article of diet." By Edward Turner, Tamworth. Printed by J. C. Barlow.

Dr. Booth's Prizes for the best Clinical Reports, were awarded to Bowman (now Professor of Anatomy at King's College), viz., Swan's folio work on the Nerves; and Miller (now Professor of Chemistry at King's College), Sir Charles Bell's quarto work on the Nerves.

1837-38.—The Prize of Five Guineas, offered by John Mersdith, Esq., for the best Essay on Injuries of the Head, was awarded to Hobbins, Great Bridge.

1839-40.—The Webster Prize of Ten Guineas for the best Essay on the Treatment and Pathology of Burns, was awarded to Male, Westbromwich. "An Essay on the Pathology and Treatment of Burns." By C. T. Male, Westbromwich. Longman and Co., London.

1841-42.—The Prize of Five Guineas, offered by Dr. Percy, for the best Essay on the Urine, was awarded to Stallard, Leicester.

1843-44.—The Webster Prize of Ten Guineas, for the best Essay on the Advantages of General Literature in the Study and Practice of Medicine, was awarded to Clay, Birmingham.

1845-46.—Vice-Principal Law's Prizes, awarded to the successful Medallists:—Masfen, Stafford, £65; Hughes, Nannerk, £60; Machin, Derby, £5; Rogerson, Wigan, £3; Leacroft, Matlock, £5; Barratt, Birmingham, £5; Buckby, Trandragree, £5.

1846-47.—Vice-Principal Law's Prizes, awarded to the successful Medallists:—Bird, London, £32 10s.; Whittell, Leamington, £25; Lane, Gosmont, £5; Paterson, Stourbridge, £5; Stead, Congleton, £5; Moore, Halesowen, £5; Lowe, Birmingham, £5; Brown, Birmingham, £5; Barratt, Birmingham, £5; Wilkinson, Northleach, £5; Hodges, Ludlow, £2 10s.

Senior Tutor's Theological Prize, Fryer, Coleford, books. Mathematical Tutor's Prize, ditto, ditto. Medical Tutor's Prize, ditto, ditto. French Master's Prize, Edney, Craig, Kilmarnock, books.

1847-48.—Senior Tutor's Theological Prize, Franks, Whittlesea. Mathematical Tutor's Prize, Edney, Craig, Kilmarnock. Medical Tutor's Prize, Coleman, Wolverhampton. German Master's Prize, Franks, Whittlesea. French Master's Prize, Cantrell, Derby; and Wilkinson, Northleach, æquales.

1848-49.—Senior Tutor's Theological Prize, Banks, Birmingham. College ditto for Classics, Franks, Whittlesea. German Master's ditto, ditto. Drawing College ditto, ditto.

1849-50.—Warden's Theological Prize, Senior class, Banks; Junior Class, Alban Davies. Mathematical Tutor's ditto, Alban Davies. French Master's ditto, Lambert.

1851-52.—Warden's Senior Theological Prize, books, Oaks. Professor of Law's ditto, books, Suckling. Vice-Principal's Classical ditto, books, Froyssell. Mathematical ditto, books, Smith. 2nd ditto, Froyssell. Warden's Junior Theological ditto, Bond. Senior Tutor's Mathematical ditto, Bond, Medical Tutor's ditto, senior class, Arden; junior class, Bond. French Master's ditto, first class, Hall; second class, John Davies.

1852-53.—Classical Tutor's Prize, books, Bright. Mathematical Tutor's do., books, Bache: 2nd, books, Bright. Medical Tutor's ditto, Casey, Rufe, and Bright. French Master's ditto, Lynch and Clopestacks.

1853-54.—Classical Prize, books, Williams. French Language, books, Abbey; 2nd, books, G. H. Harris. Medical Tutor's Prize, books, Neale; 2nd, Williams. Prof. of Geodesy, mathematical instruments, Watts.

1854-55.—Prize Clinical Reports, Five Guineas, offered by Clemt. Ingleby, Esq., Hayward. Medical Tutor's Prize, books, Thomas. French Master's ditto, Gradwell. Prof. of Geodesy, books, Tuxford. Dr. Miller's Prize, 5 guineas, "Ministerial Character of St. Paul," Boyden.

1855-56.—Dr. Heslop's Stethoscopic Prize, books, Wright. Medical Tutor's Senior ditto, books, Combill; Junior ditto, W. Jones. Classical do., Troup and Brophrey. French Master's ditto, Wolsley and Henderson. Mechanical Drawing, Henderson. Queen's Hospital Clinical ditto, medal, Mould. Ditto, certificate, Wilders. Prof. Heslop's, Stethoscopic ditto, Wilders. Prof. Rofe's ditto, Hepper. F. I. Welch, Esq.'s ditto, Five Guineas, Essay, "Characteristics of the Four Gospels." Minshull, B.A.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—Degree of M.B., First Examination, Gold Medal for Anatomy and Physiology, Williams.

1856-57.—Prize Essay of Five Guineas, offered by John Clay, Esq., subject, "The Anatomy Physiology and Pathology of the Placenta," Lloyd. Ditto, offered by C. Ratcliff, Esq., subject "The Inspiration of Holy Scripture," not yet awarded. Dr Booth's (Principal) Medical Clinical ditto, 10 gs. in books, Mould and Willders, *Æquales*.

SESSION—1859-60.—Anatomy, medal, Compson, Moseley; c., Edwards, ditto. Physiology, medal, J. Hatchett, Ravenstone. Demonstrations, ditto, ditto; c., Thompson, Thirsk. Medicine, medal, Norris, Northfield; c., Hatchett, Ravenstone, and Thompson, Thirsk, *æquales*. Surgery, medal, Norris, Northfield; c., Smith, Coseley, Thompson, Thirsk, *æquales*. Midwifery, medal, Hatchett, Ravenstone. Forensic Medicine, medal, Baddeley, Wellington; c., Cumming, Birmingham. Chemistry, medal, Adcock, ditto; c., Carreg, Isle of Man. *Materia Medica*, medal, Carreg, ditto; c., Dowman, London. Botany, medal, Adcock, Birmingham. Webster French Prize, books, Bath, Glastonbury. O'Flanagan ditto, books, Robinson. Mathematics, Henderson, second year, first certificate; Lloyd, first year, ditto. Warneford Theological scholars, Ellis, Child, Busbragh, and Espin.

PRIZES FOR 1858.

FELLOWSHIPS.—Such Members of the College as hold a diploma in medicine or surgery, or who are graduates in medicine, law, or arts, or such Members of the late Birmingham Royal School of Medicine and Surgery as the Council may determine, are under the Royal Charter eligible to be "Fellows."

PRIVILEGES OF FELLOWS.—The Fellows have power to vote at all meetings of the Governors, have free admission to the Medical and General Library, to the Museums, and to the lectures; and likewise are privileged to dine in the College Hall, on payment of a specified sum.

THE WARNEFORD MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.—Four Scholarships have been founded by the Rev. Dr. Warneford, of £10 each, to be held for two years; to be conferred upon the Students who have resided in the College at least twelve months, who have been distinguished for their diligence and good conduct, who have been regular in their attendance on divine service, and whose attendance at the theological lectures has been regular.

THE WARNEFORD THEOLOGICAL SCHOLARSHIPS (four in number, £10 each,) are awarded at the close of Easter Term to those In-students, of not less than three terms' standing, who shall in the judgment of the Committee be the most deserving.

THE WARNEFORD GOLD MEDALS.—The interest of £1000 is applied for the institution of two prizes either in equal or unequal amounts. The essays written for these prizes are to be of a religious as well as scientific nature. The subject is chosen from either anatomical, physiological, or pathological science, and is to be handled in a practical or professional manner, and according to those evidences of facts and phenomena which anatomy, physiology, and pathology, so abundantly supply; *but always and especially with a view to exemplify or set forth, by instance and example the wisdom, power, and goodness of God, as revealed and declared in Holy Writ.* Subject for the present year—"The Anatomy and Physiology of the Muscles of Respiration."

THE WEBSTER PRIZE.—Five guineas, offered by the late Joseph Webster,

Esq., for the Student who may pass the best examination in the French language, continued by Baron D. Webster, Esq. Candidates will be required to translate some portion of an English author into French, as well as French into English. Three candidates must compete for this prize, or it will not be given.

THE PERCY PRIZE.—Books to the value of five guineas are offered by John Percy, Esq., M.D., to the Student who may pass the best examination in three German works. There must be not less than two competitors.

THE CLAY PRIZE.—Books of the value of five guineas are offered by John Clay, Esq., a former Student of the College for the best essay on "The various positions of the Fœtus, and the causes which determine them."

THE RATCLIFF PRIZE.—Books of the value of ten guineas are offered by Charles Ratcliff, Esq., for the best essay on "The Employment of Anæsthetics."

The Principal, Dr. Booth, offers a prize of ten guineas annually (books), to be adjudged to the best Clinical Medical and Surgical Student alternately in the College, by the majority of the Hospital Physicians or Surgeons, turn by turn. The prize for 1858 will devolve on the Surgical Clinical Student.

THE UFFILL PRIZE.—Books of the value of five guineas are offered by Thomas Uffill, Esq., for a theological prize; the subject to be selected by the Professor of Pastoral Theology.

CLINICAL PRIZE, SURGICAL.—Mr. Sands Cox continues his offer of five guineas for the best series of twenty clinical reports. There must be not less than three competitors.

Two Gold Medals are offered by the Governors of the College, for regularity of attendance at lectures and examinations, and at chapel, and good conduct during three years, who shall be recommended to the Council by the Professors for general excellence in the College Examinations.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.—Students of the College are admitted to examinations for the Scholarships, Exhibitions, Gold Medals, and Books, offered by the Senate of the University of London. Students are also eligible to contend for the commission in the army, offered to the Senate of the University by the Army Medical Department once in every two years for one of the most distinguished Bachelors of Medicine.

STUDENTSHIPS, &c., OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—Students are eligible to offer themselves for the studentships of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, of the value of £100 per annum for three years (three of which have been established), for the best proficient in Anatomy. The General Commander-in-Chief of the Army, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Court of Directors of the East India Company, have placed the appointment of an Assistant Surgeon at the disposal of the President and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons once in three years, for such Students as may be considered worthy of these honourable distinctions.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Council of the Queen's College, deeply impressed with the importance of improving the preliminary education of their Students in Medicine, have established a Junior Department of the College, in order to afford students entrusted to their care the advantage of receiving instruction in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, with the Modern Languages and the Sciences, from Tutors of University Education, carefully selected for their abilities and acquirements, in order that they may offer themselves for the Degrees of the University of London, the Diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons, and the License of the Society of Apothecaries, by the time they have attained the age of twenty-one; after which they may commence practice.

As the Society of Apothecaries, in London, requires the production of indentures from candidates of their having served an apprenticeship of five years, previous to examination; and as candidates for their certificates must have attained the full age of twenty-one years; and as the course of study in the Senior Department of the Queen's College occupies not less than three years for its completion, it is evident that students at the Queen's College should be at least two years in the Junior Department, and should qualify themselves for being advanced to the Senior Department at the age of eighteen.

The most important and valuable privilege of receiving indentures without premium, is offered to students of the Queen's College by the Dean of the Faculty. This privilege is most important and valuable; for, in addition to the pecuniary aid which it affords, it relieves students from the danger of those vexatious, if not degrading services, to which apprentices have too frequently been found subjected.

Further, the Council beg leave to assure their friends that no pains will be spared by them to improve, by all means, the tone of moral and religious feeling, and to raise the standard of proficiency among the students; and to fit them, as gentlemen, for filling, with credit to themselves and advantage to the public, any post to which they may be called.

The expenses of the College will be carefully regulated by the Council, and kept on as moderate a scale as is consistent with a due regard to the efficiency of the establishment in all its parts.

Tutors, graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, in holy orders, and a qualified Medical Tutor, reside within the walls of the College, to whom is entrusted by the Council the superintendence of all resident students, under strictly collegiate discipline, and also the surveillance of non-resident students.

The academical year is divided into three terms—Michaelmas Term, from the 1st October to the week before Christmas; Lent Term, from the first week in January to the 31st of March; Trinity Term, from the first week in May to the last week in July.

The Course of Study in this department prepares students for undergoing, at the conclusion of the first or second year, an Examination for Matriculation at the University of London; and also the Latin Examination of the Society of Apothecaries.

FIRST YEAR.—WINTER TERM.

A.M.	
9 10	Chemistry. The Medical Tutor.
10 11	Arithmetic. The Mathematical Tutor.
11 12	English Literature. Classical Tutor.
P.M.	
3 4	Latin and Greek. Classical Tutor.
4 5	Euclid. Mathematical Tutor.

FIRST YEAR.—SUMMER TERM.

A.M.	
9 10	Chemistry. Medical Tutor.
10 11	Latin and Greek. Classical Tutor.
11 12	Algebra. Mathematical Tutor.
P.M.	
2 3	English Literature. Classical Tutor.
3 4	Botany. Medical Tutor.

SECOND YEAR.—WINTER TERM.

A.M.	
9 10	Latin and Greek. Classical Tutor.
10 11	Mathematics. Mathematical Tutor.
11 12	Materia Medica. Medical Tutor.
P.M.	
3 4	Dispensing. Queen's Hospital.
4 5	Latin and Greek. Classical Tutor.

SECOND YEAR.—SUMMER TERM.

A.M.	
9 10	Latin and Greek. Classical Tutor.
10 11	Mathematics. Mathematical Tutor.
11 12	Materia Medica. Medical Tutor.
P.M.	
2 3	Botany. Medical Tutor.
3 4	English Literature. Classical Tutor.

FEEES.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Commons, Residence, &c. &c.	..	50	0	0	French .. ..	..	4 4 0
Classics .. ..	..	5	5	0	German .. ..	..	4 4 0
Mathematics .. ..	..	5	5	0	Dispensing .. ..	..	4 4 0
Chemistry and Botany..	..	4	4	0	Drawing .. ..	..	4 4 0

The payments for commons, residence, &c., &c., to be made by three instalments, £18 on October 1st, £18 on January 1st, and £14 on May 1st, every year.

EXHIBITIONS.—The University of London offers two exhibitions of £30 each, for two years, to the candidates who shall respectively distinguish themselves most in classics, and in mathematics and natural philosophy.

PRIZES.—The University of London offers two prizes of £5 each, to candidates who shall respectively distinguish themselves most in chemistry, and in botany or zoology. And the Queen's College offers to its students the Percy Prize of £5 5s. for proficiency in German, and the Webster Prize of £5 5s. for French. Prizes of books are also usually given by the tutors to the most deserving students in the several classes.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

Students who have passed through the Junior Department of this College, and have there in due course matriculated at the University of London, may present themselves for their B.A., or first M.B. examination at the end of their first year in the Senior Medical Department. At the end of the second year, Matriculated Students who deferred their examination in the University of London, have again the opportunity of presenting themselves. At the end of the third year, students are eligible for M.A. and M.B. degrees in the University of London, for the Diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the License of the Society of Apothecaries for appointments in the Army and Navy, and the East India Company's Service, without any residence elsewhere.

The Academical Year is divided into two Sessions; the Winter Session, which commences on the first of October, and terminates in April; and the Summer Session, which begins on the first of May, and ends July thirty-first.

Tutors in holy orders, graduates of Oxford and Cambridge and a Medical Tutor, reside within the walls of the College, to whom is committed by the Council the superintendence of all resident Students, under strictly Collegiate discipline, and also the surveillance of Non-resident Students.

PROFESSORS' LECTURES.—WINTER SESSION, 1860.

SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Professor Furneaux Jordan, M.R.C.S., Assistant Surgeon to the Queen's Hospital.

These lectures will embrace the anatomy of the human body, viewed in its practical relation to the most important operations in surgery, and will be illustrated by recent dissections, and by an extensive museum of preparations, drawings, casts, and models.

DESCRIPTIVE ANATOMY.

This course will comprehend the Descriptive Anatomy of the various organs of the body, connections, and uses. They will be illustrated by recent dissections and drawings.

GENERAL ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Professor Andrews, M.D., Physician to the Queen's Hospital.

These lectures will embrace the General Anatomy of the Tissues of the Human Body, their physical properties and functions. They will be illustrated by drawings and microscopical observations.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY, WITH SUPERINTENDENCE OF DISSECTIONS.

Under the superintendence of Professor F. Jordan and Dr. Foster, Licentiate of King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland.

These demonstrations are intended to form a complete course of instruction in Practical Anatomy. The students will be directed in their studies in the Anatomical Room, daily, by the Demonstrator and the Resident Medical Tutor.

CHEMISTRY.

Professor Anderson, F.C.S.I.

These lectures will include the general principles of Chemical Science, and its connection with Medicine and the Natural Sciences. The Laboratory will be opened during the Winter and Summer Sessions, for the reception of those who may wish to be instructed in Analysis, and the applications of Chemistry to the Arts.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Professor Willoughby F. Wade, M.B., B.A., T.C.D., Senior Physician to the Queen's Hospital.

The system adopted in these lectures will be founded as much as possible on the present improved state of Pathological Anatomy, and whenever it is practicable, recent morbid specimens will be presented to the class.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

Professor Sands Cox, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon to the Queen's Hospital.

The course will embrace the Theory of Inflammation in general, its termination and treatment; inflammation of the various tissues of the body, terminations and treatment, Specific Inflammation, viz., scrofula, cancer, syphilis, and fungoid

disease, terminations and treatment; lesions of continuity; lesions of contiguity; diseases of the eye; operations; elementary and minor operations; general operations, or those practised with reference to one or more particular tissues; special operations, or those practised upon complete organs in particular regions of the body; plastic and subcutaneous operations.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

To illustrate this course, specimens of the various articles of the Materia Medica, in their natural state, will be exhibited and described; attached to this department is a Museum of Materia Medica, to which the students have access under certain regulations.

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Professors John Clay, M.R.C.S., and C. B. Suekling, M.D., Obstetric Surgeon to the Queen's Hospital.

These lectures will be illustrated by an extensive museum of preparations of embryology and diseased structures connected with the subject of the course. This course will also be delivered during the Summer session.

The midwifery department of the Queen's Hospital is under the immediate superintendence of the Professor of Midwifery.

FORENSIC MEDICINE.

The object of this course is to teach the knowledge and conduct which are required by the medical witness, preparatory to a public examination in the Courts of Law, to indicate the questions in physic, anatomy, physiology, pathology, and therapeutics, upon which the authorities are accustomed to seek aid from medical men. The application of tests to the detection and analysis of poisons will especially be demonstrated by experiments.

BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

Professor W. Hinds, M.D., Lecturer on Botanical Science, Birmingham Midland Institute.

For the illustration of this course, the lecturer has formed an extensive Herbarium; and through the liberality of the Committee of the Botanical and Horticultural Society, the students have free access to their extensive gardens, accompanied by the Professor. Botanical excursions will be occasionally made during the course, which will be delivered during the Summer months.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND ZOOLOGY.

The subject will be illustrated by an extensive series of diagrams, and by preparations and specimens contained in the Museums of Anatomy and Comparative Anatomy.

MEDICAL TUTOR.

W. B. Foster, Licentiate of King and Queen's College of Physicians, and of the College of Surgeons, Ireland, and late Prosecutor of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

The Medical Tutor is resident in College, for the purpose of assisting the students in their studies. He is required to devote exclusively the whole of his

time to the students. It is his especial province to prepare the junior students, non-resident as well as resident, for the matriculation examination of the University of London; to devote daily a certain number of hours to the senior students, non-resident as well as resident, in the dissecting room, and to examine them from time to time on the subjects of the various lectures.

REGULATIONS OF THE ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS AT LECTURE.

A book shall be kept by each Professor, specifying the times of attendance of each student; such book to be laid before the Council at their monthly meetings.

Previously to the commencement of every lecture, the Professor shall call over the names of the students.

Each Professor shall keep a register of the commencement and duration of each of his lectures; such register to be laid before the Council at each monthly board.

The Professors, Tutors, and Masters shall forward to the Senior, seven days before the end of each term, their registers of attendance, or a terminal report of the attendance, conduct, and progress of each student in their respective classes and departments, from which details a general report shall be drawn up by the Warden and submitted to the Council, and copies of the reports on each student shall be forwarded by the Senior Tutor to the parent or guardian of each student.

EXAMINATIONS.

A *vivâ voce* examination will be held in each class every week or fortnight, at the discretion of the Professor; and on the last day of each course, there will be a general written examination in every class, as at the Universities, at which every student will be required to present himself.

The Professors' medals and certificates of honour will be awarded to those students who, in such written examinations, shall display the greatest proficiency.

CERTIFICATES.

During the last week of the winter and summer sessions, the schedules of the Royal College of Surgeons and Society of Apothecaries of attendance on lectures and hospital practice are to be left with the registrar; the schedules, duly signed by the respective Professors, will afterwards be delivered to students by the curator on the last day of each term.

Certificates will not be granted to those students who neglect to comply with this regulation.

COLLEGE EXPENSES.

The college expenses, including commons, chamber rent, and servants' wages, but exclusive of fees for lectures, will not exceed £50 for the three terms. The students breakfast in the hall at seven a.m., have refreshment at twelve, dine at five p.m., have coffee at eight p.m. The payments to be made by three instalments, viz., £18 on the first of October, £18 on the first of January, and £14 on the first of May. Every student will be expected to provide himself with chamber linen, a large and small silver fork, and a table spoon and tea spoon.

FEES FOR LECTURES.

	Single Course.			Perpetual.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy ...	4	4	0	...	...	...
Anatomy and Physiology ...	4	4	0	...	10	10
Anatomical Demonstration ...	4	4	0	...	5	5
Chemistry ...	4	4	0	...	9	9
Practical Chemistry ...	3	3	0	...	0	0
Materia Medica ...	4	4	0	...	5	5
Botany ...	4	4	0	...	5	5
Medicine ...	4	4	0	...	7	7
Surgery ...	4	4	0	...	6	6
Forensic Medicine ...	4	4	0	...	5	5
Midwifery ...	4	4	0	...	6	6
Comparative Anatomy ...	3	3	0	...	5	5

RESIDENT STUDENTS' COMPOSITION FEE.

(Five Years' Course, with Indentures.)

The expenses of the five years' course, with indentures, namely two years in the Junior Arts Department and three years in the Senior Medical Department with attendance on the medical and surgical practice of the Queen's Hospital dispensing and midwifery, may be covered by a composition payment of £7 annually, paid in advance, inclusive of commons, rooms, servants, coals, and candles.

The following is the order of study, in which students under indentures for five years are advised to attend the several courses of lectures given in the Junior and Senior Departments of the College:—

First Winter and Summer Session.	{ Classics, Mathematics, English Literature, Chemistry, } Classics, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Materia Medica, and Practical Pharmacy,	{ French, German, and Drawing. }	} Practice of the Hospital and Clinical Lectures.
Second Winter and Summer Sessions.	{ Descriptive Anatomy, General Anatomy, and Physiology. }	{ Practical Anatomy. }	
Third Winter Session.	{ Chemistry, Botany, Materia Medica, Midwifery, } Descriptive Anatomy, General Anatomy, and Physiology,	{ Practical Anatomy. }	
Third Summer Session.	{ Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, } Practical Chemistry, Forensic Medicine, Descriptive Anatomy, General Anatomy, and Physiology,	{ Practical Anatomy. }	
Fourth Winter Session.	{ Medicine, Surgery, } Midwifery, Practical Chemistry, Forensic Medicine, Descriptive Anatomy, General Anatomy, and Physiology,	{ Practical Anatomy. }	
Fourth Summer Session.	{ Medicine, Surgery, } Practice of Surgery,	{ Practical Anatomy. }	
Fifth Winter Session.	{ Practice of Surgery, }		
Fifth Summer Session.			

COMPOSITION.—THREE YEARS' COURSE.

If the student be desirous of accomplishing in three years the amount of attendance required by the College of Surgeons, and by the Society of Apothecaries, he may do so by following the subjoined course of study :—

First Winter Session.	{ Descriptive Anatomy, General Anatomy, and Physiology,	} Practical Anatomy.	} Practice of the Hospital and Clinical Lectures.
First Summer Session.	{ Chemistry, Botany, Materia Medica, Midwifery,		
Second Winter Session.	{ Descriptive Anatomy, General Anatomy, and Physiology,	} Practical Anatomy.	
Second Summer Session.	{ Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery,		
Third Winter Session.	{ Practical Chemistry, Forensic Medicine, Descriptive Anatomy, General Anatomy, and Physiology,	} Practical Anatomy.	
Third Summer Session.	{ Medicine, Surgery, Practice of Surgery.		

The composition fee is fifty guineas; hospital practice, £21, exclusive of lectures on comparative anatomy and logic (which are required only by the Army and Navy and East India Boards), for which the fee is for each course £3 3s. The payment may be made at once, or, on special application, in two equal sums.

NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS.

Non-resident students are admissable, and may reside with their parents or with a relation or friend selected by their parents or guardians, and approved by the Council. The Senior Tutor and Dean of the Faculty are authorised to enquire into the habits and general conduct of such out-students at their respective residences, and to report to the Council thereupon, at the end of every term. Out-students, if members of the Church of England, will be required to attend divine service in the College Chapel every Sunday, unless the parent or guardian of the student requests the attendance of such student at his own place of worship. If the student be attached to any other communion, he will be expected to attend at the place of worship belonging thereto every Sunday. Non-resident students will be allowed to dine in the College Hall, either regularly or occasionally, on giving such notice, and paying such sum, as shall be fixed by the Council.

NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS.

(Five Years' Course.)

The composition fee for non-resident students, for a period of five years, with indentures and hospital practice, is £126, which may be paid by two instalments.

The composition fee for non-resident students, for a period of three years, with hospital practice, is £73 10s., which may be paid by two instalments.

FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND PRIZES.

FELLOWSHIPS.—Such Members of the College as hold a diploma in medicine or surgery, or who are graduates in medicine, law, or arts, or such Members of the late Birmingham Royal School of Medicine and Surgery as the Council may determine, are under the Royal Charter eligible to be "Fellows."

PRIVILEGES OF FELLOWS.—The Fellows have power to vote at all meetings of the Governors, have free admission to the Medical and General Library, to the Museums, and to the lectures; and likewise are privileged to dine in the College Hall, on payment of a specified sum.

THE WARNEFORD MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.—Four Scholarships have been founded by the Rev. Dr. Warneford, of £10 each, to be held for two years; to be conferred upon the Students who have resided in the College at least twelve months, who have been distinguished for their diligence and good conduct, who have been regular in their attendance on divine service, and who have availed themselves especially of the religious instruction of the Warden.

THE WARNEFORD GOLD MEDALS.—The interest of £1000 is applied for the institution of two prizes either in equal or unequal amounts. The essays written for these prizes are to be of a religious as well as scientific nature. The subject is chosen from either anatomical, physiological, or pathological science, and is to be handled in a practical or professional manner, and according to those evidences of facts and phenomena which anatomy, physiology, and pathology, so abundantly supply; *but always and especially with a view to exemplify or set forth, by instance and example the wisdom, power, and goodness of God, as revealed and declared in Holy Writ.*

Two Gold Medals are offered by the Governors of the College, for regularity of attendance at lectures and examinations, and at chapel, and good conduct during three years—to be certified by the Warden, the Chaplain, and Professors.

HONORARY MEDALS are annually given by each Professor, on a public examination, for proficiency in the respective departments of medical science.

CERTIFICATE OF HONOUR.—Students who may, after examination, be placed by the Professor next to the medallist, will receive a certificate of honour.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.—Students of the College are admitted to examinations for the Scholarships, Exhibitions, Gold Medals, and Books, offered by the Senate of the University of London.

STUDENTSHIPS, &c., OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—Students are eligible to offer themselves for the studentships of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, of the value of £100 per annum for three years (three of which have been established), for the best proficient in Anatomy.

MUSEUMS AND LIBRARY.
MUSEUMS.

Connected with the College are museums of human, comparative, and pathological anatomy, containing upwards of 3000 preparations, and natural history, in all its branches, to which the student will be admitted daily.

LIBRARY.

The library contains upwards of two thousand volumes; and the quarterly, monthly, and weekly periodicals of medicine and surgery, and general science, upon the table.

REGISTRATION.

The registry of tickets to the lectures and hospital practice is open from October 1st to October 21st, and from May 1st to May 14th every year. Applications to be made, and the tickets brought, to the Registrar, W. Sands Cox, Esq., F.R.S., at the College, at the hour specified.

GENERAL LITERATURE AND ARTS.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Council of Queen's College, observing with much satisfaction that the Collegiate system has been introduced into the Senior Department of Medicine and Surgery with success, and that the same system has been brought into full operation, and is found likely to succeed in all respects in the Junior Department, and has been favoured with much public notice and approval, and as her Majesty's warrant has been granted for the admission of the Students to degrees in Arts and Law, as well as in Medicine, in the University of London, the time seems fully to have arrived when the Council of Queen's College may throw open the benefits of the Junior Department of Queen's College to the sons and wards of gentlemen residing in Birmingham and its vicinity and elsewhere, extending and adapting the system now pursued with reference more immediately to Medicine, to the purposes of General Education.

The Academical Year is divided into three terms:—Michaelmas Term, from the 1st October to the week before Christmas; Lent Term, from the first week in January to the second week in April; Trinity Term, from the first week in May to the last week in July.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS.

1. Students desiring general instruction to be admissible into the Junior Arts Department of Queen's College after they have completed an elementary school education, say about the age of sixteen. 2. During the first year, all Students to attend the same classes in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, and

Drawing. 3. Students who are intended for the Medical profession, to receive during their course of study, separate instruction in the rudiments of Chemistry, Materia Medica, Pharmacy, Botany, &c., &c. 4. At the commencement of the third year, such of the Junior Students as are duly qualified, to enter the Senior Departments of the College; those who are intended for the profession of Medicine and Surgery, being received into the Senior Department of Medicine; those who are intended for the Law or Church, or who desire for any purpose Degrees in Arts or Law, being admitted into the Senior Department of Arts.

Previous to admission, Students about to enter the Junior Department will be required to give one month's notice to the Dean of the Faculty, and to forward a testimonial of good conduct and qualifications, and before admission, will be examined by the Senior Tutor, in the construing and parsing of a Greek and a Latin Author; in Arithmetic of integers and vulgar fractions, and in the elements of English Language and History.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. The Students to attend Divine Service on Sundays in the College Chapel and also the Senior Tutor's lectures and examinations on Christian Ethics and Moral. 2. The business of each day to commence with Prayers in Chapel. 3. The hours of attendance on lectures to be from nine o'clock a.m. until noon, and from three o'clock until five p.m. 4. A Register of the attendance and the general conduct of the Students to be kept by the Tutors, and periodical Reports to be transmitted by the Senior Tutor to parents and guardians. 5. Previous to the close of each Term an examination to be held and prizes awarded, to be distributed at the Annual General Meeting of Governors. 6. That names of the Students who come into College after eight o'clock in the winter, and nine o'clock in the summer, p.m., to be entered in a book to be kept by the porter, with the hour at which they come in. 7. No Student to be absent from College any night during his residence, without the express permission of the Senior Resident Tutor. 8. In case of infringement of the rules and regulations of the College the Senior Tutor shall have power to enforce the same, by restraint of hours, and by literary exercises called impositions. In any case in which the Senior Tutor shall consider rustication necessary, he shall confer with the Warden, and the Warden and Senior Tutor together may rusticate for any period not exceeding two months. Whenever the Senior Tutor considers dismissal or expulsion necessary, he is to confer with the Warden and Dean of the Faculty; and shall report the same in writing to the Council, together with a detailed statement of the circumstances.

Lectures in Divinity are delivered by the Senior Tutor.

The Students of the Junior Department are attended by the French Master for one hour twice a week, and the same by the German and Drawing Master at the option of parents and guardians. Subject to these conditions, attendance of Students at the classes will be enforced.

Non-resident Students are admissible both to the Junior and Senior departments.

Students who desire to participate in the benefits of the College for a limited period, are also admissable on special application to the Council, on the usual charges of tuition in such classes as they attend.

FEES.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Commons, Residence, &c. &c.	..	50	0	0	Chemistry .. ..	..	5 0 0
Classics .. ..	..	5	5	0	French or German .. ..	..	4 4 0
Mathematics .. ..	..	5	5	0	Drawing .. ..	..	4 4 0

GENERAL LITERATURE AND ARTS.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

The first department established in the College was the medical; but in carrying forward their great work, the Council clearly apprehended that, although medical science, from its own intrinsic excellence, and its intimate bearing upon the good of the community, must claim a place in every university scheme, and may even legitimately form the characteristic study of any academical body, yet there was no precedent for its exclusive establishment, and but little hope that, if exclusively established, it would enjoy all the advantage of that philosophical and religious enlargement which it was their great object to confer.

It was, therefore, in accordance with the soundest principle of educational science, as well as with the precedents of our ancient universities, that the Departments of Law, Engineering, Arts, and chief of all, the Department of Theology, have been instituted in the College.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS.—This department will provide a classical and scientific education, accompanied by collegiate discipline, for students who are anxious to matriculate and obtain the B.A. and M.A. degree of the University of London; also for students expecting appointments or intending to offer themselves as candidates for appointments in the Civil Service of her Majesty's Government, or in that of the Honourable East India Company, and for any other situation in life where a sound knowledge of classical and mathematical science, and a practical acquaintance with chemistry, are likely to be beneficial.

The course of study will, in general, extend over three years, less or more, according to the proficiency of the student on entrance.

SECTION I.—INSTRUCTION GIVEN, AND BY WHOM.

The course of education in this department comprises the following instruction :—

I.—Religious Instruction, according to the principles of the United Church of England and Ireland, by the Senior Classical Professor.

II.—The Greek and Latin Classics, by the Senior Classical Professor, & Rev. J. Bates, M.A.

III.—Mathematics, by the Mathematical Professor.

IV.—English Literature and Modern History.

V.—French Literature and Language, by Mons. Jean O'Flanagan.

VI.—German Literature and Language, by Herr F. Brandenburgh.

I.—RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The lectures are delivered every Friday afternoon during the academical year by the Senior Tutor. There are also examinations every alternate week on the subjects treated of in the lectures, and in text-books chosen by the Wardens. These text-books will be :—Bishop Butler's Analogy, Burton's History of the Christian Church, and Hughes' Outlines of Scripture Geography and History.

These examination papers are accurately looked over, and a system of marks indicating relative merit is established.

II.—THE GREEK AND LATIN CLASSICS.

The subjects of these lectures are the works of the best Latin and Greek writers, and Greek and Latin composition, both in prose and verse. Besides the work which is done in the lecture-room, the students are expected to prepare a given portion of Roman and Greek History for each college examination, and to commit to memory weekly a certain portion of Horace, Virgil, or Cicero.

The Students are divided into three classes, according to their proficiency, and in these classes they are arranged in order of merit at each examination. The authors are read as follows :—

1st Class.—Aristotle, Plato, Thucydides, Demosthenes, Pindar, Æschylus, Aristophanes, Cicero, Livy, Juvenal, Plautus.

2nd Class.—Herodotus, Demosthenes, Sophocles, Euripides, Livy, Cicero, Terence, Horace, Virgil.

3rd Class.—Euripides, Homer, Cicero, Virgil.

The Exercises in each Class are :—Translations from English into Latin and Greek, Prose and Verse, and Original Composition.

The Student who stands first in each class at the Examination which takes place at the close of the academical year receives a prize. Prizes are also given annually for a Latin essay, Latin Verse, English prose, and English Verse.

III.—MATHEMATICS.

The subjects of these Lectures are, Euclid, Algebra, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Conic Sections, the application of Algebra to Plane and Solid Geometry, the Differential and Integral Calculus, Newton's Principia, and the theoretical parts of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics, and Astronomy.

The Students are directed to read in their 1st Year.—Euclid, Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11; Arithmetic, Algebra; Plane Trigonometry, and the Elementary parts of the Differential Calculus.

2nd Year.—Elementary Mechanics; the Theory of Equations; the Differential and Integral Calculus; Newton's Principia, sects. 1, 2, 3; and Conic Sections.

3rd Year.—Geometry of three dimensions and Spherical Trigonometry; Analytical Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics, and Astronomy; Newton's Principia, secs. 9, 11, and Differential Equations.

The courses are modified to suit individual circumstances.

The student who stands first in each class at the examination, which takes place at the close of the academical year, receives a prize.

IV.—ENGLISH LITERATURE AND HISTORY.

The Lectures embrace English Literature, History, and Composition.

V.—CHEMISTRY.

This course embraces lectures on the doctrines and facts of Chemistry, and laboratory practice. The lectures are devoted to an experimental exposition of the present state of Chemical Science, both organic and inorganic; with the application of Chemistry to the Arts and Manufactures; and are preceded by a short course on such departments of experimental Physics as are essential to the Chemical Student. In the laboratory practice, the Student engages in a series of progressive lessons, in which he is separately conducted through the various manufactures of Chemistry, and familiarised with the practice of Chemical analysis. All the experiments are made by the students themselves, and each one studies independently of the other.

VI.—FRENCH AND GERMAN.

1. Lectures are given in both these Languages three times a week. 2. Exemption from attendance on French and German will be granted only by the Warden, and in writing, addressed to the Professor on whom the Student ought to attend, upon application from his Parent or Guardian. 3.—In case of any Student being desirous, from any cause, to attend either French or German out of his regular year, the privilege may be granted by the Warden.

The Students received into this department are—

1.—Matriculated Students, or those admitted to the regular and full prescribed course of study.

Each Candidate for Matriculation must produce a testimonial of good character from his last instructor; and, when admitted by the Principal, must

subscribe his name to a declaration that he will conform to all the rules regulations which may from time to time be prescribed for the good governn of the College, under the sanction and authority of the Council.

Matriculated Students are required to attend regularly the College Cha and the Divinity Lectures by the Senior Tutor: they must wear the Academ cap and gown within the precincts of the College; and they are expected to att with perfect regularity the Lectures provided for them. Leave of absence be obtained from the Warden or Senior Tutor alone, and in cases of sickness other unavoidable cause of non-attendance at the College, written notice is te sent by the parent, guardian, or medical attendant, to the Secretary.

Except by the special permission of the Warden, no one is admitted a stud of this department under sixteen years of age.

The regular Course of Instruction in this department carries the stud through three Academical years. Each year consists of Three Terms, viz Michaelmas Term, from the beginning of October to the week before Christm Lent Term, from the first week in January to the 31st of March; Trinity Te from the first week in May to the end of July.

There is a special Examination every year at Easter for all students; and th are also examinations for all students at the end of the Trinity Terms. At th Examinations the students are classed according to their proficiency.

The Examination in July is followed by a public Distribution of Prizes October.

A detailed Report is sent at the end of each Term to the parents or guardi of each student, both as to his progress, and as to his general attention a good conduct during the Term.

In case a student being absent from the College without permission from Warden or Senior Tutor, or without notice being sent to the Dean of the Faculty letter is immediately addressed to the parent or guardian notifying the fact.

II.—Occasional students, or those who, being unable to attend the wh course, are desirous of studying any particular subject. Every class is open such students, on payment of the specified amount of fees.

SECTION III.

Commons and Residence	£50 0 0	Chemistry	5 5
Classics	5 5 0	French or German	4 4
Mathematics	5 5 0		

N.B.—Students in the Medical Department who wish to take Degrees in Arts may atten the Lectures in this Department on paying the Fees; but in such cases, the students mu expect to devote three extra terms to preparation for such a Degree in Arts.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

The object of this department is to provide a thorough scientific and practical education, accompanied throughout b collegiate discipline, for students intended either for th

professions of Engineering, Architecture, and Mining, or for any other situation in life where a sound knowledge of Mathematical Science, and a practical acquaintance with Chemical and Mechanical Philosophy, are likely to be beneficial.

All Resident Students are under the care of the Resident Tutors, and subject to the rules and regulations of the College. Those who have attained their eighteenth year reside in the Senior Department, under the care of the Senior Classical Tutor. Those below eighteen are more restricted in their hours of recreation, &c. All take their meals in the College Hall with the tutors. Each student has a separate apartment.

Non-resident Students are admissable to this department on payment of the fees for lectures and the College fee.

The course of study will, in general, extend over three years, less or more, according to the mathematical proficiency of the pupil on entrance. The course comprises the following subjects:—

- 1.—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
- 2.—Chemistry.
- 3.—Engineering and Mechanical Philosophy.
- 4.—Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing.
- 5.—Geodesy.
- 6.—Modern Languages.

I.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

The Senior Mathematical Professor.

1st year.—Euclid, Arithmetic, Algebra, Plane Trigonometry, the Construction and Use of Logarithmic Tables, and an Elementary Course of Mechanics.

2nd year.—Conic Sections, Differential and Integral Calculus; a second course of Mechanics; the Elements of Hydrostatics and Optics.

3rd year,—Spherical Trigonometry, Geometry of three Dimensions, the Elements of Astronomy; Concluding Course of Mechanics.

The method of studying these subjects will be very similar to that pursued at Cambridge—greater stress being laid on questions of a practical nature, viz., the mathematical calculations relating to roofs, arches, suspension bridges, together with the construction and use of instruments used in levelling, surveying, &c.

II.—CHEMISTRY.

Professor Anderson, F.C.S.L.

This course embraces lectures on the doctrines and facts of chemistry and laboratory practice. The lectures are devoted to an experimental exposition of the present state of chemical science, both organic and inorganic; with the application of chemistry to the arts and manufactures; and are preceded by a short

course on such departments of experimental physics as are essential to a chemical student. In the laboratory practice, the student engages in a series of progressive lessons, in which he is separately conducted through the various manufactures of chemistry, and familiarised with the practice of chemical analysis. All the experiments are made by the students themselves, and each one studied independently of the other. The lectures are given in the winter, and the practical course occupies the summer. Some of the most interesting chemical works in the neighbourhood are open to the students, on an introduction from the Professor.

III.—ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

This course includes the principles and practical application of mechanics and mechanical philosophy; the theoretical principles of the moving powers, steam, water, &c., and the means for their practical employment; construction of machinery and tools, and their application to engineering works and manufactures; the strength and properties of materials; and the principles and construction of framing, roofing, girders, bridges, and general engineering works.

IV.—GEOMETRICAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING.

PLANE GEOMETRY.—The use of drawing instruments; the construction and use of scales, sectorial lines, &c.; the delineation of plane figures and curves; the solution of those problems which are required in the practical parts.

SOLID OR DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY.—Projection, with examples from machinery, and from such objects as are connected with the student's future professional pursuits. Isometrical projection also exemplified in a practical manner; perspective; the theory of light, shade, and colour, as connected with drawing, for mechanical and general engineering purposes, patterns, models, &c.

V.—GEODESY.

A practical course of surveying, levelling, planning, and mapping; embracing the uses and application of surveying instruments, the in-door details of the surveying office, and practical field work either in country or town; the theory and practice of levelling, making sections, forming detailed plans and working drawings for railway, drainage, or other contracts; and generally such theoretical and practical Geodetic information as will be necessary for the engineering student.

ENGINEERING WORKSHOP.—When the student is not absent from the College in consequence of being employed in surveying and levelling, or in obtaining practical information by visiting (under the superintendence of the Professor) such mechanical works as may be liberally granted for inspection, he will be enabled, at certain periods, by means of the engineering workshop (under the immediate superintendence of the Professor), to become practically familiar with the use of tools, the use of the forge, lathe, &c., and a progressive course of instruction will be given to form a knowledge of the construction of patterns, models, and mechanical apparatus more or less complicated according to the student's proficiency.

VI.—MODERN LANGUAGES.

Thrice a week the French master, and thrice a week the German master, and at the college, for the purpose of giving instruction in those languages; every engineering student must attend one or other, and may attend both.

There are examinations in all the subjects of study in April and July; and at the opening of the October term there is a public distribution of prizes to those students whose conduct and attainments merit that distinction.

When a student has completed the above course of study, and has passed satisfactorily the half-yearly examination, he will be entitled to receive, according to his merits, either a certificate of distinguished attainments, or a certificate of proficiency in each of the above courses. He will then be prepared to apply himself with success to those practical details of his future calling which can only be learned by personal observation and actual experience in the office and among the works of some engineer of professional repute and large practice. Upon producing the requisite testimonials and the College certificate, the student will be admitted to the degree of B.E., which the Royal College empowers the college to confer.

The academical year consists of three terms:—1. From October 1st to the week before Christmas. 2. From January 1st to the second week in April. 3. From May 1st to July 31st.

TABLE OF FEES FOR LECTURES.

					£	s.	d.	
Mathematics	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	0 per annum.
Chemistry	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	0 "
Practical Chemistry	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	0 "
Engineering and Mechanical Philosophy	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	0 "
Practical Geometry and Projection	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	0 "
Geodesy and Engineering Workshop	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	0 "
French	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	0 "
German	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	0 "

The charge for rooms, board, and attendance, for Resident Students, is £50 per annum. All Fees for lectures are payable within one week after the commencement of the academic year; those for board, &c, terminably, namely, October, £18; January, £18; May, £14.

Students, on special application to the Council, are permitted to attend a separate course in any one branch of this department on the payment of the Professors' fee, and College fee of £1 1s.

Every student is expected to furnish himself with a set of the simplest tools requisite for working in wood or metals.

DEPARTMENT OF LAWS.

PROFESSOR JOHNSON.

The Council is impressed with the opinion that for the purpose not only of disciplining the mind, but of preparing it to encounter hereafter cases involving scientific knowledge, it is highly desirable for the future Attorney and Solicitor to be

initiated into at least the elements of Classics, Mathematics and General Science. If we take down any number of the reports we may see under the word Patent or Copyright designs, what an intimate knowledge of scientific details appears to have been acquired and exhibited by judge and counsel in dealing with evidence of scientific witnesses, the validity of patents, and the sufficiency of specifications. The Latin and French languages are also indispensable. The number of records and documents—public and private, in both languages—which are continually the subject of examination by all concerned in the legal profession, prove this. So sensible has the legislature been of the importance of securing persons of superior education to occupy this department of the profession, that in the year 1821 an act of parliament was passed (1 and 2 Geo. IV., c. 48, s. 1), and again re-enacted and extended in the year 1844 (6 and 7 Victoria, c. 73, s. 7), offering great advantages to those who graduate at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, or London, viz., reducing the period of five years under service to three years.

The legislature having offered the above great advantages to those Law Students who shall graduate at the above Universities, the Council of Queen's College offers to those Law Students residing in Birmingham and its neighbourhood, specially, and to others generally, admittance into its Department of General Literature, wherein such Students may receive not only instruction in the Classics and Mathematics which is requisite for a B.A and LL.B. degree, but also separate instruction in the various branches of the Law, in Courses of Lectures which will be delivered by their Professor.

There is another class of Law Students, viz., those who are articled to Conveyancers and Solicitors, whose time is very much engaged by attendance at the respective chambers and offices of such Conveyancers and Solicitors during business hours. It is manifest that such Students cannot devote themselves to the regular studies of a College; but they may find time for attendance upon Courses of Law. To such Students the Council offers Collegiate Residence, with furnished rooms and Commons in the College Hall; subject to Collegiate

discipline, and according to the College rules and hours; such students will be expected to be in College at ten o'clock every night, unless absent with the knowledge and permission of the Senior Tutor. They must also attend the College Chapel twice every Sunday, unless, under the sanction of their parents or guardians, they are attendants at any other place of worship, which notice must be given to the Senior Tutor.

The course of study pursued in this department has especial reference to the three branches of Real Property Law, Equity, and Common Law, in which all articled Clerks must be examined previous to their admission as Attorneys and Solicitors. Two Courses of Lectures are devoted to each branch, and the whole course of instruction extends over two years. The textbook used is Stephens' Commentaries; and for Students contemplating examination in the Department of Laws in the London University, Kent's Commentaries and Bentham's treatise on Morals and Legislation. Whilst the instruction given in this department is intended to be thoroughly systematic, every effort is made to base it upon, and illustrate it by means of, the ordinary routine of a Solicitor's practice. The lectures are delivered every Tuesday evening, at six o'clock.

FEEs.—For resident Students the system of College Discipline and Fees are the same as in the Department of Arts. Law Lectures, each Term, £1 1s. For Non-resident Students the Fees are, College Fee for the year £1 1s.; Class Fee, each Term £1 1s.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

COMMITTEE EX-OFFICIO.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese.	The Principal of Queen's College.
The Dean of Worcester.	The Vice-Principal ditto
The Archdeacon of Coventry.	The Warden ditto
The Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham	The Dean of the Faculty ditto
The Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham	The Treasurer ditto
	Professor of Pastoral Theology ditto.

I.—The object of this department is to afford, at a moderate expense, to young men intended for Holy Orders, systematic and practical training in the various branches of Theology, by a course of study extending over a period of two years.

II.—The department is open to three descriptions of Students :—

1. To those who have taken a degree at Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, and Dublin, and to graduated Students of Queen's College. Such Students may be admitted for one year only.

N.B.—From such Candidates for Admission, College Testimonials, and the *Testamur* of their Examiners, will be required.

2. To Members of the Arts Department of Queen's College who have passed the Examination required by the College at the end of the first year's course of study.—3. To Literates.

N.B.—Every such Candidate for Admission must forward to the Professor of Pastoral Theology, seven days at least before the commencement of the term—

a A Certificate of Baptism. *b* A Formal Application for Admission. *c* A Testimonial from the Clergyman of his Parish that the Applicant is a member of the Church of England, and of good moral and religious character. *d* A Recommendation from a Bishop.

III.—Every student, before admission, is required to sign the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, and a declaration that he will conform to all the rules and regulations of the College.

IV.—All students, except graduates, are subject, before admission, to a preliminary examination by the Professor of Pastoral Theology, which embraces, —

1. The Scripture History of the Old and New Testaments. 2. The construing of the Gospels in Greek. 3. A grammatical knowledge of one Greek and one Latin classical author. 4. Translation from English into Latin. 5. Elementary Knowledge of the Teaching of the Church of England, as comprised in the Prayer Book.

V.—The courses of lectures and the examinations in divinity are regulated by the Warden and the Professor, with the sanction of the Bishop of the Diocese.

VI.—The supervision of the students is entrusted to the Professor, who, for this purpose, has furnished rooms provided for him in the department, and presides at meals in hall.

VII.—Opportunities will—with the consent and co-operation of the Parochial Clergy and the Chaplain of the Queen's Hospital—be given for gaining practical knowledge of parochial work.

VIII.—All students are expected to attend the chapel service daily, and the stated courses of lectures and examinations.

IX.—A residence is provided, in which the students are supplied each with a furnished room, and with commons in the public hall; and all students (except graduates, or whose homes are in Birmingham or the immediate neighbourhood), must be prepared at any time to occupy vacant rooms, except in especial instances approved by the Warden.

X.—The expenses in this department are: 1.—For In-Students: Furnished Room and Commons, £50 per annum. College Fees and Lectures in Divinity, 15 guineas per annum.

N.B.—For a second room, £10 additional will be charged annually. The payment for Room and Commons is made in equal portions at the commencement of each Term: the other fees must be paid annually in advance.

2.—For Out-Students: College Fee and Lectures in Divinity, 20 guineas per annum.

XI.—An examination is held at the close of each Term on the subjects of the Lectures of that Term; and such other subjects as the Professors may appoint.

XII.—The final examination in Divinity, held at the close of the second year will embrace:—1. A portion of the Old Testament, in Hebrew. 2. The Epistles, in Greek. 3. The Articles of the Church of England. 4. Portions of Ecclesiastical History. 5. Biblical Criticism and Interpretation. 6. The Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion. 7. Controversy with the Churches and Sects differing from the discipline and doctrine of the Church of England.

XIII.—No student (except a graduate) can present himself for the final examination until six terms shall have been kept from the time of his entrance.

XIV.—A testimonial, under the seal of the College, signed by the Warden and Professor of Pastoral Theology, and addressed to the Bishop of the Diocese in which the student applies to be admitted as a candidate for Holy Orders, will be granted to each student who has passed the final examination, and whose conduct throughout his collegiate residence has been satisfactory.

XV.—The Warneford Theological Scholarships (four in number) will be annually awarded at the close of Easter Term to those In-Students, of not less than three Terms' standing, who shall in the judgment of the committee be the most deserving.

XVI.—Clergymen in Deacon's Orders, desirous of preparing themselves for Priests orders, may, with the consent of the Warden and Professor, attend any portion of the Lectures and Examinations for that purpose.

XVII.—Students intended for Holy Orders, under the age of twenty-one years, or above that age, who shall not be able to pass the preliminary examination (*vide* Rule iv.,) may be admitted into the Arts department at the discretion of the Warden; and classes are established for affording the necessary instruction preparatory to the Theological course.

XVIII.—The Academical Year consists of three terms, *viz.*—1. Michaelmas Term; from the first Monday in October to the week before Christmas. 2. Lent Term; from the second Monday in January to the end of March. 3. Easter Term; from the first Monday in May to the End of July.

THE ARTS DEPARTMENT, AS SUBSIDIARY TO THE THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

I.—Students intended for Holy Orders will be admissable to the Arts Department, from the age of eighteen, for one year or longer, according to their age and attainments on entrance, preparatory to their admission into the Department of Theology.

II.—Each such Student on entrance will be examined by the Professor of Theology.

III.—Such Students will pass a primary examination at the end of the first year, or subsequently, at the discretion of the Warden and Professor of Theology, before entering the Department of Theology.

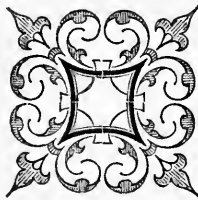
IV.—The expenses in this Preparatory Department are—

1.—For In-Students :—Furnished Room and Commons, £50 per annum ; College Fee and Lectures, 15 Guineas per annum.

2.—For Out-Students :—College Fee and Lectures, £21 per annum.

V.—Instruction given, if required, in German and French, for which an additional Fee of £4 4s. each will be charged.

VI.—The supervision of Students in the Preparatory Department is entrusted to the Professor of Theology.



FENTHAM'S CHARITY.

FOR GREEN COAT SCHOLARS AND OTHER
PURPOSES.

GEORGE FENTHAM, of Birmingham, mercer, by Will bearing date 24th April, 1690, gave to Ambrose Foxhall, George Jackson, George Bradnock, and Robert Loggins, their heirs, executors, and assigns, all his messuages, lands, meadows, pastures, tenements, and hereditaments, with the appurtenances, and all his goods, chattels, debts, rights, and credits, on trust, for the performance of his will; and after directing the payment of his debts and several legacies therein mentioned, and giving an annuity of £30 to the poor of Hampton-in-Arden, he further gave and appointed an annuity or yearly rent of £20, without any defalcation, or charge for taxes or other cause, to be for ever after his decease employed as follows, viz. : £10 to be paid half-yearly at Lady-day and Michaelmas, by even portions, to such person as from time to time, by the major part of the male inhabitants, housekeepers, and dwelling within the space of 200 yards from and about the Bull-ring in Birmingham, of full age, and, as appointed by the law, paying to the relief of the poor in Birmingham, but not having received or asked any such relief within the space of one whole year next before, should be appointed to, and in Birmingham should, teach to know their letters, spell, and read English, such poor

children, either male or female, of such poor inhabitants of Birmingham, as the major part of the same male inhabitants, housekeepers, and dwelling within the space of 200 yards from and about the Bull-ring, of full age, and paying to the relief of the poor in Birmingham, but not having received any such relief within the space of one whole year next before, should agree on, for the maintenance, pains, and salary of the same person, who from time to time should there so teach; and £10 residue of the annuity, to be yearly, after his decease, paid and employed for the providing, buying, and paying for 10 as good coats as for the same might be without fraud had, for 10 such poor widows inhabiting in Birmingham, as the major part of the male inhabitants, housekeepers, and dwelling within the space of 200 yards from and about the Bull-ring aforesaid, of full age, and, as appointed by the law, paying to the relief of the poor in Birmingham, but not having received or asked any such relief within the space of one whole year next before, should be from time to time yearly agreed on, every one of the same poor widows to have one of the same coats yearly delivered to her at Michaelmas, or within one month next after, for her own use and wearing, but not otherwise; and the same coats to be all alike, in value and colour as nigh as might be: And his will was that one such of the same widows as from time to time should be agreed and appointed by the major part of the same male inhabitants, housekeepers, dwelling and paying, but not having asked or received relief, should continually wear in some visible place upon her coat the capital letters G. and B. in some different colour from that of the coat, in memory of Goodyth Burridge, widow, deceased; one of whose executors the testator was, and by whose executorship he gained £20: And he gave and appointed the residue of his estate to be divided into two equal parts, and that the yearly rents and profits of one part should be for the relief of poor inhabitants of the parish of Hampton, and that the yearly rents and profits of the other part should be for ever yearly employed and laid out for the relief, maintenance, and other benefit, of such poor inhabitants of the parish of Birmingham, and in such manner, as the major part of the male inhabitants, housekeepers, and

dwelling within the space of 200 yards from and about the Bull-ring, of full age, and as appointed by the law, paying to the relief of the poor in Birmingham, but not having received or asked any such relief within the space of one whole year next before, should from time to time agree on and appoint, either in or by the relieving or making more easy or comfortable the living of such of the same poor inhabitants, as should honestly and industriously labour and endeavour to maintain themselves and their families, without charging the parish therewith; or in teaching poor children of the poor inhabitants of the same parish to knit, spin, sew, or do other like work, or in setting out poor children to be apprentices, provided that the idle and vicious poor in the said parishes of Hampton or Birmingham, or who for the time being should have, or within the space of one whole year next before should have had or received, or asked any parochial relief from the overseers of the poor of either of the same parishes, should not have or receive any immediate benefit or relief by any thing in the said will; and he desired his trustees to take especial care that the honest, laborious, and industrious should be relieved and comforted thereby as much as might be, but not at all to make easy or take off the comforts of the rich, in paying or doing what they by the law ought or were required to do themselves: And he further declared his will to be, that all grants and securities to be made of or concerning the securing of the payment of the annuity of £20, or any other part of his estate appointed for charitable use in Birmingham, should be made by his trustees and executors to 10 of the most substantial inhabitants, house-keepers, and dwelling within the space of 200 yards from and about the Bull-ring in Birmingham, and to their heirs and assigns for ever, and that the new grants and assignments should be from time to time made thereof so and in such manner that always two or more of the most substantial house-keepers, and dwelling within 200 yards from and about the Bull-ring, should be always legally estated therein, in trust for the performance of his will; and that in every grant and assignment so to be made, the respective trusts relating to that charitable use, together with so much more of his said will as

concerned the same, should be briefly and expressly recited.

The testator, by a codicil to his said will, dated 2nd Dec., 1697, appointed his brother Henry Fentham, and Richard Jarvis, and Samuel Packwood, together with Ambrose Foxhall, George Bradnock, and Robert Loggins, his trustees and executors of his will.

By indenture, dated 31st March, 1739, between Samuel Packwood, (described as only son and heir of Samuel Packwood, deceased, who was the only surviving executor and trustee of the last will of George Fentham,) of the one part, and John Hanstead, clerk, and nine others, (described as being all of Birmingham, and living within 200 yards of the Bull-ring in the town of Birmingham,) of the other part; after reciting the will of George Fentham as above abstracted, and also reciting the proceedings in Chancery for establishing the charity, (given in 18th Report, p. 432-4,) and that the Master, to whom the cause was referred, had appointed the Commissioners parties in the indenture of the second part, to be trustees of the moiety to be assigned by the Commissioners of partition for the parish of Birmingham; and further reciting that the Commissioners had by their Return to the Commission, dated the 1st June then last, certified that they had allotted and set apart to the parish of Birmingham the several premises therein particularly mentioned: It was witnessed, that Samuel Packwood, in pursuance of the decree of the Court of the 20th December, 1737, did thereby grant and convey to the parties of the second part, and their heirs, the several premises so allotted and set apart to the parish of Birmingham, to hold to them and their heirs and assigns for ever, upon the trusts in the will declared.

The trusts of this charity have been duly continued by successive conveyances, being indentures of lease and release, by one of which, bearing date 20th and 21st Dec., 1816, the premises were conveyed by William Hicks and James Woolley, the then surviving trustees, to the use of the Rev. John Cooke, the Rev. Rann Kennedy, John Cope the younger, Westley Richards, Humphrey Pountney, Edward Villers Wilkes, John Greensall, Joseph Blunt, and Thomas Bower (all described as living within

200 yard of the Bull-ring, in the town of Birmingham,) their heirs and assigns, in trust, for the several uses declared in the will of George Fentham. A recital in this deed, after noticing that all the trustees except Wm. Hicks and James Woolley were dead, and that William Hicks had removed from Birmingham, states that it had been thought proper that nine more persons should be added to the name of James Woolley, as co-trustees with him, to make up the number of trustees ten in the whole, and that the nine persons to whom the conveyance was made as above-mentioned had been fixed on for that purpose.

The premises allotted by the commissioners of partition to the parish of Birmingham, as specified in the indenture of 31st March, 1739, above abstracted, were as follows:—

1.—A messuage or tenement, with the barns and buildings thereto belonging, in Erdington, in the county of Warwick; with the three pieces or parcels of land lying together near the said messuage, and bounded by the lane leading from Birmingham towards Lichfield, the land of Mr. Jennens, the common or waste ground called the Gravel Hills on all parts.—These premises appear to comprise the first five of the parcels enumerated hereafter, as composing Gravelly-hill Farm.

2.—A piece of land in the common field of Erdington, called Dunstall Field.—Taken on the Erdington inclosure.

3.—A piece or parcel of meadow ground by a certain common meadow in Erdington, called Reddins Meadow.—Taken on the inclosure.

4.—A piece of meadow ground in a common meadow in Erdington, called Bromford Meadow.—Taken on the inclosure.

All which premises were then in the possession of the widow Whitehouse, as tenant-at-will, at the yearly rent of £5, and contained in the whole 8A. 1R. 4P.

5.—A messuage or tenement, with the barns and buildings thereto belonging, in Erdington, together with eight pieces of land lying altogether, and adjoining on the one side to a lane leading from Stafford Bridge to Sutton.—These premises are comprised in the Field Gate Farm.

6.—Three other pieces of land lying in Erdington Field, together with a barn standing thereupon, containing 28A. 1R. 24P. (a part taken on the inclosure, the residue comprised in No. 9 of Field Gate Farm.)

All which premises were in the tenure of John Macefield, as tenant-at-will, at the yearly rent of £11.

7.—Three pieces of land lying in Dursefield, in the parish of Aston, in the county of Warwick.—A part of these, and the allotment (6) made upon the Erdington inclosure, as mentioned below, in lieu of the residue, are comprised in Nos. 4 and 5 of Turner's Farm.

8.—Two pieces of a field called Whatcroft, in the parish of Aston, one of which was bounded on one side by a bye-lane leading from Sutton Coldfield to Aston.—

In lieu of which were awarded Nos. 2 and 3 of the allotments now forming Nos. 2 and 3 of Turner's Farm.

9.—Two pieces of land abutting to a lane, called Court-lane, at the end thereof, (taken on the inclosure), containing 8A. 3R. 11P., and then in the possession of Wm. Williams, as tenant-at-will, at the yearly rent of £1 13s. 4d.

10.—A piece of land in Erdington Field, in the possession of Edward Lily, as tenant-at-will, at the yearly rent of 8s., containing 2R. 22P.—Taken on the inclosure.

11.—One piece, called New Leys, in the parish of Aston, bounded at the end by a lane called Marsh Lane, in the possession of Samuel Standley, as tenant-at-will, at the yearly rent of 10s., containing 1A. 1R. 16P.—No 1 of Turner's Farm.

12.—A messuage or tenement, with the barns and buildings thereto belonging, at a place there, called Stockland Green, in the parish of Aston, with eight pieces of Land lying together, bounded by a lane leading from Erdington to Witton, on the one side, and a lane on the other side leading towards Sutton Coldfield.—Comprised in Stockland Green Farm.

13.—Three other pieces of land adjoining on the one side to a lane leading from Stockland Green towards Stafford Bridge, (Nos. 14, 15, & 16, of Stockland Green Farm) containing 27A. 3R. 21P., in the possession of widow Kisterton, as tenant-at-will, at the yearly rent of £8.

14.—A messuage or tenement, with the barns and buildings thereto belonging, in the parish of Handsworth, in the county of Stafford, together with five pieces of land lying together, bounded by a lane leading from Handsworth to Perry Bridge on the one side.

15.—Six other pieces of land lying in Handsworth field, one thereof being bounded by the road leading from Handsworth to Butler Green, and one other bounded at one end by a lane leading from Handsworth to Hampstead (in lieu of the common field-lands allotments were awarded upon the Handsworth inclosure, which, with the remainder of the premises specified in this and the preceding number, compose the Handsworth Farm), containing 19A. 0R. 28P., then in the possession of William Adcock, on lease, at the yearly rent of £10 7s., making in the whole, with the rents before-mentioned, the sum of £36 18s. 4d.

Upon the inclosure of the common fields of Erdington and Witton, under an Act passed in the 41st Geo. 3, the following allotments were awarded to the trustees of this charity, in lieu of the lands belonging to them in those open fields, as noticed above, and in satisfaction of their rights of common.

1.—A piece of land in Sedget field, containing 30 perches, bounded on the east by ancient inclosures of the said trustees.—Now forming a part of No. 9, in Field Gate farm.

- 2.—A piece in Whatcroft field, containing 1A. 2R. 24P.—Turner's farm, No. 2.
- 3.—Another piece in Whatcroft, containing 2R. 17P.—Ditto, No. 3.
- 4.—A piece in Dunslade field, containing 3R. 18P., bounded on the north-east by a carriage-road leading from Mere Green towards Stockland Green, and on the south-west by an ancient inclosure of the said trustees.—No 4, in Fieldgate farm.
- 5.—Another piece in Dunslade common field, containing 3A. 1R. 29P., bounded on the north-west by a carriage or field-road, leading out of the said field into Erdington Slade.—Nos. 6 and 7 in Gravelly-hill farm.
- 6.—Another piece in Dunslade, containing 2A. 0R. 16P., bounded on the north-east by the ancient inclosure of the said trustees.—No. 5 in Turner's farm.
- 7.—Another piece, part of the open meadow called Bromford Meadow, containing 1A. 1R. 27P., bounded on the west by a public carriage-road leading from Bromford Bridge to Bromford Forge.—No. 8 in Gravelly-hill farm.
- 8.—Another piece situate at Coton End Green, containing 1 perch, bounded on the south by a carriage-road leading from Birmingham to Sutton Coldfield, and on the north-west, by an ancient inclosure of the said trustees.—Comprised in No. 8, Field Gate Farm.
- 9.—Another piece situate at Mere Green, containing 38 perches, bounded on the north-east by the road called Mere Green Road, on the south-east by Mere Pool, and on the south-west by an ancient inclosure of the said trustees.—Included in No. 7, Field Gate Farm.
- 10.—Another piece situate at Stockland Green, containing 2R. 25P., bounded on the north and east by the road called Stockland Green Road.—No. 13, Stockland Green Farm.
- 11.—Another piece near Baldmore Lake, containing 2A. 2R. 31P., bounded on the north-east by the commons and waste lands within the manor of Sutton Coldfield.—No 6, Turner's Farm.
- 12.—Another piece situate upon the Bleak Hills, containing 18A. 3R. 11P., bounded on the north-east by a road called Short Heath Road.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, of Stockland Green Farm.
- 13.—There was also allotted in exchange for a certain proportion of the said commons and waste lands to which the trustees were entitled, (but which proportion is not specified,) and which was thereby awarded to George Birch, Esq., a parcel of land covered with water, called Mere Pool, which was part of the ancient inclosure of the said George Birch, situate at Mere Green, in the manor of Erdington, containing one acre, bounded on the north-east by the road called Mere Green Road, and on the north-west by the above-mentioned allotment of 38 perches to the said trustees.—Included in Field Gate Farm, No. 7.

The premises thus enumerated form five distinct farms, the particulars of which, as exhibited on a set of plans made from a survey in the year 1819, are as follows :—

- 1.—THE STOCKLAND GREEN FARM, consisting of a farm-house and buildings,

and the following parcels of arable, pasture, and moor land, situate in Erdington, in the parish of Aston, viz. :—

No.					A.	R.	P.
1.—The Moors	4	2 4
2.—Ditto	3	0 2
3.—Bleak Hills	4	2 10
4.—Ditto	6	0 36
5.—Heath Piece	2	2 30
6.—Lower Piece	2	2 11
7.—Middle Piece	2	1 22
8.—Vetch Piece	2	3 38
9.—Little Piece	2	1 6
10.—Barn Piece	2	2 16
11.—Shot Leasow	:	..	2	2 10
12.—Homestead, Buildings, &c.	0	2 11
13.—Stockland Green..	0	2 30
14.—The Slades	2	3 23
15.—Ditto	2	3 17
16.—Ditto	2	3 22
Total					..	46	1 8

Of these parcels, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 correspond to the allotment (12), and No. 13 to the allotment (10). The rest consists of the premises respectively numbered 12 and 13, in the parcels of the partition.

These premises were held by Richard Fowler, under a lease for 21 years from Lady-day, 1822, at the yearly rent of £66.

2.—THE FIELD GATE FARM, comprising a farm-house and garden, with a barn and other buildings, and the following parcels of meadow and pasture land, also situate in Erdington :—

No.					A.	R.	P.
1.—Close	4	1 0
2.—Ditto	5	1 12
3.—Ditto	5	2 16
4.—Sling	0	3 14
5.—Close	3	3 1
6.—Ditto	4	2 28
7.—Ditto and Pool	3	0 28
8.—Buildings and Garden	0	2 12
9.—Barn and Close	1	0 14
Total					..	29	1 5

Of these parcels, No. 4 is the allotment marked (4), stated to contain 3a. 11p.; No. 7 includes the 38 perches noticed in the allotment (9), and the one acre (the pool) in the allotment (13); No. 8. includes the one perch noticed in the allotment (8); and No. 9 the 30 perches noticed in the allotment (1). The rest of these parcels comprise No. 5 of the partition, and so much of No. 6 as was not taken on the inclosures.

This farm, together with the Stockland Green Farm, had been previously to the year 1819, held by Joseph Bicknell, at the joint rent of £115 10s. In the latter year the trustees found it expedient to separate the farms, and the Field Gate Farm was let to Joiner at £100 a-year, Bicknell retaining the Stockland Green Farm at the rent of £92; but this appears to have been more than its real value, and the trustees ultimately lost a year's rent by the insolvency of the tenant. Bicknell gave up the Stockland Green Farm in 1822, when it was let to Richard Fowler, being the most acceptable offer which was made.

3.—GRAVELLY HILL FARM, consisting of a farm-house and buildings, and the following parcels of land, situate at Gravelly Hill, near Erdington:—

No.					A.	R.	P.	
1.—House, Offices, Garden, &c.	..	..	..	..	0	2	13
2.—Well Close	..	..	..	..	1	0	10
3.—Pit Piece	..	..	..	..	1	2	20
4.—Calves Croft	..	..	..	..	1	0	20
5.—Hill Piece	..	..	..	..	0	3	18
6.—Dunslade Field	..	..	..	..	1	2	6
7.—Ditto	..	..	..	..	1	3	18
8.—Meadow at Bromford	..	..	..	..	1	1	15
Total					..	10	0	0

The five parcels correspond to No. 1 of the parcels enumerated in the partition; the three last to Nos. 5 and 7 of the allotments.

4.—TURNER'S FARM, consisting of the following closes of land, lying detached in four parcels, also situate in Erdington:—

No.					A.	R.	P.	
1.—New Hays	..	..	..	..	1	1	6
2.—Oat Croft	..	..	..	..	1	2	8
3.—Piece near ditto	..	..	..	..	0	2	22
4.—Dunslade Field	..	..	..	..	2	3	30
5.—Ditto, adjoining the last	..	..	..	..	2	0	5
6.—Coldfield Piece	..	..	..	..	2	2	30
Total					..	11	0	21

Of these parcels, No. 1 corresponds to No. 11 of the partition; Nos. 2 and 3 to Nos. 2 and 3 of the allotments; Nos. 4 and 5 to No. 7 of the partition, and No. 6 of the allotments; and No. 6 to No. 11 of the allotments.

5.—THE HANDSWORTH FARM, situate in the parish of Handsworth, in the county of Stafford, comprising a farm-house and buildings, and six parcels of land, containing together 24A. 0R. 38P., including three allotments, amounting in the whole to 9A. 1R. 27P., which were awarded to the trustees under the Handsworth Inclosure Act, in lieu of the lands lying in the common fields of Handsworth.

These premises were let to Thomas Price by indenture, dated 1st May, 1793, for the term of 99 years from Lady-day then last, at the annual rent of £45, the lessee covenanting, within the space of five years, to take down a house and other buildings, and to build in the room thereof a substantial dwelling-house, with proper buildings thereto, and to expend therein the sum of £400 at the least.

The lessee built a house upon the land at an expense far exceeding the sum stipulated, and which, with the garden, was then worth at least £100 a year without the land.

These premises, except a close containing 2A. 3R. 38P., were by indenture, dated 4th December, 1797, assigned to James Reynolds, he paying the whole reserved rent of £45, and in consequence of his death became vested in his widow.

The excepted close of 2A. 3R. 38P., which was situate on Handsworth Heath, was at or about the same period assigned to James Watt, Esq., discharged from any part of the reserved rent.

Of these several farms, the Field Gate, the Gravelly Hill, and the Handsworth, were let by auction; the others were let by private contract upon the valuation of respectable surveyors.

In addition to the land allotted to the Birmingham branch of the charity by the partition, that branch was also entitled, under the decree of the 20th December, 1737, to a moiety of the money, which was thereby ordered to be paid to the trustees; in respect of which the two sums of £151 6s. 9d. and £35 were subsequently agreed to be paid over to the use of the charity at Birmingham.

These two sums, amounting together to the sum of £186 6s. 9d., are credited in the first account that appears in the books of the Birmingham branch of the charity, under the date of 29th April, 1740, and £180 thereof is entered on the other side of the account as having been lent to Mr. John Walter, at three per cent. interest. The small residue is stated to have been paid to Mr. Samuel Packwood for his trouble in the affairs of the charity. A memorandum is subjoined to this account, purporting that at Michaelmas, 1741, the sum of £20 was paid by Mr. Rann into the hands of Mr. John Walter, to make the principal up £200, for which sum he then gave his bond at 4 per cent.

In the year 1751, the sum of £206 is credited for principal and interest in full received of Mr. Walter, and on the other side of the account the sum of £200 is entered as lent to Mr. William Collins, on mortgage of some houses at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest. The money appears to have continued on this security until the year 1799, when it was paid off. It is found among the receipts credited in the accounts of that year, and against which are set on the other side of the account among other items, a payment of £70 10s. 6d. for the redemption of the land tax on the lands in Erdington, and a balance of £180 18s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d., which had been for some years accumulating against the charity on the current account, and of which on the balancing of the accounts for 1799, after crediting the mortgage money as above stated, there still remained unsatisfied the sum of £37 6s. 10d.

In these accounts it is found that to meet the expenses of the inclosure, amounting together to the sum of £288, two sums of £100 each were borrowed in the years 1803 and 1805 at 5 per cent., and that by a reduction in the scale of expenditure these sums, with interest, were repaid in the years 1815 and 1816, and a saving realized at the end of the year 1818 of £538 18s. 7d.

Of this saving £480 was deposited in February, 1819, in the bank of Messrs. Woolley, Moilliet, and Gordon, at 3 per cent. interest; but £100 was withdrawn in 1823.

This fund may not improperly be taken as a substitute for the mortgage-money which was absorbed in the accounts of 1799.

There was paid to the trustees of the Blue Coat School for the board and lodging of the children in 1859-60, £176 13s.; and there is paid to the master and mistress of the school a gratuity of £10 (formerly £5 and 7 guineas successively) in acknowledgment of their services in the instruction of the children, which is the only expense incurred on that account, except some small charges for books. The children are fully clothed once a year, and are distinguished from the other children in the school by the colour of their coats and gowns, which are made of coarse green cloth. On leaving the school (which they do at the age of 14), if an opportunity occurs, they are apprenticed, and an additional suit of clothes is given to them; but no premium of apprenticeship is paid.

These children are appointed by trustees, each of whom in his turn sends one. They are generally children of poor parishioners of Birmingham, but have been occasionally taken from the adjoining parishes.

The other part of the income is expended in providing gowns, handkerchiefs, and bonnets for poor women, of whom an equal number is appointed by each trustee. The whole number (generally 40 to 50) is regulated by the state of the funds, and is annually fixed at a meeting of the trustees at Michaelmas.

The individuals appointed by the respective trustees are generally old women, for the most part widows, resident in

Birmingham. In some few instances, of more than ordinary urgency, young women and non-residents have been admitted to participate.

By a regulation of the trustees, the same persons are not permitted to enjoy the charity of two successive years.

These appointments of the poor women and scholars by the trustees who do not form the major part of the male inhabitants about the Bull-ring, are an infringement of the provisions of the will in that particular; but the increased population of the town appears to present difficulties to the strict observance of those provisions at this day. Mr. Westley Richards is chairman of the trustees.

APPENDIX.

THE BLUE COAT CHARITY SCHOOL.

APRIL, 1861.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to this institution was held at the school as usual. Mr. Thomas Lloyd presided, and amongst the gentlemen present were the Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke, Rev. G. Pettitt, Rev. Joseph Ray, Messrs. Westley Richards, John Cartland, James Barwell, Ralph Heaton, John Mister, M. Hickman, C. B. Cooper, J. B. Payn, J. Crane, W. Bolton, John Rawlins, D. S. Hasluck, G. Barker, Edward Sermon, G. Naden, P. M. Twells, W. Tarleton, R. Rowlandson, S. Tonks, T. Marston, T. Kain, J. Read, S. Briggs, and — Price.

The report, which was read by the Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke, stated that the institution was generally in an efficient and healthy condition physically and morally. On the Blue Coat foundation there were in the school on the first of January, 1860, 92 boys and 60 girls, there were elected at Easter in that year 35 boys and 30 girls, and during the year 19 boys and 14 girls left the school, and were for the most part provided with situations, leaving in the school at the close of the year 108 boys and 76 girls. On Fentham's Trust there were in the school at the beginning of the year 8 boys and 6 girls; and during the year 1 boy and 1 girl were placed in situations, and 1 boy admitted. Of the 4 boys placed in the school by the Patriotic Fund Commissioners, 1 had been apprenticed. The number admitted under rule 17 remained the same as last year, 2 boys. The aggregate number of children in the school on the 31st of December last was 121 boys and 81 girls. The health of the children had been generally good, no acute or epidemic disease having occurred, nor any death taken place. Owing to the non-arrival of the report of the Rev. H. M. Capel, her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the committee could not give a detailed account of the result of the last annual examination. They were enabled to state, however, that the schools were in a high state of efficiency. The writing of the boys' school was remarkably good, and during the past year a new branch of instruction had been added in the teaching of accounts. The report of the drawing class, taught at the School of Art, in Paradise-street, was also encouraging, and the same might be said of the ladies' report on the needlework of the girls. The financial condition of the school was very satisfactory. Considerable outlay had been incurred during the year in laying down

sewers in new streets, and other improvements on the estates, but, nevertheless, the income had exceeded the expenditure.—The statement of accounts, which was read by Mr. BARWELL, showed that the income for the year from all sources, was £3,785, of which £1,045 12s. had been received from subscriptions. The expenditure had been £3,706, leaving a favourable balance of £78.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said it must be a source of great satisfaction to all the inhabitants of this large town to see old institutions like that one being constantly increased and renovated, and the oldest charity school in Birmingham also the most flourishing. They had all heard a good deal about the blindness of their forefathers, and yet the educational institution founded by them was the only school—industrial school—in the town that was out of debt. And not only was it out of debt, but the zeal, activity, and energy shown by its managers for the last few years had caused the subscriptions, which in the year 1853 had fallen so low as £650, to be increased for the past year to £1,045. That showed how much they were indebted to the exertions of the committee, and especially to Mr. Price, for his indefatigable zeal and activity in any service that could promote the interests of the school. He (Mr. Lloyd) wished it to be understood by the public that for every £1 they subscribed they received £3 10s., as, while the subscriptions did not amount to more than £1,045, the total receipts were £3,785; and, in his opinion, that ought to be a great inducement to persons who did not yet subscribe, to do so. It must also be borne in mind that they had a building, a good staff, and everything necessary for the further enlargement of the schools, and now, when the question of education had received such an impetus, it would be far better for the public to give additional support to the old institution than to drift into the establishment of new schools. He was glad to see the favourable report on the drawing class, as in a manufacturing town like Birmingham anything that gave a number of boys a knowledge of drawing and design must be of great advantage to the whole community. He did not wish to see the lads educated so as to prevent them from fulfilling the ordinary duties of life, but he did wish that if any one of them had something above the common in him he should be afforded an opportunity of bringing it out.

Mr. JOHN RAWLINS seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously. Votes of thanks were then passed to the Chairman and other members of the committee; to Dr. Bell Fletcher and Mr. Tarleton, for their continued gratuitous medical services to the Institution; to the gentlemen who had kindly undertaken to collect subscriptions; and to the Rev. H. M. Capel, her Majesty's Assistant-Inspector of Schools. The Right Hon. Earl Dudley was requested to become President, and the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of the Diocese Vice-President of the Institution; and upon the motion of the Rev. GEORGE PETTIT, seconded by the Hon. and Rev. G. M. YORKE:—"That this meeting tender to the family of the late Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Worcester their sincere condolence upon the loss which they, in common with this diocese, have sustained, and their grateful acknowledgments of his Lordship's past services as Patron of this Institution."—A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

ST. MARY'S WORKING MEN'S SCHOOL,
COURT 30, LANCASTER-STREET.

[From the *Midland Counties Herald*, June 2, 1859.]

We have recently had the pleasure of visiting this important branch of the educational institutions in operation in St. Mary's district, and to a few facts relative to it we invite the attention of our readers.

At the commencement of the year 1856, (soon after the close, and as the result of the "newspaper readings," conducted for so many months by the Rev. I. C. Barrett, during the Crimean war,) a range of shopping of three stories, situated as above, and in a most filthy condition, was engaged by him as incumbent of St. Mary's, aided by a few friends, for the purpose of enabling any working men resident in the district to obtain instruction in the arts of reading, writing, and arithmetic. The necessary funds for cleansing and fitting-up the building, and providing books and stationery, were supplied by members of St. Mary's congregation; and on the 26th of February, in the year already alluded to, the school was opened, free of all charge except for copybooks. Distrust as to the motives of the projectors prevented a large attendance at the outset, only five persons being present on the first evening, but this number was augmented to sixty-one at the close of March; and so permanent a footing did the school speedily attain that the number admitted during the first year was 230. In the following year, (1857,) long after the novelty had worn off, 187 new scholars were enrolled; and in the year 1858, 141. Of course, the duration of time each person remained in the school has necessarily fluctuated; the numbers at present being 118, of whom from twenty to thirty have attended for nearly three years. The evenings devoted to instruction are three weekly, viz., Monday, when writing is taught; Tuesday, arithmetic; and Thursday, reading, grammar, and composition. In addition, the school is open on Sundays, morning and afternoon, when an average attendance of between thirty and forty is secured. The average for each week evening is about fifty. This apparently low number is explained by the circumstance that many are unable to attend more than twice and in some instances once a week. The trades of the scholars are very diversified, showing, however, as may be anticipated from the locality, a preponderance of the various branches of manufacture in connection with the gun trade. A few miscellaneous ones taken at random, may be given:—Engineer, plater, jeweller, printer, brass-founder, sweep, plumber, blacksmith, pearl button maker, fish line maker, brazier, axle maker, cabinet maker, butcher, fishmonger, carter, caster, cooper, polisher, gun-finisher, &c. The average age is thirty-three, a considerable number being well advanced in life, and the age of one is stated to be sixty-five. A column in the register indicates religious opinion: thirty-four are described as unsettled; thirty attend Church, while others frequent various Methodist and Dissenting chapels. A few are not classified, and two are described as not professing any religion at all. We should add that the school, although connected with St. Mary's Church, and

taught by members of that congregation, is thoroughly unsectarian, persons of all shades of religious belief, as above shown, being connected with it.

Of the progress made by the scholars we are of course unable to speak from personal knowledge, but are assured on the best authority that it is in many instances most satisfactory. Men who had been previously unable to spell the simplest word in the language, are now able to read with facility, and have attained considerable knowledge of writing and arithmetic, and have even not been deterred by the difficulties of grammar, the class for the study of which is under the care of the Curate of the parish (the Rev. H. Boydon.) The management of the affairs of the school is entrusted to a committee of twelve, selected by their companions: of this committee the Rev. I. C. Barrett is chairman, and no regulation can be made except with the mutual consent of the chairman and committee.

Such are a few of the facts gleaned in two brief visits to this interesting scene of labour, which has been carried on in premises utterly unsuited for the purpose, notwithstanding a considerable expenditure of money. An opportunity, however, has recently presented itself, of which the Incumbent and his co-adjutors have taken advantage. The Association Methodist Chapel at the corner of Loveday-street and Bath-street, being for sale, arrangements have been entered into for the purchase of it at Midsummer next; and though in raising the necessary funds reliance must mainly be placed upon the St. Mary's congregation, yet we think an appeal in its behalf may fairly be made to the friends of education at large. The purchase money is £1,200, of which £900 is secured on the building by way of mortgage, and will be permitted to remain. Of the residue, £100 must be paid in a short time, while the balance—£200—which is represented (as is frequently the case in Methodist trusts) by promissory notes, should, for obvious reasons, be cleared off as speedily as possible. The chapel itself is intended by its new possessors to be used for lectures and meetings, and on Sunday mornings for short services for the school children, and in the afternoons and evenings for the resident poor in the district; while the spacious room beneath will be occupied on week days as a mixed school for the children of the poorest classes in the vicinity, and in the evening and on Sundays by the male adult class.

We have confined our remarks on the present occasion to the working men's evening school, because it is the one point we wish to bring prominently before the minds of our readers. The spectacle which any one who will take the trouble of climbing up the steep and narrow stairs may behold is one in every way remarkable. A large number of working men, fathers of families, after the laborious work of the day, are found assembled for the purpose of self improvement. No allurements are held out to them. The solid sober advantages derived from the acquisition of rudimentary knowledge obtained by earnest application are their reward. They have felt the disadvantages arising from the need of education, and are earnestly striving to supply the deficiency; and therefore with steady purpose they are constantly to be found in their place at school week after week,

patiently laying the foundation or rearing the superstructure which, under more favourable circumstances, should have been begun or completed long ago. But the benefit of their industrious perseverance is not confined to the mere acquisition of temporal knowledge. Many of them have, through the blessing of God on their connection with this school, been weaned from habits of drunkenness and vice; their wives have been redeemed from misery and rags; and their children trained in the way they should go. Women, with tears in their eyes, have, times without number, confessed to one devoted layman from whom much of our information has been derived, and whose interest in the school has been warm and constant from the date of its opening—we allude to Mr. Harris, the superintendent—the change that has been wrought on the characters of their husbands through the genial influences here brought to bear upon them; and many of these married women—mothers of families—now attend a female adult class, held in the Bath-street school rooms, which has for a considerable time been in successful operation, and which numbers at present an average of more than thirty attendants. Nor is this the only gratifying fact showing the beneficial influence of this important institution. Sunday after Sunday, a band of these working men—apostolic in number, and earnest in purpose—visit their brethren on the lower side of the parish, to distribute religious tracts and engage in religious conversation, and one evening in each month this noble band meet their pastor to report their labours, and to receive such counsel as circumstances may require.

Many a time, as our columns bear witness, have we sought to enlist the abounding sympathy and generous support of our readers on behalf of works of beneficence and utility. We do so on the present occasion in the confident hope that the appeal will not be made in vain; and we urge the case the more strongly, because the liberality of the public at large has never hitherto been appealed to on behalf of the institutions in such successful operation in St. Mary's district.

INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN.

[*From the Midland Counties Herald.*]

This valuable institution, one of the oldest and most useful charities in the town, has lately been considerably enlarged and improved, and as the committee are in want of funds to liquidate their liabilities, a brief statement of what they have accomplished may, by attracting public notice, help to provide the means of which the institution stands in need. The General Institution for the Instruction of Deaf and Dumb Children was the second school of this nature established in England, the earliest having commenced in London in 1792. The Birmingham

school was founded in 1812, mainly through the exertions of Dr. De Lys, an eminent physician then resident here, and the first master was Mr. Braidwood, whose name is prominently and honourably connected with the work of training the deaf and dumb. The school at its commencement afforded instruction to between fifteen and twenty pupils; but in the course of a short time this number increased, and in 1814 a house was built on the present site. Constant accessions of pupils compelled from time to time the enlargement of the buildings, which were greatly extended in 1835, and again about ten years ago. The numerous claims for admission, and the urgent representations of the medical officers that the house was over-crowded, induced the committee last year to undertake the onerous task of once more enlarging the institution, and by the aid of Mr. Bate-man and Mr. Fiddian, the architects employed, the school has been made to assume the appearance of an important public institution, a distinction fully warranted by its admirable arrangement and the great success which has attended the labours of its conductors. The old building was capable of receiving fifty inmates, although so many as eighty have been crowded into it; the new building affords ample room for 120 pupils, and at the present time contains 88 namely, 49 boys and 39 girls. The alterations comprise the enlargement of the school-rooms, the construction of day-rooms for the children, new dormitories, lavatories, and other conveniences, together with a new entrance-hall, and a broad and handsome staircase. These rooms are infinitely superior to those formerly in use; they are capacious, lofty, and well ventilated, and are so arranged that the task of supervision is very much lightened, and at the same time rendered more effective. The additional space required has been gained by adding a storey to the building, and by encroaching slightly on the play-ground by lateral extensions. Care has been taken to impart to the edifice an architectural appearance more in accordance with its importance, though its pretensions in this respect are still very modest—a defect arising from no fault of the architects, but resulting entirely from the disadvantageous circumstances by which they were unavoidably hampered. The cost of erecting and furnishing the new buildings was about £3000, a large portion of which was defrayed by a legacy; but £700 still remain to be provided, and for this sum the committee rely with confidence on the generosity of those whose means enabled them to help their poorer fellow-creatures condemned to suffer under a painful deprivation. Any person who desires to stimulate his charity, and to quicken his sympathy for the deaf and dumb, should pay a visit to the institution. He will find, as we did, the children clean, healthy, and evidently happy—either sedulously attentive to their lessons, or actively engaged in play-ground exercises, or amusing themselves in a quieter way. It is clear that the teachers have learned the grand secret of making the institution in reality a home; this is proved by the fact that many of the children manifest the utmost reluctance to leave it even for the holidays. Nor is it surprising that this should be so. Cut off by the deprivation of hearing and speech from communion with the world at large, and too often debarred from familiar intercourse with their own families, they intuitively appreciate the kind looks, careful

attention, and good fare they meet with at the Deaf and Dumb Institution. It is something very pleasant, and also deeply touching, to witness the affection they manifest for their instructors, a regard clearly based on perfect confidence, and fostered by undeviating kindness. We feel assured that an inspection of the school would convert the visitor into a warm supporter of so praiseworthy an institution. Our readers may like to know something about the mode in which the school is conducted. The staff consists of a head master, Mr. A. Hopper, B.A., who holds a very high rank amongst instructors of the deaf and dumb; two assistant masters; a matron, Mrs. Green; and three female teachers, all of whom are deaf and dumb, and were formerly pupils in the school. In summer six hours are spent in the school-room, the intervals and the spare time in the evenings being filled up by recreation and household work. The girls are trained to house work, the elder ones assisting in the kitchen and laundry, and in bed making and other domestic occupations. A peculiar interest attaches to the process by which the deaf and dumb are taught to understand written language. Up to the sixteenth century the difficulty was considered insuperable. The theory on which all successful efforts for their instruction is founded first occurred to the mind of Jerome Cardan, the famous Italian physician, who was born in 1501. He says:—"Writing is associated with speech, and speech with thought; but written characters and ideas may be connected without the intervention of sound, as in the case of hieroglyphic characters." Reducing this theory to practice, the teacher takes the word "bread," for example, and shows his pupil the object in connection with the word, which becomes as it were a picture in the mind of the deaf mute, instead of being associated with sound, as in the case of the hearing and speaking person. However, as it is a purely arbitrary picture, it cannot be retained in the memory without great mental labour; and when we consider the number of words in daily use, to say nothing of the various significations and inflections, we may form some idea of the task which the pupil has before him. Adjectives are taught in connection with the noun, and verbs and prepositions representing visible actions and relations are explained by real examples. In the meantime the pupil is learning from his daily intercourse with his school-fellows the elaborate system of gestural language, or signs established in the institution, and mainly invented and perpetuated by the deaf and dumb themselves. These signs, being founded on nature, are acquired without effort, and through their intervention metaphysical ideas can be conveyed to the minds of the deaf; and when such ideas are comprehended, the words relating to them can be easily explained by their respective signs. The first idea of God is given by such a sentence as "God made the sun." Various objects in nature are then pointed out, and their existence is referred to the creative power of the same Being; thus impressing upon the mind of the learner the important attributes of Omnipotent power and long duration. This is followed by an epitome of Scripture history, shewing the dealings of the Almighty with his creatures, so that eventually the deaf and dumb can have as accurate an idea of the being and attributes of God as those who hear and speak.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE BUILDING IN 1858.

[*Midland Counties Herald*, March 14, 1859.]

The operations of this truly beneficent institution, which were in abeyance for several months, have been recently resumed with renewed vigour. Two years since an elaborate report was drawn up by Mr. Alfred Baker, honorary surgeon to the institution, to the effect that the space and accommodation of the building, and especially of the sleeping department, were very much below what was absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the health of the inmates. The exigency of the case required, therefore, either a diminution of the number of the children, or a considerable alteration and extension of the premises. The latter alternative was decided on by the committee, and in June last the entire remodelling of the buildings was commenced under the joint superintendence of Mr. J. J. Bateman and Mr. W. F. Fiddian, architects, of this town; and the results of these gentlemen's professional skill are now before the public in an edifice admirably adapted for a large educational establishment. Messrs. Bateman and Fiddian have not been called on to erect a new building, but to extend an existing one, and hence their task has necessarily been difficult. They have, however, succeeded in so remodelling and extending the entire premises as to render them equally commodious with a new edifice, while a considerable saving in the outlay has been effected. Some idea of the extent of the alterations may be gathered from the fact that the entire shell has been unroofed, and a third storey added; that the ceilings of several of the apartments have been removed, and the height increased; that the school-room has been almost entirely rebuilt, and enlarged to one-half its former extent; the kitchen reconstructed, a larder erected, and necessary out-door conveniences added. The teachers, also, are now provided with sleeping apartments distinct from but commanding those of the children. The works, as we have stated, were commenced in June last, and completed before the close of the year, the contract being undertaken by Mr. Wm. Matthews, builder of this town. The total expense exceeds £3,000, of which £500 still remains unpaid. Allowing the space recommended in the medical report, sleeping accommodation was formerly provided for 55 children (although 80 were in the school), while the present space provides for 120—an addition of very considerable importance. The style of architecture is Domestic Tudor, but devoid of ornamental embellishment.

The arrangement of the ground floor is as follows:—The north wing contains the dining room, and girls' day room and lavatory; the centre is occupied by the matron's parlour, entrance hall, with a noble staircase, and assistant masters' room, and the back being the kitchen, cooking kitchen, and a detached larder; and in the south wing are the boys' day room and lavatory. Adjoining to the latter is the school room (46 feet by 36 feet), where the whole of the children are taught, under the superintendence of the Head Master, (Mr. Hopper,) two Assistant Masters, (Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Jackson,) and three deaf and dumb female teachers, (Miss Penn, Miss Stanyon, and Miss Stanton.) The teachers' and children's dormitories are in the wings on the first and second floors, the

centre containing the staircase, (which separates the male from the female side of the house,) and the matron's and domestics' apartments. There are also two commodious rooms for the sick, though these happily are unoccupied. The rooms on the ground floor are twelve feet in height, and the dormitories eleven, and the elevation consists of three stories throughout, with the exception of the school and kitchen. The sleeping apartments are spacious and well ventilated, and the rows of neat iron bedsteads, with their comfortable beds and mattresses and snow-white counterpanes, present an aspect of cheerfulness truly pleasing, and highly creditable to the matron, (Mrs. Green.) Each child, we may add, is provided with a separate bed, of which ninety only are now occupied. Seven of the children are supported by the Northampton Auxiliary, and pay £25 per annum each; these are not elected, a rule of the institution allowing admission to any properly qualified child on these terms. The remainder, having been elected, pay the sum of £6 each annually.

The following table presents some interesting statistics in connection with the economy of the establishment. The explanation, however, should be given that the keep of the officials is included, and thus the amount of food consumed by each child is less than stated, particularly in the article of butter:—

Year ending June.	Average number of children.	Consumption of food per head per annum.				
		Bread.	Meat.	Butter	Milk.	Garden and Vegetables.
		Loaves.	lbs.	lbs.	Qrts.	s. d.
1847	53	72	124	4	78	12 2
1848	60	62	112	3½	77	15 5
1849	63	65	105	3½	75	14 4
1850	59	65	103	3 3-5ths	74½	15 7½
1851	61	61	91	3½	78½	17 4½
1852	62	66	106	4½	76	18 6
1853	63	63	115	4	79½	22 5
1854	69	61	111	3½	79½	24 7
1855	77	58	112	3½	72½	19 2
1856	79	64	114	3½	80½	17 10
1857	77	64	112	3½	80	18 0
1858	77	67	113	3½	82½	18 10

The item "garden and vegetables," it is necessary to observe, is not a dead weight to the amount stated in the table, as the kitchen garden attached to the institution supplies (with the exception of potatoes for winter use and turnips) the whole of the vegetables consumed in the establishment, and also fruits for preserves, pies, and puddings.

In order to place this portion of the management still more vividly before the minds of our readers, we give the results in another shape, taking the last year only for convenience, and with the same reference as previously to the officials. Thus:—In the year ending June 1858, seventy-seven boys and girls consumed 12½ sacks of flour, and 5,170 quartern loaves, at a cost of £150 8s.; 8,699lbs. of meat, £246 14s. 9d.; bacon, cheese, and butter, 277½lbs., £53 17s. 3d.; and 6,366 quarts of milk, £66 8s. 1d. The average cost of each child for the past year is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
House Department—Provisions	8	16	6
Miscellaneous	3	9	0
Instruction ditto—Salaries	7	12	0
Building and Extraordinary Expenses	0	3	6
	<hr/>		
	£20	1	0

which sum, multiplied by seventy-seven, shews the expenditure, namely, £1,543 14s. 5d.

The following observations with reference to the plan of teaching are from the pen of a gentleman whose life has been devoted to the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and who is the author of more than one class book in use in the school:—
 “It is rather difficult to realise the actual position of the deaf and dumb, accustomed as we are to a mode of interchanging ideas, from which they are entirely cut off. They are completely ignorant of the language spoken around them until they receive their first lessons in the institution, and as deafness precludes them from ever distinguishing articulate sounds, their acquaintance with the language of their country is necessarily confined to its written and printed forms. As soon as they are made acquainted with the written characters of the alphabet, the name of some object in the room is written down in their presence and shown to them in connection with the object, and they are made to commit it to memory by writing and spelling it on their fingers. They immediately see the use of words, and are delighted on their first visit to their homes to find that they have got a means of communicating their ideas to their friends. As there are a great many words to be learned by this process, the education of a deaf and dumb child must necessarily be extended over several years. Words representing metaphysical ideas are not, however, so easily explained, but a pupil finds in the school, on his admission, an elaborate and comprehensive system of signs already established, which he can learn without effort, and with as much facility as a hearing child acquires the use of his vernacular tongue; and it is by studying this language, and making himself master of it, that the teacher is enabled to explain such ideas and the words which express them. The advantage which education confers upon the deaf and dumb by placing them in communication with the hearing and speaking world, and bringing them within its moral and religious influence, we need hardly say is inestimable.”

The fact, already incidentally referred to, that the institution has accommodation for 120 children, while only ninety are receiving instruction within its walls, is one that commends itself to the serious attention of all classes. If by the liberality of the public, the annual income were augmented between £400 and £500, thirty children now living in moral darkness, and deprived by a mysterious dispensation of Providence of the “sweet music of speech,” as well as of the faculty of hearing, could be trained to usefulness and happiness for the life that now is, as well as for that which is to come. We feel assured that the most powerful plea that can be urged in behalf of this benevolent charity is the utter inability of its inmates, before admission, to assist themselves. Strangers among their own kindred,

forlorn in the midst of joy and gladness, they here commence a new life—the power to express ideas, and to receive instruction. And this instruction is communicated with the utmost gentleness. It is impossible for anyone to enter the Deaf and Dumb Asylum without feeling it to be a family institution in which home affections have a permanent place; where by kindness the latent powers of the pupils are evolved, and their sympathies engaged. The present is a favourable opportunity for a practical expression of interest in its behalf, and we trust that the support so necessary to its extended usefulness will be speedily forthcoming.

KING EDWARD'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

LETTER FROM REV. JAS. PRINCE LEE TO SIR J. PAKINGTON,
BARONET.

[From the *Midland Counties Herald*, April 29th, 1847.]

King Edward's School, Birmingham, April, 11th, 1843.

DEAR SIR,—I take the earliest opportunity to reply to the letter you favoured me with yesterday, and to give such particulars as I am able respecting our plan of education as regards Dissenters. With this I enclose a list of the number of children attending the Schools of Church of England and Dissenting parents, at two periods, of this and the last year:—

Return of the number of Children of different Religious Denominations in the Classical, Commercial, and five Elementary Schools, on King Edward the Sixth's Foundation in Birmingham:—

	Feb., 1842.	March, 1843
Church of England	748	798
Independents	133	107
Wesleyans	116	122
Baptists... ..	60	72
Socinians	38	30
Lady Huntingdon's Chapel	10	8
Roman Catholics	8	4
Swedenborgians	7	6
Presbyterians	6	8
Jews	4	4
Quakers	1	1
Calvinist	0	1
Irvingite	1	0
Plymouth Brethren	1	0
Total	1,133	1,161
Dissenters	385	363

The numbers are taken as on the day when the census was made. Absence from sickness, and vacancies not filled, will explain the inequality of the sums.

Besides the Classical and Commercial Schools there are three Elementary Schools for boys of a lower class, and two for girls, the whole seven containing about 1,200 children. My rules are as follow:—

1.—All are required to attend at the School Prayers, which consist of extracts from the Liturgy, read to the Classical and Commercial Schools by myself, and to the Elementary Schools by the master or mistress. The children stand during prayers, as at Rugby and most of our great public schools. No response is required of them, though in the Elementary Schools many do join. Thus no act is required of the Dissenter except respectful demeanour during the religious services of the School where he is tolerated, while the Church of England child may join in response if he will.

2.—The religious lessons are placed first in the day. Any child whose parents request leave in writing from me, would be allowed to come to school one hour later on the mornings set apart for religious lessons. No children now request this, except

3.—The Jews, who are further allowed on Saturday to come in at a quarter to ten o'clock A.M., when their service is over, and not to write (which is work) on that day. I have a paper signed by nine of those who had sons in our School asking to have their great holidays allowed them, about eight or ten days in the year, most of them coinciding with our own. I have also allowed holidays of obligation (very rare) to Roman Catholics.

4.—Baptists (on leave asked by their friends) are not asked the questions, which affect them in the Church Catechism.

5.—The Boys' schools are also open on Sunday for the regular attendance of those whose parents wish it, when upwards of 300 attend. In the Classical and Commercial Schools the Church Catechism is taught on Sunday, in the others on Saturday.

I may be allowed to state the results of the above system since I established it in 1838 and the following year:—

There are no complaints on the part of the Dissenters. On the contrary, in the course of a violent opposition to the Governors of the School before a Committee of the House of Commons, in June last, the Town Council, who are mostly Dissenters, instructed their counsel to speak most favourably of the system of the school.

The governors are all members of the Church of England and strong supporters of the establishment. Yet the number of applications for admission to the school from Dissenters as well as churchmen is very great. Some governors are pledged twelve or fourteen deep, and the examination and admission of candidates for the Elementary Schools on the first Tuesday in each Month generally takes me from three to four hours. The lists of children waiting for admission are generally very full.

I feel a difficulty in speaking of the working of the system, though it is due to the school to say the tone and morality of the boys are much improved, and the knowledge possessed by the boys of the Classical and Commercial Schools in particular, on religious subjects, has generally been the subject of express commendation from the Annual Examiners, who are usually Tutors of Colleges in the Universities.

It is with sincere pleasure that I learn from your letter that the measure now before Parliament will have your support. If the measure is rejected we shall have in a few years to contend with another uneducated generation, increased above the present, not in arithmetical, but geometrical proportion. All I have seen here—and I commenced under much suspicion and distrust—has led me to believe that with care and reasonable concession much may be done. I believe we have gained rather than lost.

Allow me, Sir, with sincere respect and esteem, to assure you I shall be most happy to contribute by every means in my power of giving information to aid your views, and to remain

Your faithful and obedient servant,

JAMES PRINCE LEE.

P.S.—In the hurry of writing I have omitted to add, that many of our boys attend the Sunday Schools, both as teachers and otherwise. And I may also state that last year we had the son of the Wesleyan minister for that year, and now have the son of the Swedenborgian minister, and also a boy attached to the service of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, as it is called, St. Chad's. In respect of prayers, the system before I came here was to allow a Roman Catholic to leave the school before and come in after prayers. To this I objected, and my wish was immediately complied with.

TOWN MISSION SCHOOL, STEELHOUSE LANE.

Most of our local readers are doubtless aware that in the very centre of this town a district exists which is the home of squalid poverty, inveterate drunkenness, unblushing profanity, and disgusting vice; we need hardly say, we refer to the streets at the back of Dale End and Stafford-street. A very large portion of the denizens there are beggars and hawkers, persons without homes, who find shelter in the low lodging houses, which so plentifully abound. Nor is there much probability of time alone working a cure, for as soon as any of the inhabitants of the locality are inspired with the desire for better things, they remove, and are succeeded by people whose pursuits and practices are similar to those their predecessors have abandoned. In this miserable district of sin and sorrow one of the agents of the Town Mission, who is supported by W. C. Alston, Esq., has for some time been employed, and the results of his labours, as developed in a school-room opened in the autumn of last year, we propose to notice. The build-

ing is a wooden structure erected on a part of the site of the old workhouse, in Steelhouse-lane, the land having been lent for the purpose. Beneath its unpretending roof from week to week are gathered such of the inhabitants of the locality as can be induced to attend; and among the miscellaneous audience present on our several visits we have observed lodging house keepers, beggars, street musicians, hawkers, and labourers of the lowest class, as well as reformed drunkards and females reclaimed from vice through the efforts of the missionaries. On Tuesday evening in each week a devotional meeting is held; and the solemnity on the occasion when we were present, and when the audience numbered from eighty to a hundred, equalled anything observable in a place of worship. On the Wednesday evening reading and writing are taught, and the spectacle we beheld was truly pleasing. Old men and women—their day's labour of hawking and vagrancy over—were, with the utmost docility, conning over a simple lesson in words of one syllable. One aged black, a beggar in an infirm state of health, was pointed out as having been an attendant for three months, in which period he had made most satisfactory progress. Many of the "scholars" were middle-aged people, and all—with perhaps an exception or two—above sixteen. The attendance numbered about thirty who were learning to read, and twenty engaged in writing. The school was opened and closed with religious exercises, in which the whole assembly heartily joined. The Sunday afternoon was devoted to reading and Scriptural instruction, the attendance numbering from forty to fifty; and in the evening a congregation of about 120 assembled to listen to familiar addresses from two of the agents of the Town Mission. As on the previous occasions, the conduct of the auditors was most exemplary, and their demeanour in perfect keeping with the seriousness befitting Divine service. A glance was sufficient to show that the large majority of the worshippers belonged to that class who could never be expected to enter a church or chapel; and who, indeed, (we speak it with regret,) would be looked upon with coldness if they had the hardihood to do so. For these poor creatures, then, a place of worship has at last been reared, to which they flock, and where they feel themselves welcome; and doubtless much seed sown within these "wooden walls" will bear a rich harvest hereafter. We do not lead our readers to suppose that these persons come to the school uninvited. The missionary, in his visits to the different courts in his district, meets with and induces them to pay a first visit, and as the instruction is adapted to their situations many attend as regular as circumstances allow. One gratifying fact may be recorded: twenty couples, young and old, living together in unmarried life have been induced to enter the matrimonial state; and many of these are regular attendants at the school services. We might adduce numerous proofs of the ameliorating influence the labours of the missionary are exercising, but forbear, as our present purpose is merely to bring the school before the attention of our readers. The class of outcasts here assembled together—one which compulsion could not influence—willingly yield to the persuasion of kindness brought to bear upon them, and in very many instances show by their actions that they are the subjects of a great change, the results of which who shall dare

to limit? Hypocrisy and formalism there may be, and doubtless there is; but our decided conviction, from what we have seen, is, that after every deduction, a large amount of good that will stand the test will be the final issue of this unpretending but Godlike effort for the salvation of these outcasts and pariahs of society.

We may mention, in conclusion, that the work stands greatly in need of pecuniary assistance. A debt still remains on the building, notwithstanding the generous contribution of gentlemen in connection with the Mission. Books also, of a suitable character—such as the well-known works of “Old Humphrey,” issued by the Tract Society—would be a great boon, for circulation among the people attending the school; and to those of our readers desirous of thus aiding this good cause we may say, that their contributions would be gratefully received at the office of the Town Mission, in Paradise-street.—*Midland Counties Herald*.

BIRMINGHAM FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Extract from Carlisle's History of Endowed Schools.

CARLISLE, in his History of the Endowed Schools of England says with regard to the Birmingham Free School (p.p. 622 to —), that Nathaniel Brookesley was head master in 1676, and that his salary was £68 15s. per annum; that the usher had £34 6s. 8d. per annum; that the assistant master in the head school had £20 per annum; that the assistant in the lower school had £20 per annum; and that a scrivener, whose duty was to teach 20 boys to write and cast accounts, had £20 per annum. Amongst the rules then made it was ordered that £30 per annum should be reserved for repairs and taxes—£70 per annum for exhibitions for seven years at Catherine Hall—£60 for two fellowships for 12 years, dating from 1681 and 1682, 1st, for Birmingham boys; 2nd, boys from adjacent places; 3rd, all others in the school.

The Charter of King James the 2nd was granted February 20th, 1685, and the costs amounted to £71 10s. 10d., exclusive of a gift to Moreton Slaney “for his paines in sneing it out.”

On the surrender of this charter the old one was revived, and the costs of this came to £250; and it is singular that in the new letters patent no express visiter was appointed.

From this date up to 1801 the old school seal was lost, it was accidentally discovered to be in the possession of Mr. Beal, of Leicester, and the governors bought it for £2 2s.

The old practice of “Barring out” the schoolmasters previous to the vacation day was carried out with violence by the scholars in 1667; they on the 26th, 27th and 28th November, assisted by some townsmen, disguised in vizards and armed with pistols, &c., barred the master, threatened to kill him, and broke the win-

dows; they were pardoned, but ordered under dire penalties to abide till the 10th of December.

October 3rd, 1728, Nehemiah Tonkes was the first appointed of Milward's scholars.

In 1667, the first exhibitioners were William Milner, and Bartholomew Baldwin—from this to 1817 there were 82 exhibitioners; from 1703 to 1723 none were elected; the money unaccounted for.

In 1734, the head master had no scholars to teach.

In 1655, Thomas Bridgun was paid £3 12s. 6d. towards building the library. In 1691, five shillings and 24 shillings were devoted to the purchase of books.

In 1774, £100 was laid out in new books; and in 1785 a like sum.

The masters up to 1797 were as follows:—

1654, N. Brookesley, £40, and house and garden.

1685, John Hicks, M.A. The ringers were paid 10s. on his election. The second master, from 1682 to 1688, was William Wollaston, author of the celebrated treatise, "The Religion of Nature Delineated."

1694, John Parkinson. This man neglected the school; no exhibitioners were appointed through his conduct; a bill was filed in Chancery, but he held possession of the school from 1709 to 1722, whilst at law with the governors.

1722, John Hansted.

1746, John Wilkinson.

1759, Thomas Green.

1766, John Brailsford.

1775, Thomas Price.

1797, John Cooke, M.A.

1708, Sir Wm. Wilson was paid £25 for the statue of King Edward; this was the statue in front of the old school.

DERITEND FREE SCHOOL.

(Lost beyond the memory of any of the present inhabitants).

In Sir Wm. Dugdale's MSS. collections, formerly in the Ashmolean Museum, now in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Vol. E 1, folio, p. 477. Copy of a document belonging to Sir Simon Archer. Government Survey of Chantries. Chantry of Derettende, in the parish of Aston, and within the lordship of Bermyngham.

After describing the foundation of Deritend Chapel, the document goes on to say:—

"And there be about cc houselyng people w'thin the seyde two hamlets [Deritend and Bordesley]. And at thys p'sent tyme there be two prestes whereof the one servynge the cure, and the other teching a gramer scole,"

In the payments out of the lands the stipends of the priests are thus stated (same page):—

“Stipend’ duor’ capellanor’ divina servicia infra eccliam pochialem de Aston celebranc cuilibet eor ad c^s. p ann. In toto x li.”

TRANSLATION.—Stipend of two chaplains celebrating divine service within the parish church of Aston to each of them at 100s. per year. In all £10.

BIRMINGHAM FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

REPORT of the Committee of the Birmingham Town Council, in reference to the Bill introduced into parliament by the Governors of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, intituled “An Act to extend the provisions of two acts of the second year of King William the Fourth, and the first year of Her present Majesty, relating to the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham, in the county of Warwick.”

At the monthly meeting of the Town Council on the 7th January, 1842, a committee consisting of the Mayor (Samuel Beale, Esq.), Messrs. Alderman Joseph Horatio Cutler, P. H. Muntz, Wm. Scholefield, James James, Henry Van Wart, Wm. Room, and Mr. Councillor George Vernon Blunt, was appointed “for the purpose of watching the interests of this borough in parliament.” On the first day of July the committee presented the following report to the council in reference (*inter alia*) to the Free Grammar School Bill then before parliament.

REPORT.

Your committee having directed their attention to the Free Grammar School Bill now before parliament, find that it contains a clause empowering the governors and their successors absolutely to sell and dispose of a considerable portion of the trust estates belonging to the charity, (inserted in the schedule to the act), and to borrow such sum as the governors shall from time to time require for paying costs and charges, and for discharging a debt of £4,695 14s. 6d. due on the 24th March, 1841, and to provide for an estimated deficiency of £14,528 5s. 7d., and such other deficiency as might occur in the income of the charity. Your committee, taking into consideration the immense importance and advantage of the charity to the inhabitants of this borough, regret that the governors have not deemed it prudent to afford to the public any information as to their management of the trust, and particularly in relation to the expenditure of the large sums of money intrusted to their care, or how and in what manner the said debt and estimated deficiency have arisen or will arise. And your committee submit to the serious consideration of the council, the propriety and necessity of obtaining from the Court of Chancery a copy of the master’s report of the twenty-sixth day of May last, partly recited in the said act; and (under the advice of counsel)

petitioning the House of Commons to be heard against the clause in the said bill, empowering the governors to sell the estates mentioned in the schedule, or any part thereof, or any of the charity estates; and for an alteration and amendment of the present objectionable system of close government of the said charity; that the accounts of the said charity may be annually published in detail in the local newspapers, and that the mayor for the time being, during his year of office, and the succeeding year, be *ex officio* a governor of the said charity; that the future appointment of the governors be vested in the Lord Chancellor; and that the governors be in future disqualified in case they absent themselves from the duty for six months, and reside more than seven miles from the borough."

The said report being taken into consideration, the council resolved—

"That it be referred to the parliamentary committee to prepare, under the advice and direction of counsel, a petition against the bill, to the House of Commons, embodying the substance of the foregoing report, and such other points as may be advised; and to instruct counsel to appear on behalf of this council, in support of such petition; and that the mayor do affix the corporate common seal, and sign such petition on behalf of this council."

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, the following petition, under the direction of the committee, was prepared and settled by Mr. Charles Austin, barrister-at-law, (specially retained on behalf of the Town Council), and presented to the House of Commons by George Frederick Muntz, Esq., M.P., on the sixth day of July, which was referred to the committee on the bill.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled—

The humble Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Birmingham in the county of Warwick,—

SHEWETH,

That a bill has been introduced into your honourable house, intituled "An Act to extend the provisions of two Acts of the second year of King William the Fourth, and the first year of Her present Majesty, relating to the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham, in the county of Warwick."

That King Edward the Sixth, by his letters patent, dated the second day of January, 1552, did found and endow a public grammar school in Birmingham aforesaid, called the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, for the education and instruction of boys and youth in grammar.

That the said letters patent vested the property, administration, and conduct of the said school in twenty persons, inhabitants of the said town, and did ordain that when it should happen that any one or any of the said twenty governors should die, or elsewhere out of the town, parish, and manor of Birmingham aforesaid, should dwell, and with his family should depart, that then and so often it should be lawful for others of the said governors, another fit person or fit persons

of the more discreet and more trusty inhabitants of the said town, parish, and manor, into the place or places of him or them to succeed in the said office of governor, to choose and nominate, and this as often as the case should happen.

That the said letters patent did empower the governors, with the advice of the bishop of the diocese there for the time being, from time to time to make fit and wholesome statutes and ordinances in writing, touching the order, government, and direction of the masters and scholars of the said school, and otherwise touching the said school and the order, government, preservation, and disposition of the rents and revenues to the sustentation of the said scholars.

The letters patent are expressly intituled "For the Inhabitants of the town of Birmingham, concerning a Free School in the same town, to themselves and their successors."

That certain statutes and ordinances touching the said school have, from time to time, been made by the said governors with the advice of the bishop of the diocese.

That the present revenue of the said Free School is very large, and may, in a few years, be greatly increased with a certainty, under good management, of a further augmentation from time to time.

That the mode of appointing trustees, and the exclusive character of the government of the said Free Grammar School, has been long a matter of complaint to the inhabitants of Birmingham; and the conduct of the said charity has long been viewed by the majority of the inhabitants with dissatisfaction, as not producing all the advantages the charity might afford under more liberal administration.

That the bill now before your honourable house proposes alterations in former schemes sanctioned by the Court of Chancery and by parliament, and the said alterations and other matters and things contained in the said bill will be injurious to the interests of your petitioners and the inhabitants of Birmingham.

That the said bill proposes to alienate considerable portions of the property of the endowment, and otherwise to reduce the revenues of the charity.

That the said scheme and bill will not provide or secure all those advantages of public education, which the exigencies of the town, parish, and manor of Birmingham demand, and which the large and increasing revenues of the charity are capable of yielding.

That the said scheme and bill leave unamended the close and irresponsible management of the charity, notwithstanding the practical evils and mismanagement which your petitioners are prepared to prove have resulted from it, and notwithstanding the animadversions upon the conduct of the governors and the management of the said Grammar School contained in the report of the commissioners for enquiring concerning charities respecting the said school.

That for the better and more open and responsible management of the said school, the number of governors should be increased, and the mayor and aldermen of the borough, and such of the acting magistrates for the town and neighbour-

hood of Birmingham as the Lord Chancellor may approve, should be added to the trustees; and such other modification of the government of the said school should be introduced as may be deemed expedient; and that exhibitions should be granted to the University of London, similar to those granted to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; and that an improved annual audit, and a more detailed publication of the receipts, appropriation, and expenditure of the revenues of the said charity should be provided for.

That the masters of the said school should not be empowered to take an increased number of pupils.

That your petitioners beg leave to represent to your honourable house, that owing to the late introduction of the said bill into parliament, and the unavoidable ignorance of your petitioners of its provisions, and the importance of the said charity to the town of Birmingham, it is advisable that the said bill should be postponed till the next session of parliament.

That your petitioners beg leave to represent that they are desirous of maturely considering and perfecting the said bill in conjunction with the trustees for the common benefit, in order that the advantages of public education, and of the charity in general, should be secured for themselves and their posterity.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that they may be heard by themselves, their agents or counsel, against the preamble of the said bill and such of the clauses thereof as may be injurious to their interests.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

The committee, on the bill being fixed for Tuesday, the nineteenth of July, a deputation from the parliamentary committee, consisting of the mayor Mr. Alderman Muntz, Mr. Alderman Scholefield, accompanied by the Town Clerk, proceeded to London on the sixteenth, to confer with counsel on the petition, and prepare the case on behalf of the petitioners, when the deputation were advised by counsel, after due deliberation, not to oppose the bill, further than by endeavouring to introduce three clauses, proposing the appointment by the Town Council of five additional governors; that the accounts of the charity should be audited annually by the bailiff of the governors and the borough auditors; and that the governors should be empowered to increase, from time to time, the numbers of schools for the education of the poorer inhabitants, in any part of the borough, whenever such increase could be conveniently made.

The proceedings of the committee on the bill are set out in the following report, taken from the shorthand notes of Mr. Gurney.

Committee on Birmingham Free Grammar School Estate Bill.

Martis 19th die Julii, 1842.

PRESENT.

Sir Eardly Wilmot.
Mr. W. Collins.
Mr. J. Scholefield.

Mr. G. F. Muntz.
Mr. J. A. Taylor.
Mr. Halford.

Mr. C. W. Packe,
 Mr. G. Harcourt.
 Mr. A. S. O'Brien.
 Sir John Mordaunt, Bart.
 Mr. W. S. Dugdale.
 Sir C. Douglas.
 Mr. C. W. Codrington.
 Mr. J. W. Henley.

Lord Norreys.
 SELECTED MEMBERS.
 Mr. Childers, (I. W.)
 Mr. Protheroe.
 Mr. Sheppard.
 Mr. M. Grove.
 Sir. W. Jolliffe.
 Mr. T. D. Acland.

EDWARD PROTHEROE, Esq., in the Chair.

The petition of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Birmingham, against the bill, was read.

Mr. Austin appeared as counsel for the petitioners.

Messrs. Parkes and Preston appeared as agents,

Mr. Sergeant Wrangham and Mr. Talbot appeared as counsel for the bill.

Messrs. Dorrington, Haywood, and Ellicombe, as agents.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM was heard to open the case on behalf of the promoters of the bill, and addressed the committee as follows—

I believe, sir, that this is the proper time for me to state, which I shall endeavour to do, and which I believe I shall succeed in doing, very briefly, the grounds upon which the present bill is promoted by those who instruct me and my learned friend. It is a bill, as the committee will see, for the purpose of enabling the governors of King Edward's School of Birmingham, to raise, by way of mortgage upon the property belonging to the corporation, which is composed of them, a sum of £20,000, for the purpose of defraying certain debts, in consequence of recent expenditure for the purpose of the school, and for the purpose also of maintaining the present establishment of that School of King Edward the Sixth up to the year 1847; at which time we have every reason to believe with confidence, and indeed it is a matter upon which no doubt is entertained, the income of the school will be equal to the enlarged expenditure. Up to the year 1847, the necessary expenditure, for the purpose of maintaining the establishment on the present enlarged system, will considerably exceed the annual income. The amount of excess in each year we shall have an opportunity of putting before the committee. In the meantime, it is not necessary for me to go more into detail than to state that the whole excess of expenditure over the income, between this time and the year 1847, amounts to somewhat short of £15,000, I think £14,498. There is also a sum of very nearly £5,000, which remains to be paid off; and it is by the addition of those two sums, that we arrive at £20,000, which it is the object of this bill to raise. And there is also power in the bill to raise a sum of £8,000 for the purpose of purchasing certain premises, abutting upon or adjacent to the site of the present classical house; but that is a purchase which is only to be made under the approbation of the Court of Chancery, upon such terms as that court shall sanction; and it is, therefore, only taking power to raise the money if the Court of Chancery should hereafter sanction such purchase being made. Now, sir, it is fitting, perhaps, that I should state to the

committee the circumstances connected with this school, which have rendered this application necessary. The establishment of the school itself dates, of course, from the reign of the monarch whose name it bears. At that time the property of a certain guild of the Holy Cross at Birmingham, was conferred upon the governors of this school by letters patent of that sovereign; and a body of twenty governors were then appointed, with power to fill up vacancies in their own number, to whom the management of the charity funds was entrusted. Under that management it remained from the period to which I have referred, being a grammar school for the purpose of giving instruction in the Greek and Latin languages, and I believe in those matters only. But in the year 1825 it was felt, by the governing body, that an enlarged system of education was called for, both by the increase in the value of the property over which they held control, and by the circumstances of the country calling for a different and more liberal—if that is a proper term to be used upon such an occasion,—a more liberal class of education; and, accordingly, shortly after the period which I have mentioned, application was made to the Court of Chancery, and, under the authority of that court, considerable alterations were introduced into the system of education up to that time pursued; an additional school was established for the purpose of giving instruction in modern languages, and also in the arts and sciences; and four, I think, elementary schools were also erected in different parts of the town of Birmingham, for the purpose of giving instruction in the rudiments of education, as they may properly be termed, to the poorer classes of the population in that town. At the period to which I have referred of 1825, the staff of the school consisted of two masters, a pedagogue and sub-pedagogue, as they are called in the letters patent, the head-master and the usher, and two assistants. I believe the youths receiving instruction in the school amounted, at that time, to something under one hundred, varying from ninety to one hundred—ninety-two or ninety-five. The instruction communicated to them was limited, as I have already stated, to the Greek and Latin languages; and I believe there were also lessons given in drawing, or in some branch of education of that kind; but the main education there conferred was limited in the way I have mentioned. After the establishment of the new school, the number of the masters was of course greatly increased, to meet the vast accession of numbers on the part of the pupils; and I believe at the time when I am addressing the committee, instead of a number under one hundred receiving instruction in the schools, upwards of four hundred and fifty boys are taught in the Grammar School, and in the modern school, if I may call it so, which I have mentioned as being about that time established; and in the four elementary schools to which I have also drawn the attention of the committee, a number ranging from seven hundred to eight hundred of boys and girls are now in the course of education. So that, instead of ninety odd scholars, there are from eleven hundred and fifty to twelve hundred at this moment receiving the benefits of this school, and receiving them in a very much higher degree than any of the smaller number received them under the old system. Of course the improvements which I have mentioned, could not be

carried into effect, without a very large outlay of money. The school buildings, and the houses for the different masters attached to them, were found to be in a state of hopeless and irreparable decay. It became necessary, therefore, to rebuild where repair was impossible; and, accordingly, under the authority always of the Court of Chancery, which exercises, as honourable members are aware, supreme jurisdiction in matters of this kind, a scheme was sanctioned for authorising the outlay of a sum of £50,000 for the purpose of building the two new schools, the Grammar School and the modern school, and for other expenses connected with these establishments; and an act of parliament, under the authority of the Court of Chancery, was applied for by the governors, and passed in the first and second years of the reign of King William the Fourth. Under that act an authority to raise £50,000 for the purposes of the act was given to the governors, and accordingly the erection of the schools was proceeded with. It was necessary to purchase also, a small additional site to that upon which the buildings had been erected. It had been the intention of the governors to build the new school, not on the present site where it is situated in the town, but in the outskirts. In that, however, they were overruled, in consequence of the opposition offered to that part of the project, when that bill of William the Fourth was conducted through this house; and, in consequence, a very large additional expense was thrown upon them, by their being compelled to purchase land, where land of course was excessively valuable, in the centre of the town—accordingly the site of the new school cost a sum of upwards of £20,000. From various causes, which it is not at all necessary for me to detain the committee with, inasmuch as all of them have been before the Court of Chancery, and have in the master's office been investigated and sanctioned, from various causes, the estimate for the new buildings was found to have been very considerably below the actual expenditure incurred in the course of their erection, an event, I believe, not unprecedented, and not unexpected in matters of this description. The architect employed, was a gentleman whose name will not be mentioned in this room, or in any committee of the House of Commons, without at once satisfying honourable members that every expenditure incurred under his direction, would be incurred solely for the advantage of the edifice, and the purposes to which it was to be applied. Mr. Barry was the architect selected by the governors, and, under his estimate and under his direction, the building of the schools was proceeded with. However, it was found that though £30,000 had been his estimate for the building of the new Grammar School—£15,000 being allotted in the same estimate for the building of the modern school—it very soon appeared that an excess of £7,000, at least, over the estimate, was likely to be increased.

CHAIRMAN—£30,000 for the Grammar School?

Mr. Serjeant WRANGHAM.—Yes, sir, with the fittings up; £26,500 for the building, and £3,000 for the fittings and so forth. However, a sum which, in round numbers, one may call £7,000 was found to be wanted, in order to complete the building, over and above the £30,000 which had been in the estimated cost; and another act, therefore, was applied for in the first year of Her present

Majesty, for the purpose of enabling the governors to raise a further sum of £10,000 in order to meet the expenditure which had been incurred. That act passed—and passed, I believe, without opposition,—and a sum of £10,000 accordingly was raised. Mr. Barry was pressed upon the subject by the governors, and was satisfied in his own mind,—and it is not for us to blame him for having found afterwards that he was misled, as architects are too much in the habit of being misled—he was satisfied that £7,000, of which I have spoken, would be sufficient to meet the excess of expenditure over the estimate. That however, unhappily,—I say “unhappily,” because it has rendered this application necessary to a certain extent,—was found not to be the case, and a further sum of £4,948 was found to be still deficient; the expenses in building and fitting up the schools having been found, by that sum, to exceed even the enlarged estimate of which I have spoken. Very considerable expense also had been incurred in the purchase of land, to be applied to the purposes of these schools; and upon the whole it was found that the £60,000 which had been raised under the two acts of William and Victoria, the £50,000 and the £10,000, had been expended; and that there remained, and remains at this moment, to be provided for, a balance of expenditure over the estimate, of £4,695 14s. 6d. That forms one item in the £20,000 for which the governors are now applying to parliament; the rest of it consisting of a sum of £14,528 5s. 7d., the deficiency of the income below the expenditure from this time, to the year 1847, at which time the additional income of the charity will be able to support the enlarged system of education which is now pursued. The two sums which I have mentioned, added together, will give a sum of upwards of nineteen thousand some hundred pounds, for which we propose now to take power to raise, by way of mortgage upon the property of the charity, the net sum of £20,000, which will also cover the sum necessary for paying the cost of the application to the Court of Chancery, and the passage of the bill through this and the other house of parliament, with the power to raise £8,000 still further, in case the Court of Chancery shall sanction the additional purchase of lands and houses immediately adjacent to the site of the school, to which I have already referred. Now, sir, having stated the grounds upon which this bill is brought before parliament, and by way of narrative, having laid before the committee the various sums which have been from time to time expended upon the school, and the sum still remaining to be provided, I should, under ordinary circumstances, have felt that I had discharged the duty which is cast upon me, and should not have further trespassed upon the time of the committee. The bill which we are promoting, comes before the House of Commons with only one opponent, the new corporation of the town of Birmingham; there is no petition against the measure originating from any other source; even the corporation of Birmingham have not appeared in opposition to the measures which are now in the shape of a bill before this committee, either when the matter was discussed before the Court of Chancery, the proper tribunal in the master’s office for all matters of account to be investigated, nor have they appeared in opposition to this bill during its passage through the House of Lords; and here, before the

Committee of the House of Commons, they, for the first time raise their voices against the measure. It is not my purpose, sir, to go through the allegations of the Petition of the Mayor and Common Council of the town of Birmingham. I wish to speak, as indeed it is my duty to speak of them, with all the respect which a constituted body, such as they are, demands at the hands of counsel, addressing a Committee of the House of Commons. True it is, that their charter is yet confirmed, and some persons may entertain a doubt of its validity. It is not for me, however, to discuss a matter of that kind, they are *de facto* the Mayor and Corporation of Birmingham, and as such, I am perfectly willing to deal with them in this room. But the nature of the allegations in their petition, does not appear to me to call for any remark at my hands, because, I shall not feel, until I am instructed to the contrary by this committee, that it is any part of my duty to enter into a discussion with those who appear for the Corporation of Birmingham, upon the constitution of the trust which consists of these twenty governors, or upon what may be in the opinion of that body for whom my learned friend appears, the Common Council of the town, the fittest mode of conducting the education of the youth of Birmingham. One allegation, however, it is necessary for me to refer to, and having disposed of that, I trust that the committee will release me from the necessity of applying myself or calling their attention to any of the other allegations in that petition. It is nearly at the close of the petition. The petitioners allege a want of notice, and a want of knowledge of the provisions of this measure; and they complain of the late introduction of this measure, as if it were to be pressed through parliament by a surprise upon them; and they go on to state, "that owing to the late introduction of the said bill into parliament, and the unavoidable ignorance of your petitioners of its provisions, and the importance of the said charity to the town of Birmingham, it is advisable that the said bill should be postponed till the next session of parliament." Then they represent that they are desirous of duly considering and perfecting the bill for the security of the mortgages, and the common benefit, and so on. I can quite understand, sir, why the Corporation of Birmingham, in their anxiety to defeat this measure, have thought it necessary to insert that allegation which I have read to the committee, because they must have felt that if they had ample notice of the nature of the measure itself, before application was made to the Court of Chancery by the governors of the charity, it would have become them to have applied to the proper tribunal for discussions of this nature, and it would have been necessary for them to have explained to the committee why they had not appeared in the master's office, where matters of account can be with the greatest convenience investigated, and where, in the Court of Chancery itself, a matter of this nature can be better decided upon, probably than even by a committee of the House of Commons. Now, sir, it certainly behoves me to show that the parties have received sufficient notice of the measure which they now complain of; and, in consequence, having foreborne to make their complaint heard, or present a petition, then the proper opportunity was afforded to them, they are now too late to come

before a committee of the House of Commons, and to call upon you to discuss matters which they have already suffered to be twice decided, without making any opposition whatever to them, or in any way questioning their propriety. I shall be in a condition, therefore, to show the committee that the notice, required by the two former acts, was given in the month of November last, of an intention on the part of the governors to apply to the Court of Chancery, and obtain the sanction of the Court of Chancery to apply to parliament for a bill, in order to carry into execution the very measures which are now embodied in the bill before this committee; and having done so, I trust that the committee will then agree in the view which I have ventured to suggest to them, that my learned friend is too late, and comes here in a place where he is not entitled to be heard, having abstained from making himself heard elsewhere, where he would have been entitled to be listened to; and that the committee will only require at the hands of the promoters of this measure, proof that the Court of Chancery has considered, and has decided upon the propriety of the present application to parliament, and that my learned friend cannot be heard on the general allegations of his petition, which calls in question the whole constitution of the original trust, and complains of the system of education at present pursued under the amended scheme, adopted by the governors at the time which I have mentioned, in the year 1825.

Mr. AUSTIN.—1831, not 1825.

Mr. Serjeant WRANGHAM.—It was soon after 1825 that the scheme was first agitated, and in 1831 it was established under the authority of the act which passed in the first and second of William the Fourth, consequent upon an application to the Court of Chancery. Having, therefore, guarded myself against going into a discussion upon matters which, it appear to me, are altogether foreign to the point which is for this committee to determine, it is, however, a satisfaction undoubtedly to the promoters of this measure, that they can point to the success of their exertion in the alteration which they have introduced into the scholastic system,—that they can confidently throw themselves upon the opinion of their fellow townsmen, and upon the public, as to the success with which those efforts have been attended. So far from the school being at all of an exclusive character, I believe that it will be found that, out of the number of boys and girls receiving instruction in the different branches of this establishment, which is about eleven hundred and fifty, seven hundred and fifty of those are connected with the established church, and a number, amounting to about four hundred, are members of different dissenting persuasions, all of whom are receiving instruction under this school, which is complained of by the petitioners, the corporation, as being conducted upon exclusive principles. The benefit of a system, probably, is best to be ascertained by observing the working of it; and we shall ascertain from the effects of the instruction better than from any statement either of the opinion of witnesses, or a statement made by counsel from the instructions given to him, whether the system pursued is one which ought to receive the approbation with which it has been honoured. It is not well to go into a lengthened account

of the number of boys, who have left the school within the last few years, and who have gained distinction in other places of education to which they have been sent; but it is important, and certainly deserves to be mentioned, to the honour of those who have the conduct of the education carried on in these schools, that since the present head master has been placed at the head of that school, only twelve boys have left the school for the purpose of going to different universities, and, with one exception only, every one of them has carried either some university scholarship, or some mark of distinction,—a fact which deserves to be mentioned to the committee as outweighing, in the minds of honourable members, certainly in the mind of the individual addressing them, any question raised in the petition of the Corporation of the Town Council, however well composed that body may be—a body less capable, I think, of forming a judgment as to the merits of the system of education pursued, than those learned bodies which have awarded the honours of their respective universities to the boys proceeding to them from this establishment.

CHAIRMAN.—Since the appointment of the present master?

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—Since the appointment of the present master, Mr. Lee, in 1839. I might state, also, that the new system came into full operation exactly at the time when Mr. Lee was appointed to his situation. It was in the early part of 1839 that the new and enlarged system came fully into operation, and that Mr. Lee was appointed to conduct it. Now, sir, having disposed of the question of notice, which I shall have an opportunity of proving to the committee, by putting in the notice, and by showing them what I believe to be the fact, that so far from the corporation being, in any way, in the dark as to the nature of this application, a motion was made in that body, and carried by the voices of those present, that a committee should be appointed to watch the progress of the measure through the Court of Chancery and through the two houses of parliament. A word as to the late introduction of the measure. It is said that the bill has been brought into parliament too late, and, as if for the purpose of suggesting that it has been postponed in order that it may be hurried through at the close of the session. Now it appears, it being always to be borne in mind that, by the act, except under the authority of the Court of Chancery, the governors could not stir without the consent and approbation of the Chancellor, the final decree directing this application to be made was on the 28th of May last. The petition to the House of Lords was presented on the third of June, after an interval of five days. On the sixth day, the bill was introduced; and read a first time on the 13th of June; it was read a second time on the 17th, and committed on the 28th; and read a third time on the first of the present month. On the same day it was read a first time in the House of Commons, and since it has been read a second time, and is now, on the 19th of July, within three weeks from its introduction into the House of Commons, before this committee for the purpose, I trust, of finally passing into a law. It is not, sir, to be desired, I think, by a committee, and certainly it is a task from which I myself should shrink, if I may be permitted to exercise my own judgment upon the point, that I should go into

anything like a detail of the different items of expenditure, which have rendered this application necessary. I have, in my hand, the report of the master, which was made on the 26th of May last, upon which this bill is founded, and it will appear that the master finds, in the most formal and decisive language, that the expenditure which has been undertaken, and for which it is now necessary to provide, has been for the benefit of the charity, and for the benefit of the population of the town of Birmingham at large; and, accordingly, directs that this application should be made to the two houses of parliament. Fortified by that finding, and a finding, moreover, which was not objected to, either in the master's office, or, afterwards, before the Lord Chancellor upon the report being made, by those who now come forward to petition against the passing of this measure, I shall feel, and I humbly express that feeling to the committee, that my duty is to abstain from again opening matters which have already been decided by the competent tribunal, and have already been acted upon by the other house of parliament, when those parties who are now quarrelling with the decision abstained from making their appearance; and so far, by their silence at all events, intimated that they found it difficult to discover objections to the measure which is in the course of passing through parliament. My learned friend appears for the petitioners, and, of course, he will endeavour to raise the points which, upon the face of his petition, appear to form the main grounds of the petition. When my learned friend shall attempt to do that, will be the time for me to object to such a course, and I shall then confidently rely upon the support of the committee in preventing this mode of dealing with a matter of this importance, lying by during the earlier stages of the measure when before the Court of Chancery, and before the other house of parliament, and then to come, at the close of the session, and endeavour to bring on a discussion, which, by mere lapse of time, might probably defeat the passing of the measure through the present session. The whole of this expenditure has been twice proved upon oath, as honourable members are aware it must have been, before the Court of Chancery and before the House of Lords, before the Judges. The whole of it has been found by those to whom the investigation of it properly belonged, and who conducted that investigation, to be beneficial, and to have promoted the objects of the charity, and the advantage of the population who are to benefit by it; and certainly, until I am instructed to the contrary by the committee, whose instructions I shall naturally bow to, with the utmost respect and submission, I shall not feel that I am discharging my duty; on the contrary, I should feel that I was forgetting my duty, if I were to proceed in order that my learned friend might follow me into a discussion of the items which have been already submitted to such a test, so repeatedly and stringently applied. Having satisfied the committee, as I shall be able to do, that the public notice was given, and that the late introduction of the measure was attributable only to the decision of the Court of Chancery having been given at a very recent period, I trust I shall have done enough to entitle me to ask at the hands of the committee, their sanction to the scheme for raising this additional sum of money, the application for which, is made not only with the sanction, but

I may say at the instance of the Court of Chancery. Having fully considered all the details which my learned friend would wish now to draw into discussion, this, I believe, is the course which has been followed on former occasion during the passage through parliament of the preceding acts connected with this subject,—where the committee have declined to entertain discussions upon these points, over which they held that the jurisdiction properly belonged to the Court of Chancery, who had exercised its duty, in fully investigating them, and whose decision they would not permit to be questioned before them. Sir, the preamble of this bill is undoubtedly a preamble, necessarily, I am sorry to say, of a most formidable nature, having to recite, not only the provisions of former statutes, but the proceedings before the Court of Chancery, at various times, down to the decree pronounced the other day. I will content myself with drawing the attention of the committee to the closing paragraph of that preamble, reciting the order of the Court of Chancery, dated the 28th of May last. It is at page 19 of the bill. [The learned counsel then read the recital of the master's report from that bill.] Now that, honourable members will see, is the recital of the order of the Court of Chancery, which bears out, to the fullest extent, the application which is now made to parliament for authority to raise the money necessary in order to give effect to the Lord Chancellor's order. The rest of the preamble—"And whereas it is expedient that the several purposes and objects in the hereinbefore recited report mentioned, should be carried into effect, in manner hereinafter mentioned," appears to be a matter upon which, looking at the decision of the competent tribunals, honourable members will not, I think, be likely to come to a conclusion different from that which, after full inquiry, those tribunals have come to, and upon the authority of those orders of the Court of Chancery, fortified also by the decision of the other house, and by the seeming assent of the parties, who are now appearing in opposition to the measure, until the measure reached its present stage. I should feel that I had been intruding upon the time of the committee improperly, wasting that which is so precious to them, to their constituents, and to the public, if I were to go into any greater detail. Although, at all proper times, ready to debate and discuss the value of the objections brought against the system pursued by the governors of the school, I feel that this is not a proper time; and until the committee shall tell my learned friend and myself that they wish to enter into a long examination of accounts, or into questions interminable and of a nature but little calculated for this meridian, I shall content myself with having, I hope not at any undue length, laid before the committee the nature of the expenses incurred, the authority under which they have been incurred, and the causes which have rendered this application necessary, so far as they exist in the deficiency of income to meet the enlarged expenditure of the school, till that income shall be increased by something like an accession of £3,000 a-year, and which is necessary also to discharge a debt amounting to between four and five thousand pounds, which remains unsatisfied, notwithstanding the sum of £60,000 which had been authorised, by previous acts, to be raised, which have been raised, and have been expended, under the Court of Chancery. My learned friend, therefore, will put in the different docu-

ments which make out the allegations of the preamble, the acts to which I have referred, which are private acts, and the orders of the Court of Chancery, upon which we rely; and, having so done, and satisfied the committee of the necessity of raising the sum which we seek at the hands of parliament, the committee will decide that the preamble of this bill is proved, and that, notwithstanding the Corporation of Birmingham may disapprove of the mode of appointment of the governors, or the system of education pursued in the school, the committee will not, therefore, prevent the money being raised, which is necessary to carry it on in its present flourishing condition.

Mr. John Welchman Whateley, examined by Mr. Talbot:—

I believe you are a solicitor practising at Birmingham?—I am.

Are you also secretary to the Governors of King Edward's School?—I am.

And you have been so for many years past?—I have.

Did you receive directions from the governors to insert the notice touching the application to the Court of Chancery, which has been recently decided upon?—I did.

When was this notice inserted?—In the month of November last, in the four Birmingham papers.

Was there also a notice specifying that application was intended to be made to Parliament for an act in this session?—Yes, those two notices appeared at the same time, and in the same papers.

I observe that the notice with regard to the application to the Court of Chancery is in these words, that the Governors of the school, "after the expiration of one month from the date of this notice, intend to apply to the High Court of Chancery." Have the goodness to inform the committee why it was passed in the month?—In consequence of a clause in the first Act of Parliament, which directed the governors to give a month's notice of any application to the Court of Chancery.

At whose instance was that clause inserted?—At the instance of those who opposed the bill in 1830.

You intend, after the expiration of a month's notice, to apply to "the High Court of Chancery to alter and amend, and to extend some of the provisions of the schemes and statutes under which the said school is conducted." By statutes, I suppose is meant the statutes of the governors?—Certainly.

"And also to authorise the governors to apply to Parliament in the next session, for a bill to alter and amend, and to extend the powers and provisions of the above mentioned acts, and also to raise such further sums of money as the Court of Chancery shall direct, for effecting the purposes of the same acts, and also of the said intended bill, and also to make and confirm exchanges of certain small parts of the estates of the said school, situate within the said parish of Birmingham, with the proprietors of adjoining lands, and to extend to certain other property of the said school in the same parish, the powers of sale contained in the before-mentioned acts. Dated the 8th day of November, 1841." That is

ollowed, I observe, by a notice specifying the application to Parliament, and the nature of the application?—Yes.

Including the power of borrowing money?—Yes.

That is the *Birmingham Gazette*?—Yes; it was also advertised in the *Birmingham Journal*, the *Birmingham Advertiser*, and the *Birmingham Midland Herald*.

I presume that those are the leading journals of Birmingham?—They are all the newspapers.

Have you with you a king's printer's copy of the act first and second of William the Fourth?—I have.

That was the act that passed in 1831?—It was.

And the first of Victoria?—Yes. *The same were delivered in.*

That was in 1837?—Yes.

Have you an examined copy of the order of the Court of Chancery, dated the 7th of March, 1842?—I have the original copy.

That is the order of reference to the master?—It is. “His lordship doth order that it be referred to the master to whom this cause and matter stands referred, to enquire and state to the court what sums had been raised under the authority of the act of parliament of the first year of the reign of her present Majesty Queen Vict., and how such sums, together with the sum of £3,580 8s. 1d., the surplus of the sum of £50,000 raised under the provisions of the act of the first and second years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, as in the petition mentioned, have been applied; and whether the purposes to which the same have been applied have been fit and proper, and beneficial to the objects of the charity in the petition mentioned. And it is ordered that the said master do enquire and state to the court what sums have been received by the governors, as in the petition mentioned, on account of the lands and hereditaments of the charity sold to the company of proprietors of the canal navigation, as in the said petition mentioned, and how such sums which have been received have been applied; and whether the purposes to which the same have been applied have been fit and proper, and beneficial to the objects of the said charity; and whether it is fit and proper for the benefit of the said charity, that the treaty for sale to the said canal company, in the said petition mentioned, should be carried into effect, and for what sum, and how, and in what manner the sums of money to be paid by the said company of proprietors should be applied. And it is ordered that the said master do enquire and state to the court, whether it will be fit and proper that the objects and purposes mentioned in the report of the committee of the 5th day of January, 1842, in the petition mentioned as adopted by the governors, and the objects and purposes mentioned in the resolution of the said governors of the 8th day of January, 1842, in the said petition mentioned, or any and which of them ought to be carried into effect, or should be carried into effect, with any and what modifications or alterations therein, and whether it will be fit and proper that an application should be made to parliament for effecting such objects and purposes, or any of them, and, if so, what sum ought to be raised by the authority of parliament,

and by what means and how the same ought to be raised, and whether it will be fit and proper that the sum of £459 15s. 8d. bank three per cent. annuities, standing in the name of the accountant general of this court, *ex parte* the trustees for executing an act of the 47th George the Third, intituled "An act for enlarging the churchyard belonging to the parish of St. Martin's, in the town of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, and for providing an additional cemetery, or burial ground, for the use of the said parish," should be sold, and, if so, how the money to arise by such sale should be applied; and whether it will be fit and proper for carrying such objects and purposes, or any of them, into effect, to frame and adopt any new scheme or to make any and what alterations in any and what existing scheme or schemes for the regulation of the said charity; and, if so, that the said master might settle such new scheme, or such alteration in such existing scheme or schemes. And the said master is to be at liberty to state any circumstances relating to the said inquiries specially as he shall think fit."

Did you act professionally on the part of the governors in procuring that order?—I did.

Did the order meet with any opposition?—None whatever.

Did you attend in the master's office?—I did.

I perceive the order of the Court of Chancery is dated the 7th of March, and the master's report is dated the 26th of May?—It is.

Were there any attendances upon the master?—A good many; the state of facts ran to a considerable length. The master required that a full statement of all the accounts should be laid before him, and the accounts are to be found in the schedule to his report.

And sworn to, I believe, principally by yourself?—Yes.

Was there any delay that you could avoid in the prosecution of that inquiry?—None whatever.

Have you an examined copy of the master's report?—I have.

Is the report correctly stated in the preamble of the bill?—It is.

The report was delivered in, and extracts read therefrom.

Did you take advice upon the subject of the objects not being able to be effected, except by the Court of Chancery?—I did.

Have you also the original order, or a copy of the order, of the Court of Chancery, made in confirmation of the master's report?—I have the original order made by Lord Lyndhurst, dated the 28th of May.

Were you present at the hearing before Lord Lyndhurst?—I was.

Was the matter taken, as it were, by consent, or was it inquired into?—It was inquired into.

Was the attention of his lordship directed to the schedule?—It was.

Did he read the order which you now place upon the table of the 28th of May?—He did.

The order was delivered in.

That order you obtained upon the 28th of May of the present year?—I did.

Have the goodness to state the dates of your subsequent proceeding in the bill. I presume you proceeded, at once, to prepare the bill?—I did.

Was the bill submitted to a judge?—It was, as an estate bill.

What judge did you go before? Lord Chief Justice Tindal and Mr. Justice Coleridge, both of whom went through the bill very carefully, and were satisfied with the proceedings; they not only went through it formally with me, but they took the bill home and considered it by themselves:

Is the property sworn to there?—It is.

Then you went to parliament?—Yes: the petition for the bill was referred to the judges, and the bill was read a first time on Monday, the 13th of June.

Had you, in your course through the House of Lords, after that, any opposition from any party whatever?—None, whatever; and we then proceeded, from day to day, as fast the orders would allow.

I suppose there is an examination even upon an unopposed bill and an estate bill?—A very close examination in the House of Lords; not only an examination by the committee, but also by Lord Shaftesbury and Mr. Palk, the counsel to Lord Shaftesbury.

So that you had the pleasure of being sworn three times to this matter?—I had.

Will you be good enough to tell me the name of the present head master, and the second master?—The head master is the Rev. James Prince Lee, and the second master the Rev. Sydney Gedge.

Cross-examined by Mr. AUSTIN.

You described yourself as being secretary to the governors?—I did.

How long have you been so?—More than twenty years.

I do not exactly understand the nature of that office: is it a legal office?—I transact the legal business of the governors; I collect the rents of the school estates, and pay them into the bankers of the governors; and, in conjunction with one of the governors, who is annually appointed by them, who is called the bailiff, I pay all the salaries of the masters, and all the out-goings of the school.

Then I am to understand that you not only officiate as secretary, in the ordinary sense of that word, but also as general agent, the man of business, for the governors?—Certainly.

And also a solicitor?—Yes.

That is all included in the name?—Yes.

In point of fact, doing all the business of the governors, legal or otherwise? Yes, except the valuation of estates, and those things.

Were you secretary at the time when the former bills were brought forward? I was.

The first was brought into parliament in 1830, was it not?—It was.

That bill was rejected?—Yes, in the House of Lords, on the third reading. I can state the circumstances, if necessary.

I do not want them. The bill was re-introduced in 1831, was it not?—It was.

Was it re-introduced upon the report of a master of the Court of Chancery?—It was re-introduced in the same manner as before.

You mean as it had been introduced before?—Yes.

But was it re-introduced reciting the order of the Court of Chancery in the same way as this bill does?—Yes.

I presume, in the act you have put in, that is so?—Yes.

When that act of parliament was brought in, I believe it contained none of those provisions about erecting a commercial school, and four primary schools, did it?—Not in the first instance.

Those provisions were all inserted in the Commons, were they not?—Yes they were, upon an arrangement with the opposition.

There was a proposal made, and it was inserted on an arrangement with the opposition?—It was; there was no objection made upon the part of the governors.

The notice, I think, was also inserted at their suggestion?—It was.

Then, if I understand you right, that first act of parliament, which made its appearance in the House of Commons, was an act of parliament for carrying out the objects of the master's orders?—It was.

And when it came into this house all those additional objects were provided for by proper clauses?—They were.

Which clauses were suggested, or which objects were, at all events, suggested by the opponents to the bill?—Yes.

And I believe there was also a provision inserted in the bill for the annual publication of the accounts?—There was.

I am not correct in my expression: it was the abstract of the accounts that was required?—The clause asked for was a publication of the whole accounts, and the committee said that they thought an abstract was sufficient.

And, of course, an abstract of such accounts has been since published from year to year?—Regularly.

Will you be kind enough to inform the committee what is the present annual rental of the charity?—The present rental is about £7,000 a-year.

I see, if you turn to the published abstract between the 25th of March, 1840, and the 25th of March, 1841, it was £7,236?—Yes.

Has there been an abstract for the following year published?—Yes.

What appears to be the amount in the last year?—£7,032 3s.

Has the rental decreased, then, since the year before?—It fluctuates from the property being vacant: we have three houses, two that let for £150 a-year each were vacant.

It varies from £7,000 to £7,500 a-year?—Yes.

I see that the increase in the value of the property has been considerable since the year 1830?—It has.

Will you be kind enough to tell the committee what annual sum was paid for interest last year?—£3,490 11s. 4d.

About the half?—Yes.

I see it was half, the previous year?—Yes.

What is the amount of debt upon which that money is paid?—About £82,272, including the £4,695 which has been mentioned.

Will you be so kind as to tell me of what items that amount of debt consists, what is to say, when were the sums borrowed?—The sums have all been borrowed since the first act of parliament was obtained.

When was the first borrowed?—They have been borrowed at various times; there is an account of them. I can tell the sum total borrowed under those different acts.

Have the entire £82,000 been borrowed on mortgage?—£77,377 has been already borrowed on mortgage, under the two acts of parliament.

Then we may consider that £82,000 has been expended, and is now a charge upon the entire property of the charity?—Certainly.

It has been expended since the passing of the bill, in the year 1831?—Certainly.

Up to that time there had been no act of parliament, but the charter?—No.

The proceedings had taken place under the authority of the charter?—Yes.

You have put in the charter?—I have the charter, and it is recited in the first act of parliament.

I have a printed copy of it; I dare say you will recognise that by the look of it?—No, I have another copy of it here; that is not published by any authority.

That being the amount of the debt, will you be so obliging as to tell me how much of that debt was incurred in erecting the building, for what I may strictly call the Grammar School?—First of all, the sum of £20,294 was expended in purchasing additional land, to enlarge the site of the old school; the school being directed to be placed there under the decisions of the committee of the House of Commons.

£20,300 was for the site; how much for the building?—I must be allowed to state that the first sum to be expended in that, was to be £30,000 under the authority of the Court of Chancery, under the first act.

You mean £30,000 including the entire building?—Yes.

COMMITTEE: £20,394 for the site alone; distinct from the £30,000?—Yes.

Mr. AUSTIN: The £30,000 was the Chancery estimate, if I may so call it, for the whole building?—It was upon Mr. Barry's affidavit.

You have given us the price of the land for the site; what was the cost of the erection of the building upon it?—To the present time, £48,948, that is for the building alone; the first sum was £30,000; and the second sum asked for, was £7,000, which was £37,000 under the second act.

That made £37,000 for the building?—Yes; then there is a further sum of £5,948 more.

£6,000 in fact, is the debt?—Yes.

That makes £43,000 paid?—Yes; and then there is furnishing the school.

The difference between £43,000 and £49,000 remains to be paid?—It had all been paid; in point of fact, we had paid for the rebuilding; and the court has found the application of that money, for that purpose to be fit and proper; if you refer to that, you will find it all gone through in the Court of Chancery.

If you go back to my question, we shall get it more distinctly. £20,300 has been paid for the additional land for the site?—Yes.

How much has been paid for the building. I am on the cost of the grammar school alone?—About £44,000 for the building alone.

That will make £64,000 the building and site?—Yes.

Is that all the money that has been expended on the school?—Then, besides, there has been the furnishing of the school, in addition to those sums; and the elementary schools.

I want to take the grammar school, alone.—Then I must refer to the books.

Can you tell me how much the furnishing the school, and providing other necessaries for it, cost?—About £3,200.

Do you mean by the furnishing, matters provided for the use of the school, or do you include the masters' houses?—The schools alone, and some of the fixtures for the master's house; no kind of furniture—no household furniture.

If I understand the plan right, there is the master's house adjoining the grammar school?—There is.

Then the whole body of the building consists of the school and conveniences, and the houses for the pedagogue and sub-pedagogue?—Yes.

And this sum of £3,200 includes the fittings of the school, and for the two pedagogues?—Yes, the desks and forms.

There was also a sum for the furniture of the houses, was there not?—None.

Then, if I understand you right, the entire amount of the erecting of this school and houses, and furnishing the same, is £67,500?—Yes.

Will you be so kind as to tell me how much the building of the primary schools cost?—£3,490.

We will call that £3,500 the four primary schools. Are they built in various parts of the town?—They are.

Are they convenient?—Very much so.

I am told they are perfectly convenient and proper, is that so?—I believe they are. They were built with great care, and after great enquiry on the part of the governors.

Plain, unostentatious buildings, proper for the purposes of education?—Yes.

Not ornamental?—Not very—of a scholastic character.

Not Saxon, or Gothic, or middle-age, or Elizabethan, or anything of that kind; no vagaries of that sort?—No.

That is £71,000. What were the costs which made up the £11,000?—There is £4,336 laid out for land and buildings adjoining the school, bought under direction of the Court of Chancery. There is a large number of low houses in a narrow street, and it was thought very desirable, by the court and the governors, that they should have an opportunity of buying up that property, to protect the school against annoyances.

Is that property adjacent to the principal school?—Yes.

That leaves £6,000?—Of that, £4,478 was authorised to be expended in carrying on an enlarged system of education.

What is the meaning of that?—You will find it in the second bill.

But you can state it so much more clearly and shortly than the act does.—The governors were very much pressed by the inhabitants. There was a strong feeling on their own part, and there was a memorial presented to them, to demand a new system of education.

Are you now alluding to the primary schools?—I am alluding to the school for modern languages, and the arts and sciences. The original school was simply a grammar school; and then, in order to introduce an enlarged system of education, the governors applied to the court for leave to borrow money for that purpose, and they were authorised by the Court of Chancery to pay £4,478 1s. 5d. for that purpose.

Has that sum been expended upon that object?—It has.

That is the object that is recited in the preamble of the first act, is it not?—It is.

That means the commercial school, does it not?—Yes.

Will you tell me how that was expended?—In salaries to the masters, and on the general management of the charity, which is found to be in the statement of facts laid before the Court of Chancery, in May 1837.

That will leave about £2,000 more?—That has been paid in the costs of obtaining the acts of parliament, and the proceedings of the Court of Chancery, and carrying them into effect.

There is no separate school for the commercial school?—No; a separate school-room, but they are under the same roof.

Is there a separate master?—Yes.

COMMITTEE: Is it the room which is marked "Library?"—Yes, the library is now converted into a school for modern languages; that is the school where English and modern literature and mathematics, and all those things, are taught.

Is that school generally called the commercial school?—It is all called one school in Birmingham.

Mr. AUSTIN: My learned friend has stated that, under the old charter times, before that first act of parliament was obtained, there were not one hundred scholars belonging to the Grammar School?—There were not.

I suppose the school was in a very bad condition?—It was in a great state of decay.

I believe the charity commissioners reported, in terms of severity, upon it?—It was in a low state, but the governors had instituted their own inquiry before the charity commissioners.

Will you be kind enough to tell us how many scholars there are now in the charity school?—Under the head master, Mr. Lee, there are twenty-five boys; under the second master, Mr. Gedge, there are thirty boys.

COMMITTEE: Those are boarders?—No, day scholars. All scholars on the foundation—forty-six boys under the first assistant master, seventy-two boys under the second assistant master, fifty-six boys under the third assistant master; making 235 boys in the grammar school.

Do you mean under private tutors?—No, all day boys.

Those are separate forms?—Yes, under separate masters.

Mr. AUSTIN: Does that include the boarders?—It does.

What is the number of boarders?—The head master has eighteen, and the second master twelve; it is only thirty.

Then there are 200 grammar boys?—Yes.

How many boys are there in the commercial school?—It is stated, in the act of parliament, 215.

The grammar boys, I presume, continue to be taught in the same way as they were under the charter. I do not mean that they are not better taught, but they are taught in the same way as in the charter school?—With the addition of the modern languages.

The same class of instructions?—Yes, but a much higher class.

In fact, they are better taught?—Yes.

I believe the master gives satisfaction to everybody?—Very highly so.

The commercial boys are not taught Greek and Latin?—They are not; they may learn Latin if they like, and go on to the other school.

Do they learn Latin in the other school?—Yes.

If they choose to go on with that school, they may be passed on?—Yes.

Otherwise they are taught those usual branches of instruction, whatever they are, which are usually known by the name of commercial?—I can give you the different branches.

Mr. TALBOT: I think you had better, for in Latin they are reading books which are not quite elementary.—I can give the statement. In what is called the English department, they are reading—

COMMITTEE: This is not in the grammar school?—No, in the commercial school, they are reading, in Latin, Ovid, Cæsar's Commentaries, Latin Delectus, and Latin Grammar. In history, Markham's History of France, the History of England, and small histories of Greece and Rome. They are taught geography, mathematics, arithmetic, Parley's practical geometry, and elements of natural philosophy. They are taught French and drawing. The second classes are taught divinity, the Latin grammar and French, arithmetic, writing, histories, and so on.

Mr. AUSTIN: I suppose that is for the purpose of training young men for business?—Yes.

Divinity is a very fine word; what sort of books do they read?—I can give you what is taught under each master, if you like.

No: I have a pretty accurate notion of what they read, except what is meant by "divinity?"—If you will allow me to refer to Mr. Lee, who is here. I do not know what each school learns.

COMMITTEE: Is it under the sanction of the bishop that divinity is taught?—It is not only with the sanction of the bishop, but of the governors of the school.

In the charter they are to proceed by direction of the bishop?—Yes, those statutes have all been made with the sanction of the bishop.

Mr. AUSTIN: The divinity is of an elementary description?—Yes, it is a much higher order in the grammar school; they read higher books, that is all.

How many boys are there who are taught in the primary schools?—There are about 450 boys, and 250 girls.

COMMITTEE : Those are what are called the elementary schools?—Yes.

Mr. AUSTIN : That, I suppose, includes reading, writing, and accounts?—Yes, and geography and history.

What class of the inhabitants frequent those schools?—The children of smaller tradesmen.

Smaller shopkeeper's children?—Yes.

Have they been found useful?—Very useful; all the masters are under the general superintendence of Mr. Lee, the head master, who visits the schools, and reports to the governors, each half year, the state of the schools; there are examinations by him of all those boys.

You have given us the whole amount of the debt. I see the contract of the accounts includes a vast variety of items; for instance, there is £2,400 for masters' salaries, and capitation fees, what is that?—The head master and second master are paid a certain sum in money, and they have also a certain sum per head on each boy.

How much per head?—It varies, according to the different masters; the highest amount of the capitation fee is £4 10s.

Though you call them capitation fees, they are not paid by the boys?—No, they are paid out of the charity.

It is a certain mode of providing a certain income for the masters?—Yes, it was thought a better mode than paying them in salaries alone.

Can you inform the committee what the amount of the expenses has been since the year 1830, and including that year?—I can; they have been altogether about £9,900.

Does that include the secretary's salary?—It does. The application to the Court of Chancery, and all the acts of parliament that have passed since the first act, cost the governors upwards of £4,000, in consequence of the opposition to it.

By the persons who inserted all those useful clauses?—No, I beg your pardon, not all of them; and the opposition was directly against the pledge, which was given, that no opposition should be made.

Mr. WHATELEY then handed in a paper of the expenses.

SUMMARY OF COSTS.

	PAYMENTS.			CHARGES.			TOTAL.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
General Bills, from 1830 to 1841 (11 years)	207	2	0	..	824	15	3	..	1,031	17	3
Chancery and Parliamentary Costs (1831-2) ..	2949	7	10	..	1325	10	6	..	4,274	18	4
Purchase of Site, 1833-4)	625	19	9	..	475	5	10	..	1,101	5	7
New School Buildings, 1833 to 1839	375	8	0	..	548	13	5	..	924	1	5
Burial Ground Investment, 1836	20	0	0	..	10	4	9	..	30	4	9
Chancery Costs, 1837 to 1838,	325	0	0	..	454	7	4	..	779	7	4
Act of Parliament	720	10	0	..	311	5	10	..	1,031	15	10
Scheme, 1838, 1839	151	0	5	..	127	10	1	..	278	10	6
Purchases, 1837 to 1840	258	0	0	..	190	9	10	..	448	9	10
Bennett's Action	27	0	0	..	34	7	10	..	61	7	10
	<hr/>				<hr/>				<hr/>		
	£7,659	8	0		4,302	10	8		9,961	1	8

Did you make this out for the purpose of giving evidence?—I thought might be asked the question.

In which of those items is the secretary's salary included?—It is not there.

Not during the whole time?—No. I will state what it was—I would rather do it. My salary, as secretary, is £250, for which I employ a clerk, who is constantly employed upon the business of the school. I collect the whole revenue of the school, and keep a register of the boys, and examine all the accounts, and keep all the books of account, attend every governor's meeting, and enter the whole of the minutes that belong to their meetings, and carry on a close correspondence.

That £250 is a salary of two years' standing?—Yes, since I kept the register of all the boys that are admitted, there is a vast quantity of weekly and daily business transacted.

The salary before that was how much?—£100; then I did not keep all these things.

Mr. TALBOT: When was it raised?—Two years ago.

Mr. AUSTIN: Then that would make about another thousand pound to the ten thousand?—Yes.

That would make £11,000 due for all expenses?—I wish to state, in regard to that, that the general law expenses of the charity, supposing that there had been no application to parliament, and we had not communicated to apply to the Court of Chancery, would, in the course of the last eleven years, have amounted only to £1,030. The ordinary law expenses would have been little more than £100 a-year.

But they have been more than £10,000?—Yes; the payments out of pocket have been upwards of £5,000.

I do not understand whether your new salary, as secretary, is extra of your bills as solicitor?—Yes.

The former £100 not being so?—Yes, the former £100 was extra of the solicitor's charge.

We mean the same thing, though under a different expression; the £250 is for your duties extra the duty of solicitor?—Yes.

The £100 was the same?—Yes.

What is the limit within which the benefits of the charter are now communicated to the population of the town of Birmingham?—The whole of the town of Birmingham, and to all places touching upon the town of Birmingham.

Is that the limit of the charter?—That is under the decree of the Court of Chancery. *The inhabitant of every parish touching upon the town of Birmingham, may send his boy to the school free of expense.*

That is the extent in the charter?—Probably it is of greater extent than the precise words of the charter.

Is it co-extensive with the municipal boundaries of the town of Birmingham? I cannot answer that; it takes in some of those places, and perhaps not the whole of them; it takes in Edgbaston, for instance, and part of the parish of Aston.

What is the population of the town of Birmingham?—I do not know what it under the last census, but more than 100,000. I should think 130,000 or 140,000 persons.

Is it not a good deal more than that?—Not Birmingham only.

I am speaking of the same limits.—That I cannot tell.

What is the population of the borough?—That I cannot tell.

It is 180,000, is it not?—If you take in Aston, and those parts, as within the borough, probably it is.

Is not Aston in the borough?—Not the whole of it.

Then, with that, the population would be 200,000?—Probably it may be.

What is the population of the parish of Aston?—I cannot tell you; it consists of nine hamlets.

Very large?—Yes.

Is there a primary school there?—No; there is a school upon the limits of the parish, in Aston-street, within 100 yards of the parish of Aston; the governors have put them all upon their own estates; of course they have not bought land for the purpose.

The trust, or rather the government, consists of twenty governors, does it not?—It does.

Who elect one another, as under the terms of the original charter?—Certainly.

When one dies, or ceases to be resident, a survivor is appointed to his place?—Yes.

Is the number filled up now?—There is one vacancy, but that vacancy will be filled up immediately.

Is it arranged who the new governor is to be?—Certainly, I do not know who it is. I cannot say, I have no voice in the election; the governors meet and deliberate upon those matters.

Do the governors consist of the inhabitants of the town?—Yes.

Are they all of them resident?—All of them are resident within the town, or the immediate neighbourhood, except one or two gentlemen. I can give you the names of all the governors; this is a register of the names of the governors, and the meetings they attend in each year.

The present governors you say consist of the number of nineteen. I believe they are all of them pretty much of one cast of politics, are they not?—I believe they are.

Is there any exception?—Perhaps there is one gentleman who may not hold precisely the same opinions to the same extent.

That is Dr. James Johnstone?—Yes, and a very valuable governor he is.

And what they call a Whig?—A very good Conservative Whig.

But, however, he does happen to be of that kind?—I believe that to be his character.

The others are unanimous?—Yes.

You have known the charity for a great many years. I believe it has always

happened that the politics of the governors have been of the same kind, has it not
—Yes.

It does so happen that the persons who have been best fitted to govern the school in the town of Birmingham, have always belonged to that party?—Yes; do not say best, but equally fitted.

You have a gentleman in the borough of the name of Hodgson, have you not a very distinguished surgeon?—We have.

He is a gentleman of great eminence?—Yes.

His reputation is not confined to your town of Birmingham, nor to any town in England?—No.

Is he a member of the trust?—No.

Has he ever been proposed?—I submit whether I am bound to disclose the private discussions of the trust.

How long has he lived in Birmingham?—He has lived in Birmingham twenty years.

Are there any of the family of the Walkers members of the trust?—There has been but one of the family, who has lately died.

Who was that?—Mr. John Walker.

Was he of the same politics as the rest of the governors?—He was. He was the son of one of the oldest residents in the town.

Was any other of the family a governor?—The father was a governor, and the son was a governor; not at the same time.

In succession?—In succession.

Both the Mr. Walkers were of the same colour of opinion, were they not?—They were.

Were any of the Scholefields or the Russells governors?—No.

The Lloyds?—No.

The Attwoods?—No.

The Galtons?—No.

The Smiths?—There have been two Smiths governors—it is so common a name.

I am now speaking of Smiths the bankers, Mr. Timothy Smith, or his son?—No, they have not been governors.

Or the Lees?—No, nor many very highly respectable inhabitants holding the same politics with the present governors.

But no inhabitant, apparently, with one exception, holding the politics of the other side?—No.

Has not it, in point of fact, been a tory trust ever since you were acquainted with it?—Yes; and there other trusts in the town equally exclusive in their character. Dr. John Johnstone, the uncle of the present Dr. James Johnstone, was elected a governor some few years ago—he was a whig, a very decided whig.

How often do the governors meet?—They meet once a month, besides committee meetings, upon other subjects.

What is the average attendance of the governors?—From August, 1831, to

At the present time, 172 meetings of the governors have been called; 141 meetings have been held; at thirty-one of those days there has been a failure of attendance because we are obliged to have a majority of the existing governors present; and therefore, upon the average, that will make thirteen meetings a year always held.

How many have failed?—Thirty-one in eleven years.

Out of what number?—Out of 172; that is, on the average, three meetings the year have failed; but we have held thirteen, one more than the stipulated number. Then, besides committee meetings, there is an elementary school committee, and a school committee, and an estate committee; and of all those committees together, there have been twenty-two a year upon the average.

Are any of those meetings by adjournment?—No, they are all original meetings, making, in all, thirty-five meetings a year, both by committee and by general monthly meetings.

COMMITTEE: What is the quorum of the meetings?—A majority of the existing governors; therefore, at the present time, they are obliged to have ten gentlemen present.

MR. AUSTIN:—I find that the secretary, for a certain part of his duty, is paid by an annual salary. Is the surveyor paid in like manner?—He is not; he is only called in as occasion requires.

Can you inform the committee what the average of his bills has been since the year 1831?—I cannot tell; varying from £100 to £130 a year, and sometimes not so much as £100.

And sometimes more?—Yes; the estates are all within the borough of Birmingham; they are very much subdivided; they lie in eight different parts of the town of Birmingham.

I see here there is a statement, by "Surveyor's charges, £274." What is the meaning of that?—The annual expense is incurred in the last year for the surveyor superintending the formation of the street, or the letting of land, making valuations, and different things connected with the estates; he is only called in as circumstances require.

I see you propose, by the present bill, to take power to sell the property in Long-lane. How many acres does that property consist of?—About thirty-five.

Is that upon the edge of the town?—It is.

The town is extending in that direction, is it not?—It is extending, but it has not extended much.

In some parts it has extended beyond it?—Yes.

It is a property that is rising in value, is it not?—That is very questionable.

Has it risen in value?—I do not think it has for the last few years.

It will depend, of course, wholly upon the increase of the town?—Yes.

Would it let upon ninety-nine years leases?—We have not been able to let any; we have tried to do it. We have tried to put it into streets; it is a mere power we ask for; it would be a matter of discretion whether we should exercise it or not.

The power you take is to sell?—Yes, if we sold that we should keep some

part that we are authorised to sell by the former act; but it might be more desirable to keep it. I am not sure that any would be sold.

Does it adjoin Aston Park wall?—No, it is half a mile from that.

How are the accounts audited at present?—By a committee, consisting three governors, the bailiff of the preceding year, who has gone out of office

The bailiff is the chairman for the year?—Yes; and the bailiff of this year audits the accounts of the bailiff of the last year; and the gentleman who will be bailiff next will assist; so that the gentleman who has been out of office, and the gentleman who is in office, and the gentleman who will succeed, audit the accounts; so that they have all the information that can be desired.

Do they make out this abstract?—It is made out by me, and submitted to them, and every voucher is produced and carefully examined, and the rental carefully compared and checked.

I presume there is no access to the original books; the public have access only to this abstract?—Yes.

And, therefore, if they want to know what the meaning of these items is, they have no means of ascertaining it?—They are all classed.

But, if they want to know what the meaning of 1,185*l.* for poor rates, an allowance for lawyers, and staff expenses is, they have no means of knowing?—No; no more than the statement itself will tell them.

You are now come to parliament, amongst other things, for the purpose of borrowing 20,000*l.*?—Yes.

That is to pay the debt already incurred?—That is to pay a debt of 4,695*l.* incurred up to March 1841, and to carry on the scheme approved of by the Court of Chancery, up to 1847.

Then the 4,695*l.* is a debt already incurred, and the 4,525*l.* is a debt to be incurred?—Yes.

When you came to parliament, this was a debt which was then incurred?—There was no debt incurred at that time, except for the buildings; we had not introduced the system of enlarged education.

There is a debt of 4,700*l.* incurred now?—Yes.

How is it that the boys become members of the school; I am now speaking of the Grammar School?—By the nomination of the governors; any inhabitant going to a governor gets, immediately, a recommendation of his boy, which is brought to me, and I register it upon the first day of every month, those boys are taken in the order in which they are registered, to the school; the head master examines them, and, according as he finds them fit for admission, they are entered in a book for that purpose.

They are entered upon the recommendation of a governor?—Yes; and the governors never refuse a recommendation to any. The school is now full, but the rule is, that there shall not be more than twenty boys at one time waiting for admission, because we have had two or three hundred boys, and it was a great disappointment to parents not to have their boys admitted; therefore as soon as it is reduced to twenty, each governor nominates a boy and so it goes on from time to time.

Have you found practically that there are twice as many applications as the school affords the means of admitting?—The school is conducted in a way to give great satisfaction to the inhabitants, and there is always a great demand for admission; but in order to avoid the disappointment, it was thought right to limit the number, that the parents might form some estimate of when their children would be admitted; if there were two hundred on the list, it would be difficult to say when the boys would get admitted.

Are the recommendations to the primary school in the same way?—Yes, they are.

They are admitted on the governors' recommendation?—Yes.

COMMITTEE: With respect to the recommendation, a recommendation of a governor to the body of governors, is considered sufficient?—It is not to the body of governors; it is a recommendation for admission by a single governor; that is brought to me, and if the boy is found qualified, he is entered in a book for admission, without any vote of the governors.

Each individual governor has the power to nominate?—Yes, and if he does not nominate in three days, it goes on to the next.

Does the individual governor consider himself bound to take the first application that comes, or does he exercise any right of selection?—I believe he uniformly takes the first application that comes.

With respect to the original plan of the building, was there not a tower in the centre?—There was.

Re-examined by Mr. TALBOT.

To exhaust the subject of the nomination, as it has been latterly referred to, I understand you to say to my learned friend, Mr. Austin, that no governor refuses? No, I never knew an instance; the parent gets a recommendation, that is brought to me and registered, and the boy goes in for examination.

That is conclusive, supposing he satisfies the master of his competence?—Yes; they must be able to read and write English before they can be admitted.

I will ask you the question, you having stated that the governors are of one mind on the subject of politics, whether politics have, in your judgment, influenced them in the distribution of the nominations?—Never.

Are there in the school a very large proportion of boys, who are members of different denominations?—Yes.

Will you state the number in the classical school?—There are two hundred and eight boys of the Church of England, and the others are the children of Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, Unitarians, Presbyterians, Swedenborgians, Roman Catholics, Jews, and Plymouth Brethren, those are all in the school.

COMMITTEE: How many are there in the Grammar School?—Seven hundred and thirty-eight in all the schools; and two hundred and eighty-five of dissenters of all denominations, dissenting from the Church of England.

Mr. TALBOT: You appear to be desirous to explain how it came about, that the bill of 1830, which never passed into an act, was rejected?—It was rejected in consequence of the postponement of the committee; it had been postponed for a

fortnight, to allow the parties to come to an arrangement, and that was supposed by some noble lords to be a postponement for the session; upon that ground it was put, and the bill was thrown out upon that ground.

The bill was revived in 1831?—Yes.

Re-introduced, as you stated to my learned friend; but I wish to call your attention to it, that it was in consequence of the suggestion of parties in the House of Commons, that the commercial school was, among other things adopted?—I meant the elementary schools, the commercial school was always a part of the governors' plan, and they had obtained the sanction of the Court of Chancery for it.

I want to call your attention to the recital in the first and second of William the Fourth. Was that also contained in the bill in the House of Lords, which was rejected in the recital of the master's report? I find these terms, "That the town of Birmingham had, during many years, rapidly increased in population, trade, and commerce, and the intercourse with foreign nations was daily becoming more extensive, and it would be of great benefit to the inhabitants, if a school were established for the education and instruction of boys in modern languages, the arts and sciences; that the governors conceived that it would be for the benefit of the said town of Birmingham, and not prejudicial to the objects of the said charter, to apply a portion of the said surplus revenue of the said charity to support a school of the description last mentioned, and in paying the salaries of masters to conduct such school; and that such school should be established upon the said site of the present Free Grammar School, in New-street aforesaid, after the proposed new school house, masters' houses, and buildings for the said Free Grammar School, should have been built in the vicinity of the town, and so soon as there should be a surplus of the annual revenues of the said charity, after satisfying the objects of the scheme for the establishment of the said Free Grammar School, and paying the interest of the principal money, which might be borrowed for the purposes thereafter mentioned, and providing a fund for the gradual liquidation of such principal money." Was that master's report the foundation of the bill of 1830, which was rejected?—Yes.

Is it the fact, that the commercial school proceeded from the governors, or from those who opposed the bill?—From the governors themselves.

Are you able to state, whether that was one of the principal motives for applying for the act?—Yes; it would not have been necessary for them to apply for the act, but for that.

If you could state what were the improvements, which the governors introduced, which were embodied in the master's report, I should be glad?—In the first place, with respect to the exhibitions before the act, those exhibitions were 35*l.* a-year for each boy, for seven years; and the boys, under the old statute, were to be examined by three neighbouring ministers, and they used to be submitted to three clergymen, living within ten or twelve miles' distance, who used to come and examine the boys, and report upon them, and then the exhibitions were granted by the governors, and it was a matter of private patronage. Those

o came into office in 1821, and from that to 1825, were of opinion, that such a system ought not to continue, and they submitted to the court an amended scheme for the exhibitions, which was approved of by the court. The plan was this, that instead of three neighbouring ministers, they should be three examiners from the universities, two to be chosen by the governors, one from Oxford and one from Cambridge, and the head master to appoint one from either university; that they should examine all the boys in the school, and report to the governors the state of the school and the mode of education. They were then to examine the boys, who were candidates for the exhibitions, and they were to class those boys according to their attainments in learning; the highest boy the first, the next second; and in the way in which they were classed, those exhibitions were given away by the governors, without any sort of preference, or patronage, or priority, simply as a reward of merit and learning. The first boy upon the list took the first exhibition; the second the second; and the exhibitions were for four years instead of seven; and they are paid the exhibition money upon a certificate from the college to which they belong, of uniform good conduct and diligence.

And the amount was raised from 35*l.* to 50*l.*?—Yes; and the term altered to four years.

Then there appears to be some regulation for an increased number of masters?—Yes.

And power to remove them?—Yes; and to pension masters, which the former governors had no power to do under the charter; and the consequence was, that the master, who was in office at that time, held the appointment of head master till his death, being for sometime incapable almost of undertaking the duties of the office.

Then the scheme of establishing a commercial school appears to be the chief feature in that scheme?—Entirely; and the scheme originated with the governors themselves.

Have the elementary schools been successful?—Yes. The Court of Chancery had ordered them to be discontinued, and it was suggested that it would be a good thing to have them re-established, and the governors had no objection, and consented to the sum of 4,000*l.* being expended in those schools.

I want to call your attention to the debt of 82,000*l.* I think I collected from you, that the total expense of the school, including 20,000*l.* for the site of the school and down to the minutiae of desks, and so on, amounts to 67,500?—Yes.

The adjoining buildings they have bought at an expense of 4,300*l.*?—Yes.

Are those buildings so situated as to admit of an enlargement of the school, if necessary?—Yes; they were bought to prevent nuisances; they were inhabited by persons of the lowest description. The governors bought up the houses, and as the circumstances admit, they have bought up the reversionary interest, and they have been able to get rid of houses of a very bad description, and to have a better kind of property.

Has that been done under the Court of Chancery?—Yes, it has.

The proposition from the governors was to re-construct their school, upon in the suburbs of the town?—Yes.

At whose suggestion was it that 20,000*l.* should be laid out in New-street?—At the suggestion of the parties who opposed the bill.

New-street is in the very centre of the town?—Yes.

And, I presume, is not an objectionable site for a school?—Certainly not.

But it is an expensive site?—Yes; the quantity of land purchased does exceed three quarters of an acre, and the governors have given 20,000*l.* for it.

With regard to the cost of the building, you had an estimate originally 30,000*l.*?—Yes.

Then you got an excess from Mr. Barry of 6,519*l.*, or something of that sort?—Yes.

And then, after that, it turned out that there was a subsequent excess of something like 5,000*l.*?—Yes.

At the time that the first excess transpired, did the governors take pains to inform themselves whether there was likely to be any second addition?—They did. I desired Mr. Barry to make a most careful examination, because, as the governors were going to apply to the Court of Chancery, it would be necessary that the whole of the accounts should be verified. He did do that, and he made an affidavit that 6,500*l.* would be an ample allowance for the whole excess. I then suggested that we should take power to raise 7,000*l.*; and that was done. We took the remaining 500*l.* to cover the unexpected contingencies; and when the account was made up, in 1838, there was an excess of 5,000*l.*

Was that received with considerable surprise by the governors?—Not only with considerable surprise, but with great annoyance, because that was a sum for which they had made no provision whatever.

Of that 6,000*l.*, some payments having been left, there is left the sum of 4000*l.* and odd?—Yes.

Which is to be paid?—Yes.

That is part of your reason for coming here?—Yes.

The other sum is 1,400*l.* and odd, which is attributable to the current expenses over the receipts from 1837?—Yes.

Does that include the expense of masters and examiners?—Yes, masters' salaries, and examiners, and annual current expenses of the school—the excess beyond the expenditure.'

Suppose that, with respect to the 14,500*l.*, the power to raise it were denied, what would be the consequence?—We must dismiss a certain number of the boys and masters—the system could not be carried on.

I have been diverted from the point I ought to have asked you in connection with some of my late questions. I see, in the act of the first and second of Wm., it is stated that 15,000*l.* would be required to provide buildings for the commercial school. Has that 15,000*l.* been avoided, by converting the library of the present school to the purposes of the commercial school?—Yes, and by other arrangements, that has been saved.

The plan seems to have been to have had a library, but that has been converted into a commercial school?—Yes.

So that, if the governors had been so minded, they have power from parliament to raise 15,000*l.* more than they have done?—Certainly.

Some questions have been put to you as to the number of boys who are under the head master now. In the old regime, before 1825, I think you stated that the number of boys educated was between ninety and a hundred?—Yes.

Of those, how many were under the head master's superintendence?—They varied from seven to ten or twelve. I have known as many as fourteen.

Has the head master a controul over the whole?—He has. He has the entire regulation of the school; he examines all the boys every month, and lays down the general system of education for the whole establishment.

And he has a class which is more particularly devoted to him, of how many?—Twenty boys.

That is the finishing point?—Yes. I have the last report of the examiners—perhaps I may be permitted to read it—upon the examination of the school.

Since 1838?—I have them all since 1838.

The grammar scholars are [now] better taught?—They have higher books.

Classical education is carried to a greater extent?—Yes.

Some questions were put to you, as to the nature of teaching the boys in the commercial school, and you gave an answer, in which you referred to their being taught divinity. Do you remember this clause in the scheme, which was adopted under the act of 1831,—“That the examiners shall, on every annual visitation, examine in the school-room, all the boys, in such of the classes of the school as the governors shall direct, to ascertain their proficieney in learning, and whether they appear to be instructed and well grounded in the fundamental principles and doctrine of the Christian religion; provided, nevertheless, that no boy shall be subjected to such examination, as to his knowledge of, or instruction in the fundamental principles and doctrine of the Christian religion, if the parents or guardians of such boy shall, in writing, state to the examiners that they object to that part of the examination.” That seems a part of your scheme?—That was inserted in consequence of the opposition made at the time; and it was proposed by two gentlemen whom I now see in the room.

Mr. ——— and Mr. Parkes, either adopted or forced it upon you?—It was forced upon us.

Is it found in practice that the parents of any boy, who shall venture to take that course, have the power of withdrawing his religious education from the master?—Certainly.

Does that ever happen?—I have never known an instance of it.

They do all submit to the examination in practice?—Yes.

COMMITTEE: Is that for the exhibitions? At the time of the exhibition.

Mr. TALBOT: At the time of the annual examination by the examiners?—Yes.

COMMITTEE: There is a provision made to free them from all religious exami-

nation, even at the time of their being examined for the purpose of exhibiting to the university?—Yes.

Mr. TALBOT: Is it the principle and practice of the school, for the head master to dispense with the attendance upon religious instruction of such boys whose parents shall object to it?—Yes.

Independently of the clause of the scheme, which authorises absence from the annual examination by the examiners, the head master has the power of dispensing with boys attending all religious exercises?—He has.

I believe the only religious attendance which is compulsory upon all, is attendance at prayers?—Yes. There is a large voluntary attendance upon Sundays, when the head master gives instruction in divinity; the boys take up a certain quantity of divinity every week.

That is entirely voluntary?—Yes.

How many boys attend at those times?—Perhaps two hundred and fifty out of the Grammar School; I do not attend those meetings.

With respect to that sum of 200*l.* which does not embrace the secretary's salary, and which embraces certain costs which have been incurred, it is spread over how many years?—Ten years.

What are the total costs?—Upwards of 4,300*l.*

The balance is 5,700*l.*; and that includes the expenses of the rejected application in 1830, and the act of the first and second of William the Fourth, and the act of 1837?—Yes, we applied for an act of parliament in three different sessions, in three parliaments. There were three different applications made before the first act was obtained; there were three parliaments and three sessions in succession, and it includes also the conveyance and the investigation of the title of all the newly-purchased lands.

And the site?—Yes.

Were they bought in piecemeal?—They were bought of five or six different proprietors with different titles, and the titles were very long and very intricate.

It will include the attendances upon the judges, and the attendances upon the Court of Chancery?—Yes.

And there have been references back to the master for everything?—Everything. We have not been allowed to stir a step without the direction of the Court of Chancery.

With regard to the salary of the secretary, was the salary of the secretary brought before the notice of the master?—It was.

Did any expression of opinion pass from him upon that occasion?—The master stated that he thought he was very much under-paid. It was entirely a voluntary statement on the part of the master to the gentlemen that happened to be present.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM: Did you agree with him?—I did.

Mr. TALBOT: The enlargement of the limits of the school to the neighbourhood of Birmingham has been of very considerable public advantage?—It has.

Extending the scope and operations of the school?—Yes.

Whose doing was that?—That was the governors'.

Under whose sanction?—The sanction of the Court of Chancery.

Did the Lord Chancellor consider the words under the original charter, which refer to the "Inhabitants of the town and parish and manor of Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, and of very many other of our subjects, of the whole country neighbouring thereunto," to mean the parishes abutting upon the parish of Birmingham?—Yes, he did, adjoining or abutting upon the parish of Birmingham.

Birmingham is one parish?—Yes; therefore, now it takes in Birmingham, Edgbaston, Harborne, Handsworth, parts of the parish of Aston, and King's Norton.

The governors, you have told me, are, and have been, pretty much of one class of politics?—Yes.

Mr. AUSTIN: A Tory trust?—The word "Tory trust" was suggested to me.

Mr. TALBOT: It was suggested to you and you adopted it?—Yes.

I want to know whether there is much difference of opinion in the politics of the gentlemen who oppose this bill?—I should think not.

Is it the fact, that there is perfect harmony between all the members of the Town Council of Birmingham?—I do not believe there is a person in the Town Council, who would admit that he is a conservative, or that he entertains those principles.

Now I ask you, without the least intention of casting a reflection upon any body, is it also the fact, that the Corporation of Birmingham embraces a great many persons dissenting from the Church of England?—Certainly.

You take a power of sale in this bill; is that under the direction of the Court of Chancery?—It is.

You have had a power of sale, under the act of the first of Victoria?—Under both the former acts.

Is it not carried into operation under this act?—No part of the property has been sold, and the governors hope that they will not have occasion to sell any; that they will be able to manage this charity, so as to have, after the end of the year 1847, a sinking fund.

In the year 1847, the expenditure and receipts will be pretty nearly equal?—Certainly; there is an increase in the last two years, and in the year 1846 we anticipate an increase of 3,000*l.* a-year from the falling in of the leases; and, therefore, we can probably calculate upon the amount; and besides that, the governors calculate upon a considerable increase, from an estate now leased out for building purposes, called Lady Wood estate; there are seventy acres of land there, underlet in a very admirable situation for building upon, and part of the expense which the governors have incurred, has been for forming streets, for the purpose of building.

Then I suppose it would be only some such event, as the interest of money rising to a high figure, that would induce you to sell?—Certainly nothing but that.

The mode of publication of the abstracts of accounts was under the direction of the committee that sat in 1832. Was it pressed at any time, that the items in detail should be published?—It was.

Was that matter discussed before the former committee?—It was.

Did the committee pronounce any opinion upon it?—They stated that an abstract was all that they thought could be reasonably required, and that that was sufficient.

That was the committee over which the present Sir Francis Lawley presided then the member for Warwickshire?—It was.

Mr. AUSTIN: Is that one which you hold in your hand?—Yes, this is one that has been published.

Mr. TALBOT: There are three or four schedules annexed to the master's report, of which the first and second schedules show all the money that has been received, and how every part of it has been spent?—Yes.

The second schedule is a sort of estimate for the future, carried up to 1847?—It is a sort of estimate of the income and expenditure up to the year 1847.

Allowing for the income as it comes in?—Yes.

And that leaves a deficiency of 3,572l.?—Yes; and that, added to 4,600l., makes about 9,000l.; and that is what we want to obtain by our bill.

COMMITTEE: Are the accounts produced to the auditors?—They are. The rental of the preceding year is produced, and the rental account, which is audited, is compared, line by line, with it. Every item of rental is accounted for, and all the expenditure of the previous year is referred to, to see the correspondence.

And the bills of the expenditure?—Every bill and every voucher is submitted to me, and every shilling of the money is paid to the bankers nominated by the governors, and every payment is made through the bankers account; so that there is never any money remaining in my hands, or in the hands of the bailiff, or any other person.

Are the boys capable of receiving the exhibitions, without any examination in divinity?—Supposing them qualified, in other respects, by their learning, would they be admitted, if their parents refused to submit them to any examination in divinity?—I think, upon the construction of the statute, they would be; but such a case has never arisen.

It appears that the parents have the power of withdrawing the children from any examination in divinity; but have the parents any power of withdrawing the children, in a corresponding manner, from religious education?—That is done at the request of the parents to the head master. If a parent was to send to the head master, and to say, "I do not choose that my boy shall learn divinity in the school," I apprehend he would not be required to do so.

With respect to the original plan of the edifice, there was a tower in the centre of the building. Why was not that tower erected?—It was found that it would be a very great expense, and it could not be done on account of the expense.

Then it was included in the original estimate?—Yes, it was.

With reference to the provision for exemption from religious instruction, have the parents the power of withdrawing the children from the religious instruction, as given in the school, without being called upon, by the governors of the school, to provide such religious instruction as is suitable to the belief of the parents?—I believe that they have the power of withdrawing them. The governors only provide religious instruction according to the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion; that is, of the Church of England.

(Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM stated that the head master was in attendance, if the committee wished him to be examined.)

What power has the bishop of the diocese over the school?—The governors for the time being, with the advice of the bishop of the diocese, are to make statutes and ordinances.

Are the statutes and regulations, by which the school is carried on, submitted to the bishop of the diocese?—They are.

Has he approved of those regulations by which the religious instruction of the boys was regulated?—It was submitted to the late Bishop Ryder, the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, at the time; and it was acquiesced in by him with great reluctance. It was done in 1831.

The question refers to the present regulations of the school. Are they approved by the present bishop of the diocese?—They have never been altered since; they have never been submitted to him.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM: You stated that the late bishop consented with great reluctance. Do you apply that observation to that clause which has been the subject of discussion, giving the power to the parents to withdraw their children from religious instruction?—Yes.

COMMITTEE: The original charter of the School of King Edward subjects the school to the regulations of the bishop of the diocese for the time being?—Yes.

And under that charter as carried out by the act of parliament, the school is now open to children of all persuasions?—Yes.

Who is the visitor of the school?—The chancellor is the visitor of the school, in right of the crown.

Do the governors keep minutes of their proceedings?—They have a regular minute made of everything that is brought forward, day by day.

And signed by the governors?—Yes.

Mr. AUSTIN: Have you got the book here?—Yes. [The same was produced.] Here is a regular index of everything.

Are the accounts entered in this book?—No, they are kept in separate books.

How frequently are they audited?—They are audited once a-year.

Up to what period of the year? From the 25th of March in one year, to the 25th of March in another year; and then, in the month of June, the abstracts are published.

Have you the account books here?—The account books are here from which the abstracts are made.

Mr. TALBOT.—I believe, sir, that is the case in support of the preamble of the bill. I will not go into the question, what is the meaning of the words “cum advisamento episcopi,” but at present as the governors of the school, now constituted, they have the benefit of the bishop’s opinion upon matters which he, in common with them, may think for the benefit of the school. If, unfortunately, my learned friend should succeed in one of his objects, in devolving the management of this great school upon the Corporation of Birmingham—

Mr. AUSTIN.—That is not my object.

Mr. TALBOT.—I am glad to hear it.

Mr. AUSTIN.—I intend to ask the committee to make an alteration in the trust

Mr. TALBOT.—But, in order to make an alteration in the trust, you must alter the charter, and take away chartered rights, granted in the reign of King Edward the Sixth; in order to do which, my learned friend must lay a solid and substantial ground before this committee. But I will not be diverted from my purpose, by entering upon topics which are to be urged by my learned friend. I will only just say this, that if my learned friend should diverge from the real matter in question here, into matters connected either with the constitution of the trust, or with the management of the school in past years, or indeed, with the expenditure, my learned friend will do so at very great advantage to himself, and with great disadvantage to us, because we have not thought it proper to occupy your time upon a subject which has been repeatedly discussed before the tribunals which are especially charged by the constitution with the adjudication of matters of that description—which have the power of examining into them, upon testimony taken upon oath, and which, with the greatest submission to this committee, I would say, have, from the nature of their constitution, better means of investigation than are afforded to yourselves, though you should be actuated by the most religious spirit of inquiry upon matters of this description. Sir, the question upon this preamble is really and solely one of finance, and nothing else. The question is, whether we shall be allowed to raise, either by mortgage or by sale, a sum of 20,000*l.*; and it really resolves itself entirely, not into the expediency of a sale, which might be a matter on which a good deal might have been said, but, upon the testimony of Mr. Whateley, it comes to this, that what we want is a power of mortgage; a power of sale has been inserted, simply to guard against the improbable occurrence of the interest of money rising to such a height, that it would become politic to part with a portion of our property for good, rather than to incur the increased current expense of a high rate of interest. There is no reason to think that that course will be resorted to. But what we ask, is the power of raising, by mortgage, the sum of £4,000 odd, in respect of past expenses, and £14,000 in respect of contemplated expenses between this period and the year 1847; those expenses being entirely such as are the fruit of an enlarged system of education; the means to defray which, being denied to us, would involve the fatal consequence of a reversion to the old scale of expenditure, which was the cause of the former course of limited education. The real fact is, as I think the committee cannot fail to perceive, that we have plunged ourselves in difficulty, to

great extent, by an anxiety at once to hold out to the public at Birmingham great advantages, which might justly have been deferred, but for the anxiety which the governors, in general, had to afford those advantages to the public at the earliest possible moment. If this increased expenditure had been postponed till the year 1847, a great proportion of the necessity for this application would have been entirely removed. But they have not felt it their duty so to act. They knew that they had an increasing revenue, and they knew that they had a case which would justify them in an application to the Court of Chancery; and they were of opinion, that they had a case which would also sanction an application to parliament. And, under those circumstances, they felt themselves justified in acting upon an enlarged scale of expenditure, anticipating your decision, and anticipating the decision of the Court of Equity, for the sake of giving to the public a great benefit. Now, my learned friend has examined Mr. Whately as to the expenditure of the school. The expenditure upon the school turns out to be £2,000; and of that 4,300, is for the purchase of buildings around, the policy of the purchase of which, I am confident, my learned friend even will not dispute. Now, with reference to that 62,000, my learned friend may say, you have here boys clamorous for admission. It is in evidence that every governor has a list full of persons anxious to be admitted as scholars, upon this inestimable foundation. Be it so. One laments that the means are not equal to the demand. But that bare suggestion of my learned friend, must not be taken, without the qualifying admission that, since the year 1825—nay, long since that, because we had to wait till we could get a sanction for that which we projected—since the year 1832 *ex mero motu* of the governors, as far as the elementary schools are concerned, great improvements have already been made. But, with regard to the expense of building the school, how does that stand? Every farthing of it has been authorised and sanctioned by the judges of a Court of Equity. 30,000, was originally estimated; 20,000, has been added to that for the site. If the governors had had their free will, they would now have been 20,000, nearer to the time when they would have been able to enlarge their numbers, than they are now. I do not myself regret that. I think there is reason to agree with those who oppose in that particular, and that the eagerness of the governors to decrease the expense might, perhaps, have been carried too far. The governors thought that a situation in the suburbs, in a better air probably, and at a more limited expense, would be a more preferable site, to land which has sold at the enormous price of 20,000, for three quarters of an acre, although it was in a central situation. The opponents, at that time, who are now identified with the present opponents, thought otherwise; they pressed it upon the committee; and the result is, that, at very great expense, we have retained our old site; and the old buildings have been replaced by a structure, which yields to none in taste and economical adaptation to their purposes. So that £20,000 is to be deducted from the £30,000, which my learned friend seems to think is too large a sum. We have already replied to that, that we have the sanction of a Court of Equity; and the committee will find, that whereas in 1825 we had seventy-five boys under the old

system, we have now shown that between eleven and twelve hundred of youth of Birmingham are receiving education upon this foundation, far beyond the intention of the original foundation, and no inconsiderable portion of that number receiving an education which enables them to approach the highest honours and the highest prizes awarded to classical proficiency, with such successful steps, that I believe one might say, if one was disposed to institute comparisons, that few schools can boast such success and academical renown, as this school, of whose governors I am the advocate, since it has been intrusted to the able management of the gentlemen who now preside over the institution. The question is, shall these benefits be obstructed? Can my learned friend make out any case why you should not give us the power of obtaining this money? We humbly think that such a case has not been made out. It is not the province to observe upon any case which may hereafter be made against us, at present we stand upon the findings of the Court of Equity, and we stand upon the evidence which has been given before you, which is, in fact, mainly founded upon the documentary evidence which was submitted to the judge of the Court of Chancery and the master, both of whom appear to have given extreme attention to the matter; and we humbly think that we have given evidence to satisfy you, that it is expedient, in furtherance of the preamble, that the previous provisions of that preamble should receive parliamentary adoption.

Mr. AUSTIN.—Now, sir, it would come to my turn to address the committee but as I cannot close the case to-day (I do not propose to call any witnesses), therefore, have to apply to the committee, that they will be so good as to adjourn till to-morrow. The labours of the committee will be over to-morrow, as far as I am concerned.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—As my learned friend is not going to call witnesses, he is not going to oppose the preamble.

Mr. AUSTIN.—Not substantially.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—Then the committee might pass the preamble and my learned friend might be heard upon the clauses.

Mr. AUSTIN.—Oh, no. I am, at present, hesitating whether I shall propose to amend the preamble, or whether I shall propose, by a subsequent clause, to bring the preamble to the clause. It is a thing upon which I cannot make up my mind, after the evidence that has been given, without consideration. But, I say at once, that I do not intend to say that the debt must not be paid, however improperly it may have been incurred.

Mr. HARCOURT.—Allow me to draw your attention to this. I do not find in the clauses anything corresponding with the intimation in the latter part of the preamble—"That power should be contained in the said act for authorising and enabling the said court, from time to time, to frame and adopt any new scheme or schemes, or to alter and modify any existing scheme or schemes for the regulation of the said school or the said charity." With regard to boarders, there is no power, but this is in much larger words.

Mr. AUSTIN.—So far as I have been able to see, there is nothing in the bill saying out that.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—If the honourable member will direct his attention to the 21st clause—

Mr. ACKLAND.—It is not proposed to deal with those cases in the act, but to give power to the Court of Chancery to deal with the subject.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—“That in all cases, in which the said governors are hereby authorised to do any act under the direction, or with the approbation of the High Court of Chancery, and in all other cases in which the direction, approbation, or sanction of the said court shall be necessary, under the provisions of this act, or in which the court is hereby authorised to make any order or direction, such direction, approbation, or sanction, shall be made and given respectively by order of the said court, made in a summary way upon a petition which shall be presented by the said governors for the time being.

Mr. ACKLAND.—That is enough, is not it?

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—I should have thought so.

Mr. TALBOT.—The matter was discussed in the Court of Chancery with reference to the boarders. The object contemplated was to distribute the boarders in a different manner from that in which they now occupy the attention of the court.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.

Mr. AUSTIN.—Sir, in addressing myself to the consideration of this important question, there is one thing in which I will not imitate my learned friend, Mr. Sergeant Wrangham, and that is, in making any personal remarks upon the character of the gentlemen whom he represents. I appear here upon the present occasion, as counsel for the Corporation of Birmingham. When the trustees of this school applied to parliament in the year 1830, and again in the year 1831, there was no municipal body of that description existing in the town of Birmingham; and although it was of the deepest importance to the inhabitants of the town that the proceedings of the trustees, whom, without meaning to speak invidiously of them, I may accurately describe as a close body, should be watched, on the part of the inhabitants, the only mode in which that supervision could be exercised by the inhabitants, was by the appointment of a committee to watch the bill through parliament. Since the passing of the bill of 1837, a charter of incorporation has been granted to the town, and under that charter of incorporation a Town Council has been appointed for the purpose of governing the municipal affairs; and as it was the interest of the inhabitants to watch the former bills during their progress through parliament, so now it is the duty of the Town Council, defending the same interests, to watch the progress of the present bill; and the Town Council, accordingly, have presented a petition to the House of Commons, in order that they might be in a condition to observe in what manner the bill was presented to this committee, and to make such opposition as might be necessary, or such suggestions as they should think proper for the improvement of the bill,

in committee. They accordingly appear here with that object. They do not appear for the purpose of harrassing, for the purpose of impeding, still less for the purpose of annoying, the trustees of the Grammar School. They appear for the purpose of giving them, if they may be permitted to give them, that assistance which they think the trustees stand in need of. Sir, I think the committee will be of opinion, that in endeavouring to afford such assistance the Town Council are but doing a duty which they owe to the inhabitants at large. I shall have some difficulty in proving that, by reading the first ten lines of the charter of King Edward. This charter commences thus:—"The King to all greeting. Know ye, that we, on the humble petition, as well of the inhabitants of the town of Birmingham, and manor of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick," and this is not a mere futile exordium; the words are pregnant with meaning—"as well as many of our subjects of the whole country neighbouring thereunto, for a Grammar School, in the town of Birmingham, in the said county, to be erected and established for the institution and instruction of boys and youth, of our special favour and knowledge grant," as in the charter is afterwards granted. It is manifest, therefore, that the intention of the charter was to bestow education upon the inhabitants of the town of Birmingham, and the neighbourhood of that town. It is a matter of the deepest importance to the inhabitants—it was long ago, when the advantages of education were scarcely understood in this country or in Europe, and when the inhabitants of Birmingham petitioned the king for a school; the same interest continues—it has been greatly increased among the inhabitants of this district—and the Corporation of the town, watching over all the municipal interests of the town, have, therefore, felt themselves bound to come before this committee for the purpose of seeing that the true intentions of the charter are carried into effect, when parliament is legislating respecting King Edward's trust. In the administration of this charity upon former occasions, and in former times, no doubt great abuses prevailed; it is not my purpose to go into that question now, because I readily and gladly admit that, to a considerable extent, those abuses have been reformed. Up to the time when the charity commissioners made their report, upon the management of the school, no doubt, the intentions of King Edward had been considerably neglected, if not defeated. At present, however, great ameliorations have been introduced; there is no doubt that, under the superintendence of Mr. Lee, the school has greatly improved. I believe I speak the general sentiments of the Town Council who instruct me, and I believe also, of all the inhabitants of Birmingham, who are capable of forming an opinion upon the subject, when I say, that the appointment of Mr. Lee, and his management of the school, so far as he is concerned with its management, give, and have deserved to give, universal satisfaction. To that extent, therefore, I am glad to bear testimony in favour of the trustees. I admit, also, that the trustees were but doing their duty, when they contemplated the establishment of a commercial school, and that it is most desirable that they should carry their original intentions into effect, by putting the commercial school into a state of activity and usefulness. I agree that in extending the limits within

which the advantages of this trust have been diffused, the trustees have also been acting in the spirit of the charter. My learned friend, therefore, I think, will admit that I am not niggard in the praise which I bestow upon the trustees of the school. It is not to be forgotten, sir, that the trustees are not to be bound down by the words of a charter of this description. It is not to be forgotten that you must construe such a charter, when legislating with respect to the trust, not according to the words, but according to the spirit of it, and according to the intentions of the original founder. There is no mistake more mischievous in the management of concerns of this description, than that of supposing that the parties who succeed the original founder are to be bound by his words, and are not to be actuated by his spirit. Very fortunately, all difficulty of that sort has been got rid of, by the previous interference of the legislature. No man can now say, that this trust is a trust for the purpose of instructing a certain proportion of the children of the town of Birmingham, and its neighbourhood, in the elements of Greek and Latin. No man can now say that this trust is for the purpose of carrying on a mere Grammar School in this district. Parliament has already declared that, besides the advantages which a Grammar School is capable of conferring, advantages are also to be derived from the institution of a commercial school, and still further advantages from the institution of primary schools, affording, thereby, the means of education to all classes of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood. And that that is according to the spirit of the founder, who can doubt? Who can doubt, that if King Edward the Sixth, instead of living in a time of barbarism and ignorance, had been living now, and had now, for the first time, to institute the school at Birmingham, that he would have instituted a school upon such a foundation as would have enabled all the inhabitants of the town to avail themselves of the advantages of the several kinds of education, which were appropriate to their rank in life. And parliament, in legislating upon this charter, has adopted that construction of it. The act of 1831 has declared that, in construing the charter of King Edward, we are not to be caught in the cobwebs of the mere language in which the charter is couched, but that we are to look to the spirit in which it was granted—that we are to apply the funds which are granted by King Edward the Sixth, for the purpose of promoting the general education of the place, and not for the mere purpose of teaching Greek and Latin to the youth of a manufacturing town. Sir, it is most important to look to the present state of the town of Birmingham. When this charter was granted, just after the alteration of religion, and the possessions of the catholic clergy were in part handed over to the use of the governors of the school, there were no manufactures in the town of Birmingham—Birmingham was at the best but a village, described as the town and manor of Birmingham in the charter; and accordingly the property which was so vested in the governors of the school for the maintenance of it, and the instruction of the scholars was dedicated to the purpose of instruction in Greek and Latin; what is the case now? If that were the proper mode of instruction at the time when the inhabitants petitioned the king, out of the confiscations of the old monasteries and religious houses, to set

aside a portion for the education of children in Greek and Latin, what is the now? You have now a population of, I believe, more than 200,000 within limits which are contained in the charter of King Edward. That population not now, and for years has not been, a population in need of Greek or Latin education—it consists of various classes. There are, no doubt, many persons to whom instruction in Greek and Latin and the higher branches of science is highly desirable, with a view to the universities or the higher departments of life. But there is also a much larger class to whom it is exceedingly important, not that they should be instructed in Greek and Latin, which is to them useless, but that they should be instructed in all those matters which pass currently under the description of a commercial education. There is again another class, and that by far the most important, to whom even a commercial education is a matter of comparative insignificance, to whom education is itself all important, both for the individual and for the country, and the peace of the country, and who require that species of education which is given in what may be called the primary schools. The object of the bill, sir, being what I may call the educational necessities of the place and the time was most important in the year 1830, that the charter should be modified by parliament; it was most important that when the trustees at last found themselves under the necessity of applying for the power of an act, for the management of the trust, that the occasion should not be lost sight of, for the purpose of introducing useful additions and alterations; accordingly, they themselves presented a bill to parliament, in which they made one useful alteration, which had been for a long time loudly demanded by the town. It was an alteration by which they took parliamentary powers to institute a commercial school; the hopes of the town at that time were, no doubt, that that commercial school would be carried into speedy and complete activity—but that was not enough, it was absolutely necessary that the means of education should be furnished to other inferior though not less important, classes of children. The inhabitants, therefore, appeared before parliament, not for the purpose of opposing the bill, in the ordinary sense of the word, but for the purpose of improving and amending it by enabling the trustees to take power, which they had not thought fit to apply for themselves. Was not that opposition useful? Can it be doubted that it was of the highest degree of utility? In consequence of that opposition to the bill of 1831, powers were conferred upon the trustees, of instituting four primary schools. There can be no doubt of the propriety of the addition of those powers, because Mr. Whateley, the witness examined yesterday, stated that the schools which had been founded under that authority, had answered all expectations, and they were thriving seminaries for the instruction of the lower classes of the inhabitants. Upon the occasion also, there was introduced by the parties appearing against the bill, a plan of auditing the accounts. That audit of the accounts, however imperfect, and grossly imperfect it is, was, nevertheless, a useful alteration. No man can doubt also, that the notice which was required to be given of future applications to parliament or to the Court of Chancery was also a useful innovation which we owe to the opposition of 1831. I think but few people who

certain the ordinary notions upon this subject, (I know there are individuals who think otherwise, and to those I do not address myself) will doubt that it was extremely desirable, when the school was thus extended in its objects, when its benefits were thus meant to be diffused within a much larger circle, that there could be no religious test standing between the advantages meant to be conferred and the pupils who were to receive them. Accordingly, whatever may be the effect of language which is used in the act of parliament, relative to the religious examination, there can be no doubt, that it was exceedingly expedient, that because a boy's father was a dissenter of this kind or that kind, he should not be excluded from participating in the advantages of the school, by being subjected to a particular mode of religious examination. It cannot, I think, be doubted by any body, that it was desirable that the son of a Catholic, a Calvinist, or a Jew, should not be prevented from participating in these advantages, by being compelled to undergo an examination which he could not conscientiously submit to. I may point that out as another great and useful object obtained by the former oppositions. The meaning of it was distinctly this, to prevent the children of dissenting and Jewish parents and others, if there be such, from being compelled to submit to a course of religious education, which they could not conscientiously submit to. Can anybody doubt that that was a most desirable object? All controversies upon that subject have subsided in the school, and the question is scarcely a mooted question. Dissenters of all kinds have access to the school, without the least apprehension on the part of their parents that their religious principles can be interfered with. Can there be better testimony to the beneficial mode in which that provision has worked? If that be so, I ask whether or not, when I have conceded this large meed of approbation to the conduct of the trustees in procuring the bill of 1831, and appearing here, not for the purpose of opposing them, but for the purpose of enabling them to carry into effect the benevolent intention of King Edward the Sixth, we also, as succeeding to the committee of inhabitants who opposed the bill of 1831, if I must use the word opposition, are entitled on our side to some commendation, for having introduced into that bill, provisions which have worked so advantageously for the community of Birmingham? That being so, I must decline acceding to the justice of any of my learned friend's observations, with reference to the appearance of the Town Council before you. I say they would have deserted their duty, if they had not appeared before this committee. In point of fact, what is my learned friend's own objection? I do not understand him to say that the Town Council ought not to have appeared, but that they should have appeared before the master of the Court of Chancery, and before the committee of the House of Lord. They would not have been doing their duty if they had done so; their object is not to make a bill of costs, but to avoid burdening the borough fund with unnecessary expense. Their duty, therefore, was to select the simplest, plainest, and the most straightforward course of proceeding. Why were we to go into the master's office without end and without purpose? It is not the master, nor the chancellor acting upon the master's report, who is to decide matters of this kind. It is very proper that the chancellor, when

called upon, should put a construction upon the charter itself. If we want to know, for instance, the meaning of the word "advisamentum," it is extremely desirable that we should go to the Lord Chancellor. But he is not to regulate the mode in which the charity is to be conducted; that is done by the charter. The only body which is to modify, which is to improve the charter, is the parliament. Was it not so before? Was not the same course pursued when the most useful ameliorations were introduced at the suggestion of parties, who appeared against the bill in 1831? Were not those useful ameliorations introduced in committee of the House of Commons, sent back for the adoption of the House of Lords, and adopted there? Why were we to go to the committee of the House of Lords, which habitually acts (I mention it with the greatest reverence and respect for that body) upon, I was about to say, narrower principles than this house? That house did not accede to the useful provisions introduced upon the former occasion, and were not likely to accede to these in the first instance; but I trust will accede to the amendments which I hope the committee will insert in this bill. What do we do, then, on the part of the inhabitants of Birmingham? Having experienced on the former occasion, the advantage of appealing to the House of Commons, not against, but in aid of, the trustees, we now appeal to the committee in further assistance of them, believing that in doing so, we only perform our duty; and I most sincerely trust that we shall be able to perform that duty not only satisfactorily to the inhabitants of Birmingham, but to the satisfaction of all persons in the district, within which it was intended that the charter of King Edward should apply. We perform our duty by appearing before you, and making what we believe to be useful suggestions to you. It is for the committee to say whether or not they are useful suggestions, and, if they shall be of that opinion, whether or not they ought to be embodied in the act of parliament. Sir, I have said too often, that our object is not to oppose this bill in the ordinary sense of the word; we regret that we should put the trustees to any expense, though to much expense they cannot be put. We regret that we should put them to the expense of a single farthing; but we think that the slight expense which we shall put them to, and the expense which we incur ourselves, are very insignificant in comparison with the advantages which we contemplate. Let them take so much of their bill as is necessary for carrying out their immediate objects. We may be of opinion, and I think the committee must be of opinion, from what they have heard, that it ought not to have been necessary to have come to parliament with respect to all those portions of the bill which concern the outlay of money, and the repayment of debt. But I do not wish to censure them unnecessarily. The debts have been incurred—the building for the school has been reared, and must be paid for. But, when we reluctantly consent to that course; we want, also, on behalf of the *cestui que* trusts of this institution, to have further improvements made in this bill. By the committee of inhabitants great improvements were made upon the former occasion: we want to suggest certain moderate improvements upon this occasion. That is not opposition; that is assistance, and ought to be felt as assistance. What is the description which my learned friends

themselves have been compelled to give of the working of the present government this body of trustees? You know what the government is. The government consists of twenty persons, who are the successors of the twenty originally named in the charter of Edward the Sixth, each appointed, from time to time, for life, by the rest of the trustees, in which way the body has been kept alive to the present moment. Without making any further observation upon the constitution of the body at present, let me repeat my question, how has that body worked, according to the evidence which has been offered to you in support of the bill, and the only evidence that has been so offered? The income of this charity is a magnificent income. It ought not only to educate the people in Birmingham, but of the entire county in which Birmingham is situate. The income of this charity is now 7,000*l.* a-year, with the prospect as Mr. Whateley tells you—and truly, no doubt—of great augmentation. At present, however, it is 7,000*l.* a-year. In consequence of the expenditure which has been incurred, since the last application to parliament, how much of that income is applicable to the purposes of the trust? 3,500*l.* a-year, nearly one half of it—I believe rather more than less—is to be set aside, in each year, for the payment of interest upon debt. Instead, therefore, of having a clear income of 7,000*l.* a-year—(I do not mean to say that they could have had the whole income)—but instead of having a clear income of 7,000*l.* a-year, under the management of the trustees, the income available for the active purposes of the trust, has been reduced to one half of that amount. Sir, I will not condescend, by merely juggling with figures, to produce an improper impression with reference to the trustees. I know that, for the purpose of carrying out the act of parliament, it was necessary to expend a sum of money. I know that it was necessary to incur a certain amount of debt; but not this amount. I think the money that has been raised, expended, and sunk, under the powers that were given by the acts of 1831 and 1837, has been an amount which cannot be justified by the trustees. You recollect, sir, that Mr. Whateley gave us, yesterday, in his cross-examination, a pretty accurate notion of what that expenditure was. I avoided going into all the details. It was not necessary for the object; it was not necessary for the purposes of that publicity which, I trust, this inquiry will lead to, which it ought to lead to, and which, if it does not, more than half of the utility of the present proceedings will be lost. We were told, yesterday, and truly, that the total amount of debt was at this present moment, 82,000*l.* Permit me, for a few moments, to dissect that amount of 82,000*l.* 20,000*l.* (I am speaking in round numbers) was expended in the purchase of the site for the Greek and Latin school. We are told that the inhabitants objected on the former occasion, to remove the site of the old school, and to build it out of the town; and, according to all I see upon the subject, the objection was a valid objection. It was important for the people in the town, that their sons should have access to the school, without going to a considerable distance beyond the limits of the town, which would, in point of fact, have amounted to debarring a great portion of the children of the town from the use of the establishment altogether. But when they had purchased the site, which, in consequence

of what I have now alluded to, I do not propose to canvass, consider, for a moment, the enormous sum of money which was spent upon it, for the purpose of erecting a Grammar School. At this time, you will recollect that it was not projected to make the commercial school a part of the Grammar School. It was intended to build the commercial school in a different place. The whole outlay, therefore, was made for the Greek and Latin school. Now, no man can venerate Greek and Latin more than I do, and no man can be of an opinion more sincerely than I am, that the outcry against the usefulness of a Greek and Latin education is a senseless outcry. At the same time these must have their limits. 40,000*l.* was expended by Mr. Barry. My learned friend eulogised Mr. Barry, and no one can doubt the justice of that eulogy. We are here within sight of his doings. Mr. Barry, in the new houses of parliament, has shewn abundant taste and genius, whatever may be said of his economy. But the building of a Grammar School has not been, hitherto, considered a proper object upon which to lavish the invention of an architect's fancy. Compare it with the other schools. Four excellent schools, excellently adapted for their purpose, answering the original intentions of those who founded them, have been built, in this town of Birmingham, for a sum miserable in comparison—for 3,500*l.* for the purpose of accommodating 700 or 750 scholars—44,000*l.* for the shell of a building, in which we are to teach 200 boys the rudiments of Greek and Latin; Besides the 44,000*l.* you have, for furnishing the edifice, 3,500*l.*—all of which figures, put together, make a sum of 47,300*l.* lavished upon the erection of the school buildings. I do not pay in aid of the sum of 4,300*l.* which has been expended in the purchase of the adjoining buildings. I can easily conceive that it was necessary, when the site of the school had been determined upon, to take precautions that no injury should arise, in future, by the application of the surrounding ground to improper buildings within the vicinity of the school. That, therefore, I exclude from the calculation; but it will stand thus—that, for erecting those schools, purchasing the site, erecting the shell of the school, and putting in the fittings, a sum of 67,500*l.* has been expended; whilst, on the other hand, the sum of 3,500*l.* only has been expended upon purchasing the sites for the elementary schools.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—No sites were purchased, they were all built upon the land of the governors.

Mr. Austin.—Be it so. £3,500 has been expended in erecting the four primary schools, and £4,500 has been expended for the purposes of the commercial school. The trustees may have been misled by Mr. Barry; my learned friend does not put it so, he seems to say that Mr. Barry's plans were adopted. I say that the trustees ought not to have adopted them, and to have frittered away in architectural ornaments that enormous sum which ought to have been expended for the benefit of the town of Birmingham. Let me call your attention to what the effect has been. According to this estimate, the endowment of each of the boys in the Grammar School, *for ever*, amounts to the sum of £320. Is it not monstrous that the endowment of a single boy, who is to be taught Greek and Latin,—take it that he is to be sent to the university,—is it to cost £320? On the other hand, what

would be the cost of each of the children who are taught in the primary schools? The permanent endowment of each of the children who are taught in the primary schools costs £4 10s. I do not mean to say that there should be no difference—you cannot teach Greek and Latin at the same price that you can teach reading and writing and the elementary parts of education; and it ought not to be expected that you should do so; but there ought to be a greater proximity between the two figures than that which I have pointed out. I cannot, therefore, but come to the conclusion, and I do it painfully, that there has been, in the erection of this building, a vast outlay of money, totally lost for all purposes, except that of giving pleasure to the eye of the passenger, who happens to walk through the New-street of Birmingham, and which ought to have been applied to the useful purposes of education. And I cannot but think that the committee must come to the conclusion that those abuses (I am sorry to apply the word) ought to be prevented in future. If it be not the neglect, but the inadvertence of the trustees, for that inadvertence a remedy ought to be provided, and I trust the committee will provide it. I hope we shall not have a further expenditure of tens of thousands upon architectural ornaments, instead of their being applied where they are so much wanted, in the instruction of this rapidly and frightfully increasing population. Now, Sir, look at some other parts of the account. Take the account which Mr. Whateley has put in this morning; you have, in the last ten years payments amounting to what I call £10,000 (£9,961 18s. 8d.) You have £10,000 expended,—upon what? Expended upon the law business of this body, upon the duties of the secretary's office! That does, I must say, appear to be a most extraordinary outlay. I do not mean to say, far from it, that there is any impropriety in the outlay, but it is an extraordinary outlay. What will it come to when we look at the two columns of this account? This "summary of costs," as it is called, is divided into two columns, the column for payments, and the column for charges; and there is a third column in which both the former are cast up. You will find upon dissection that it gives as the whole amount 9,961*l.* or thereabouts, of the annual payments; the secretary's salary for ten years, being added, eight years at 100*l.* a-year, and two years at 250*l.* a-year, making the sum of 1,300*l.*, which, added to the former, will make 11,261*l.* There have been costs out of pocket, that is to say, the actual costs of the various bills, suits, and the like, to the amount of 5,659*l.*, leaving 5,602*l.*, I suppose, as the profit of the professional assistance of the secretary, amounting, in fact, to the sum of 560*l.* a-year. Now, it does seem to me, I must say, that that—

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—That is not profit.

Mr. AUSTIN.—I am not speaking of charges. I have been disposing of the charges before.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—That is not profit.

Mr. AUSTIN.—I beg your pardon; I did not see what you meant. The annual payments, for the last ten years, for the law business of the trust, being deducted, leaves that as the balance. I cannot but think that this is a mode of expending the money of this trust, which ought not to have taken place. Sir, I cannot but

think that a great deal of this inconvenience has arisen from the constitution of the body of the governors. I must say, that Mr. Whateley, yesterday, in his cross-examination, did not, for a single instant, conceal the character of that trust. Mr. Whateley did not at all hesitate to admit that, year after year the trust has, with hardly an exception, consisted of persons of one particular character of politics, to the exclusion of a vast number of the more respectable inhabitants of the town. I do not say more respectable than the trustees; but to the exclusion of a vast number of respectable inhabitants of the town who are of a different way of thinking in politics. It is a hard thing, in the management of a school, the advantages of which might have been made so extensive, and ought to be made so beneficial,—so much so, that you can conceive nothing so beneficial in the town of Birmingham, which ought to be made the most important and most useful institution in the town,—I cannot but think that it is a very hard thing, that an institution of this kind—hard, I mean, to those who are to participate in its advantages—should be tinged, in the least degree, by the introduction of party politics. Ought not that to be prevented? Ought not the trustees themselves to come to parliament and say, “Do prevent this, it is an inconvenience that *we* feel. Here are twenty of us gentlemen, sitting round a table, administering the affairs of a trust, which ought to be administered with perfect impartiality, and which we desire to administer with impartiality, but which is, in point of fact, administered by nineteen gentlemen of one colour of politics, with only one of the opposite.” They themselves must feel it; and I am surprised that even they themselves have not come to parliament for the express purpose of being relieved from the imputations which, rightly or wrongly, cannot fail to be cast upon a body so constituted. There is always a delicacy in mentioning the names of individuals; but I did, yesterday, mention the names of individuals, some of them of the greatest eminence in the town, none of whom have ever been elected into the trust, and who ought to have been elected into it. Would not the natural course of things, in the state of party in which the whole country is divided,—would not the natural, the desirable course of things, have been this,—that, as you cannot exclude political character from participation in this or any trust, care should have been taken, that the political characters of the members should have been equally divided? Would it not have been a desirable thing, next to having nothing of the kind, to have had trustees of all opinions in politics? I should have thought that the trustees, as I said before, must have desired it; and, I trust, that when they consider the proposal, which I shall make to them, they will think that proposal not only satisfactory, but highly desirable for their own reputation. This will not be altering the charter. The intention of the king was, when he granted the management of this charity to twenty gentlemen, to give it to the best body which the town, at that time, was capable of affording. That would not have been done now. If any minister in the House of Commons were now to introduce a bill for founding a charity of this sort, or for erecting a trust or institution of this kind, no one can doubt that he would never introduce any trust, which was to be constituted like the trust under the charter of King

Edward. No minister, in this country, would venture to do it, would desire to do it, would dream of doing it. What, therefore, do I propose? I propose to get rid of this unfortunate accident by which the entire body of the trustees are marked with a political stamp. I propose that there should be an alteration in the trust of this description: that there should be the means of electing a certain number into the trust of the respectable inhabitants of the town of Birmingham, without its being necessary to undergo the ordeal of the approbation of the existing trustees.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—I am sure my learned friend will forgive me, for one moment; he knows that I should be very loath to interrupt him, but my learned friend is now making a certain proposal for the introduction of a certain amendment into the bill. I think, now, that the time has arrived, when I ought to require my learned friend to state whether it is his intention to make any opposition to the passing of the preamble of the bill, or what course he proposes to take, for I have not heard him say a word against the preamble of the measure, and now it is proposed to make a certain proposal, which I suppose he means to introduce in a clause.

Mr. AUSTIN.—No, I shall make it in the shape of an amendment to the preamble.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—But that amounts to the same thing—is it a distinct and substantive proposal after the passing of the preamble; it is not a negative of the preamble of the bill. I believe, therefore, that before my learned friend makes that proposal, he ought either, it being in the nature of a clause, to permit the preamble to be passed, or, if he proposes the amendment upon the preamble, it ought to be done in distinct and regular form, so as to give us an opportunity of addressing the committee.

Mr. AUSTIN.—Of course; if my learned friend will wait, I cannot propose an amendment to the preamble, without giving my learned friend an opportunity of being heard.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—Let us know what it is.

Mr. AUSTIN.—You shall know what it is in words and figures. I am now going to state to the committee, what it is that I propose, and if my learned friend wishes to be heard upon it, I have no objection. I shall propose to add to the preamble these words, “and that further provision be made for the better management of the said charity, and also for extending the objects thereof.” These words are to enable the committee to introduce the provisions which I shall call their attention to. What I have said is introductory, for the purpose of showing the committee the necessity of an alteration in the present constitution of the trust. I was about to state, that I should propose to the committee, an alteration in the bill, by which it will be competent to introduce into the body of the trustees a certain number who will not be tinged with the peculiar political character of the majority, if you can call that a majority, where there are nineteen on one side, and one on the other. The mode in which that is to be done, is not, I admit, without difficulty; and when I have been making my observations

with regard to the political character of the trustees, let it not be understood that I accuse those gentlemen. I frankly own that you cannot have men in the town of Birmingham, or in any other town in the kingdom, who are not of this or that opinion in politics. But as you cannot by possibility avoid exciting suspicion in the public where you have trustees for education all of one way of thinking in politics, it is desirable, for the purpose of getting rid of that suspicion, and for the purpose of securing confidence, that there should be persons of all political parties in the trust. I do not mean that political considerations should be introduced into the matters of the trust; it would be a scandalous thing if it were so; but I mean to say that for the purpose of getting rid of suspicion, it ought to be clear to the public that if there be those among the trustees who entertain one sort of political opinion, there are those who entertain another; and it ought to be felt by the public that in any election by the trustees it will not always happen that the person elected will be of one and the same political party—this ought to be, and may be effected. That the proposal I shall make to you will be sufficient to effect the object, I do not know; at all events, it will be a step in advance—at all events, it will show, on the part of this committee, that their opinion is that there ought not to be an exclusive political character stamped upon the trust which has the administering of this important charity. Now, sir, I have before called your attention to the special words of the exordium of King Edward's charter. They recite that the school was originally granted upon the petition of the inhabitants. They contemplate the benefit of the inhabitants. The body granting is the Crown—standing as the Crown always stands in the advantageous position of dispensing benefits. Those to whom the grant is made are the inhabitants, the *cestui que trusts*, to use our law phrase, of the trust to be created. These *cestui que trusts*, the inhabitants of the town of Birmingham, are represented by the Town Council. When my learned friend, Mr. Talbot, said yesterday that the Town Council, like the trustees, are all of one party in politics, I dare say, though I have not enquired, that my learned friend was right; that they will continue to be of one party is a matter of but small probability. What I propose, therefore, is this, that you should enable the Town Council, for the time being, to appoint a certain number of gentlemen, resident in Birmingham, having in all other respects the qualifications requisite for the existing trustees, to be trustees in addition to the existing number of governors. I propose to add five, to be elected by the Town Council, and to be added to the trustees who are constituted by the charter of King Edward. If the Town Council chose to elect persons of the same political opinions as the body of the trustees, be it so, there is nothing to be said against it, and the town ought to be, and must be satisfied. If, on the other hand, the Town Council should elect, for instance, some of those gentlemen whose names I mentioned yesterday, whom nobody in Birmingham will say ought not to be members of this trust—who are, some of them, eminently fit to perform those functions—who can object? Can the existing trustees object? They have nothing to conceal; they have nothing to

do which they wish not to be interfered with in doing. They cannot, by possibility, object to having gentlemen among the most respectable in the place, although happening to differ in politics, but, in other respects, agreeing with them, taking their seats at the board. I cannot conceive any objection that the twenty gentlemen can have to this proposal; not that I think five the proper number. I think the time has gone by when there ought to be anything like a self-perpetuating trust; I am satisfied that it cannot exist many years. It was a proper mode of electing such a body in the time of King Edward, when only one man in ten thousand—I scarcely exaggerate—could read and write. But this is not a time now, when every man can read and write, and will discuss, and will come to conclusions upon these matters, however erroneous—this is not a time when a constitution of that kind can be allowed to remain. But, without putting it upon a ground like that, I cannot conceive what objection can be made. I cannot understand why my learned friend is not instructed, upon the mere announcement of such a proposal, to say—“That is a most reasonable thing. We are obliged to you for your alteration; it will relieve us from an imputation that we ought to be relieved from, and cannot, by possibility, do us harm.” But, sir, I trust that, if this proposal be not acceded to by the trustees it will be acceded to and adopted by the committee. I can see no objection. Alterations of the charter have been already sanctioned. The charter did not allow of the institution of a commercial school, and yet my learned friends take credit—and properly take credit—for having instituted the commercial school. We take credit, and I think as deservedly, for the institution of the primary schools. All those are, no doubt, alterations of the charter; but they are all improvements in the charter, and so would this be. The charter has constituted a trust which, in some respects, has not worked as it should have done. We propose to make an alteration which, we say, is an improvement. Alter the constitution of the trust as you allowed other alterations. No inconvenience can arise from altering the number of the trustees; because, under the original charter of incorporation, the trustees are made a body corporate, and have a common seal; and, therefore, any alteration in the number, either by augmentation or diminution, can introduce no difficulty of any sort whatever. I think I have commented sufficiently on this part of the case. I shall now propose another alteration. Your attention was called yesterday, in the cross-examination of Mr. Whateley, to the audit of the accounts, or, more properly speaking, to the annual publication of the accounts of the trust. That is an unsatisfactory mode of publishing the accounts. The mode of audit is unsatisfactory. The trustees, appointed as they are for life, by themselves, to use a somewhat inaccurate, but common expression, manage their business privately. The public have no access either to the deliberations or to the records of the trustees. Why should they not have it? In the bill of 1831, the committee of the House of Commons ordered an annual publication of what is called the abstract of the accounts. Now, look at the last abstract of the accounts. Let us see whether this abstract of the accounts is a publication that can be of the least utility to

the public. You will find, upon the credit side, that the items are of this description—"By masters of the Grammar School, salaries and capitation fees, 3,500*l*." I am speaking in round numbers. "By pension to the late second master, 150*l*." That is an intelligible item. "By one year's assessed taxes and parochial rates for masters' houses."—"By expenses of annual visitation and fees to examining masters', 113*l*."—"By payments to exhibitions, 400*l*."—"By secretary's salary, 250*l*."—"By sundry annual and other disbursements, 457*l*."—"By repairs, poor rates, and estate expenses." We have before had the assessed taxes for masters' houses—now we have "By repairs, poor rates, and estate expenses, 671*l*." What this item consists of there is no means of knowing. "By expense of forming streets at Ladywood and Moor-street, and proportion of building a bridge at the Crescent, 800*l*."—"By salaries, and other payments, on account of elementary schools, 668*l*."—"By general law and surveyor's charges, 233*l*." What that means it is impossible for anybody to say. In point of fact, I dare say it is a very proper expenditure; but the public ought to know what it is. "By payments on account of new Grammar School buildings, 29*l*."—"By expenses relating to election of assistant master, 42*l*."—"By loss on bank notes, by a bank that failed, 15*l*."—"By amount due upon rental, 459*l*." And, if you look through all the publications, from year to year, since the year 1831 or 1832, when the publication was first commenced, you will find that the accounts contain items of a similar description, the particulars of which it is impossible for anybody to divine. Now, sir, the mode in which the accounts are audited is this:—Three persons among the trustees are appointed to audit them. The auditors are the bailiff of the year, the bailiff of the preceding and the succeeding years. These are members of the trust. So that you have a trust self-elected, conducting and managing their business privately, keeping accounts which are not open to public inspection, deputing a certain number of their own body to audit their accounts, and prepare an abstract for publication. Now I should propose to introduce another mode of auditing those accounts, which, it appears to me, that the trustees can have no conceivable objection to. The mode in which the municipal accounts are audited—in order to prevent the auditing of public accounts by persons all selected from one party—the mode in which the auditors, by the municipal bill, are directed to be appointed is this:—Each voter has but one vote in the election of two auditors; the consequence of which is that, in almost every borough in England, one of the auditors is on one side in politics, and one on the other. Those two gentlemen so elected meet together, and, with the assistance of one of the Town Councillors, appointed by the mayor for the year, audit the general accounts of the borough. That, surely, is an excellent system—a system which insures satisfaction to the public, by introducing that diversity of political sentiment among the auditors, without which, we know, that, in this country, there cannot be any general confidence. What I propose is this,—and I can see no objection to it; it is a fair and honourable proposal, to which, I think, no objection can be made. The proposal is, that they should take, for the annual audit of the trustees' accounts, the two auditors

appointed, by the electors of the borough, to audit the the municipal accounts. And, for the third person, instead of the mayor's councillor, that they should take their own bailiff for the year. It appears to me that those gentlemen acting as auditors for the public, the trustees cannot but be desirous of having their accounts audited by them. Instead of appointing three of their own number, they would then have auditors upon whom no suspicion can rest, and who would annually audit the accounts, and annually sanction the publication of the abstract. This is the second alteration that I should propose in this bill. Then comes a further matter, to which I invite my learned friend's attention, and to which there cannot be a shadow of objection. My learned friend's witness has shown that the primary schools, which were instituted in the year 1831, have worked most beneficially to the community of Birmingham. But we say that those primary schools are not sufficient for their purpose, that there ought to be more. On the other hand, as the trustees come to parliament and exhibit a state of accounts, which they say is, and will be, for a certain number of years, an embarrassed state, we are unwilling to subject them to any pecuniary liabilities; we do not therefore say, which we should have otherwise felt inclined to say, if the accounts had been in a more flourishing condition, "Erect one or more primary schools in this spot and in that spot, in which we are of opinion that they are greatly wanted." What we ask of the trustees is, to take a power, in this new bill, of erecting from time to time, as many primary schools as, in their opinion, may be beneficial and necessary for the inhabitants, according to the state of their funds. Now, what objection can there be to this proposal? We do not ask them to erect additional primary schools—we do not ask them to lay out a farthing of their money; what we ask of them is, to take power to erect as many schools, as from time to time may be necessary in their own opinion, and which they may have funds in their hands to erect. This, I trust, my learned friends will assent to. Sir, having stated to the committee our objects in now appearing before them, I will just point out to you how it is that the words which I propose to add to the preamble are necessary, in order to the introduction of these amendments. My learned friend's preamble concludes with this allegation, "And whereas it is expedient that the several purposes and objects in the herebefore recited report mentioned should be carried into effect in the manner hereinafter-mentioned." And I propose to add to that sentence, these words,— "And that further provision be made for the better management of the said charity," which would cover the introduction of clauses, for the appointment of additional trustees, and for the better auditing of the accounts, "And also for extending the objects thereof," which would cover the introduction of a clause, enabling the trustees to erect additional primary schools. In the last words, I have carefully consulted the language which has been used by the trustees upon the former occasion, taking from the title of the act of 1831, and I believe from the act of 1837, the words, "extending the objects thereof." Those are the words which they themselves have printed upon the title page of their former acts, and I propose to introduce them into this bill. Now, it is upon those words

that I propose to divide the committee—I propose to add them, in order that the committee may say, that in their opinion it is expedient that an alteration be made in the body managing the affairs of the school, that a better mode of auditing the accounts should be had, and also power taken to enable the trustees to erect further primary schools. I abstain on the present occasion, though we have considered the matter much, from making any further proposal with respect to the commercial school, but it is necessary, as it may be referred to on a future occasion, that our opinions upon that subject—I mean the opinions of the Town Council, hoping and believing as they do, that they therein represent the opinions of the majority of the inhabitants,—should not be misunderstood. If the finances of the trust had been in a more flourishing condition, we should have been desirous, and we believe the whole town would have been desirous, that there should have been a considerable extension of the commercial school. We should desire that the commercial schools should not be carried on in a portion of the building which is appropriated, and ought to have been exclusively appropriated to the purposes of the Grammar School, by taking away the room which was meant for a library. And we trust, that hereafter, one or two commercial schools of the description contemplated by the act of 1831, will be erected in the town of Birmingham. The reason why we abstain from making any proposal on that subject at present is, that the trustees represent their inability, or, more properly, represent their funds to be in a state of embarrassment, which would not justify them in making an outlay of that description. We abstain, therefore, from making any proposal of that sort, but we are exceedingly desirous that this object should not be lost sight of, but that the commercial schools should, as soon as possible, be increased in number, and should be put in such a state of activity as would answer the objects of the framers of the act of 1831. Sir, I have now gone through all the proposals which we propose to submit to your consideration—they appear to us, acting, as we believe we are acting, and as we intend to act, on behalf of the inhabitants of the town, who are entitled to the benefits of this trust, to be objects of paramount importance. I will not exaggerate the importance of the trust. There is not a member of this committee who must not be satisfied of the importance of a trust, the whole income of which, unencumbered with debt, would be 7,000*l.* a-year. There is no member of the committee who will not see that the expenditure of that money ought to be followed with corresponding benefits of vast magnitude. Nobody can doubt that even half 7,000*l.* is far too great a sum to be allotted for the purpose of a grammar school, in a great manufacturing town. It is, therefore, of the last importance that proper means of education for all persons in that important town, should be furnished from the fund which is at hand. We shall never lose sight of the conduct of the governors of this body—it is part of the duties which we assumed under the provisions of the municipal act, to see that there shall be no improper management, no negligence, in the performance of this trust. We have accordingly, on this occasion come before you with such moderate, such reasonable, we hope such praiseworthy suggestions, as we trust the committee will adopt. We also propose

vigilantly to observe the course pursued, with reference to the extension of the commercial schools and the primary schools; but we abstain from making any proposal which we believe in the remotest degree might affect the interests of the trust, or embarrass the trustees. Have we made any proposal that can in the least degree embarrass them? Have we cast any imputation upon them otherwise than by rehearsing their acts? If any improper phrase had been used with reference to the trustees or to the school, the inadvertence is to be attributed to me, not to my clients. I have been desired, and have been anxious to bring forward these suggestions, in no spirit of hostility, but for the purpose of advancing the interests of the trust, as they are connected with the interests of the town. We believe that to be our duty—from that duty we shall never shrink. For the purpose of carrying our suggestions into effect, we propose these moderate additions to the bill. In order that you may introduce these moderate additions to the bill, when you have considered the preamble, we propose to add words to the preamble, which will enable you to introduce them with propriety. I have thought it better to take this course rather than to propose the clauses one by one, because it is more expedient for the committee to be put at once in possession of the views of the parties appearing here, than to have them proposed piecemeal. I, therefore, propose them altogether. I propose them in the shape of an addition to the bill. No kind of inconvenience can be sustained thereby; because my learned friend will be at liberty, either now or when the clauses are introduced, to address himself to the committee on those points. I have explained to him what will be the substance of the clauses which I intend to propose. It will, I think, be more convenient to consider them under the general amendment which I propose to embody in the preamble. Now, sir, I hope we have done our duty in reference to this bill. We should never have been satisfied, if we had not appeared before you for the purpose of doing what we believed to be useful and important. I trust that the governors will consider our suggestions and adopt them. We do not wish to have the credit of forcing them into the bill; it would be more satisfactory that the trustees should themselves introduce them; but we must press them if they are not consented to. A passage was read by my learned friend from the petition, praying that the consideration of the bill might be postponed. From what we have heard of the finances of the trust, I should be extremely disinclined to take that course, which would necessarily add to the expense. In the management of a trust of this description, there ought to be no hostile feelings, and no differences; and it would give me the greatest pleasure if, instead of submitting our clauses to the committee, my learned friend would submit clauses of a similar description to these which are prepared by the parties who are represented by me. Sir, I shall not occupy your time any further; it will be unnecessary to discuss these proposals in detail, because you will have an opportunity, upon the words we have introduced into the preamble, to take the sense of the committee upon them. I have drawn these words carefully, and I have explained to the committee the mode in which they will apply to each of the clauses which I shall propose. The

committee may at once, therefore, consider the propriety of the suggestion which I make on behalf of the Town Council, when they are considering the preamble of the bill; and I am desirous, before I sit down, of repeating that we are here, not to oppose the trustees, but for the purpose of giving the benefit of our humble assistance, in the exercise of their duty as governors of this charity. We give them praise where they deserve praise; we venture to take praise where we think that we also are not undeserving of commendation. We are desirous to give assistance in every way in our power, and anxious not to embarrass; and I, therefore, have been instructed to represent the sentiments of the Town Council in the shortest and plainest manner possible. Having done so, I think the committee will be of opinion, that my clients have only done their duty to the inhabitants of Birmingham, whose interests they are bound to protect.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—Perhaps my learned friend will be kind enough to give us the clauses which he proposes.

Mr. AUSTIN.—They will be simply carrying out the objects.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—I apprehended, sir, that such would be the answer which I should get from my learned friend.

Mr. AUSTIN.—I have taken the course of dividing the committee upon the preamble of the bill, and I have done so as much for the convenience of my learned friends, as for my own; and I must, at the present moment, abide by that course.

Ms. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—My learned friend has a right to take the course of dividing the committee upon the preamble of the bill. My learned friend has suggested a certain addition to the preamble of the bill, which is clothed in the most general language that can be conceived, which may be pregnant with mischief, or may be almost perfectly harmless, exactly according to the character of the clauses by which it is to be followed, and of which it is to form the introduction; it is impossible, therefore, for the committee to come to a satisfactory decision upon those words, which my learned friend proposes to introduce into the preamble, unless they are in possession of the clauses which are to carry out my learned friend's amendment. My learned friend, however, declines to enable me to comment upon those clauses, which form, surely, the essential part of the amendment, which he now proposes to ask the committee to decide upon; and I must, therefore, be content with such materials as my learned friend has chosen to afford me, while I proceed to deal with the suggestions which he has made to the committee. Now, then, sir, the words that my learned friend proposes to add to the preamble,—I took them down as my learned friend read them; for even those words have only made their appearance upon this morning—are these: “and that further provision be made for the better management of the said charity, and for extending the objects thereof.” Now, one can quite conceive circumstances, if there were not further objections to it, under which those words would be perfectly harmless. I am not at all prepared to say that they might not read with the bill exactly as it stands at present, and that there

are not clauses in the body of the bill, which amply carry out those words which my learned friend proposes to introduce into the preamble; but, however, I am to deal with them as introductory of certain substantive amendments, as my learned friend calls them, which are afterwards to find their way into the bill in the shape of clauses; and I must, therefore, address myself to the substance of the clauses, which are to be forthcoming, instead of limiting myself to the mere language of this sentence, which my learned friend proposes now to ask the committee to add to the preamble, because they are words perfectly insignificant, except in connection with something which is to come after. Now, I do not think that I was asking too much at the hands of my learned friend, in order to enable the committee to have the whole question before them, when I asked him to put me in possession of the clauses, before I proceeded to discuss those clauses.

Mr. AUSTIN.—I should be sorry that we should not discuss this matter in the most straightforward and distinct manner. I have told my learned friend, as I have told the committee, that I have three distinct proposals—nobody can doubt what they are. I propose to add five trustees, to be elected by the Town Council, to audit the accounts in the manner I have specified, and to give power to the trustees to erect additional primary schools. It is, therefore, unnecessary that we should embarrass the committee by the details of the clauses.

Sir EARDLEY WILMOT.—Do you mean virtually to take the vote of the committee upon those clauses, by taking the vote upon the preamble; because it might be very possible that I, or other gentlemen, might oppose the clauses as they are, but might wish for some modification of them. I want you clearly to say, whether you virtually take the vote of the committee upon the preamble, to settle the question.

Mr. AUSTIN.—I have stated, sir, to the committee, very distinctly, that I propose this amendment in order to save time and trouble. I propose the amendment of the preamble, in order, that the committee may, if they please, consider the whole matter when they discuss the preamble; and my learned friend will have the opportunity of reply in this case, which he would not have had in any other; so that it is quite impossible to say, that this is not the fairest way to the trustees in which it could be submitted. I hope the committee will understand that I do not wish to exclude any other amendment. I propose these words to enable the committee to determine upon the three propositions. No member of the committee can, I think, doubt what the course is which I suggest.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—At the same time it is most important, and my learned friend will forgive me for saying so, that the question put by the honourable member, should have been put and should have been so answered, because the committee will now feel that in deciding upon these words which my learned friend is proposing to add to the preamble of the bill, they are in fact, voting *aye* or *no*, upon the propositions which my learned friend is to put before them in the shape of clauses. The committee are not to be called upon by my learned friend to divide, simply upon the question, whether it be expedient to add the words, "And that further provision be made for the better management of the

said charity, and also for extending the objects thereof," but they are to be called upon to decide whether they think that five gentlemen elected by the Town Council, should be added to the number of the trustees, in the mode which my learned friend suggests, and that the accounts of the charity should be audited by the municipal auditors of the borough, in company with the bailiff of the trustees; and whether a power to erect a greater number of primary schools should be introduced into the bill, and whether, also, as I collected from my learned friend, the commercial school should not be separated.

Mr. AUSTIN.—No, that is not my proposal; I carefully abstained from that. Do not let us get into any embarrassment from a mere technicality—nothing is so contemptible as that. What I propose is, that the committee should decide upon the three propositions, and, therefore, I have introduced words to cover them; and what I should now propose is, that the committee would be so good as to put the three points distinct, one from the other, before they consider the question of the preamble; because, if you were to determine in the first instance upon the vote of the preamble, it might come to this, that though you thought it proper to introduce the five trustees, you might not think it proper to introduce any mode of audit, and, therefore, might strike out those words, and by adopting one, or adopting two, or adopting all, or by rejecting one, or two, or all, the committee might modify the preamble accordingly, or might modify the suggestion themselves, and then they might modify the preamble. But do not let us be caught or entrapped by a mere technicality. My intention is very straightforward; I want the sense of the committee upon these three propositions; and in order that the committee may deal with the matters expeditiously, I propose that they should consider them all at once, instead of having the room cleared upon each separately.

CHAIRMAN.—You propose then, that from the chair, three distinct votes should be taken in the committee, under the head, one may say of the preamble, but that the words of the preamble should be modified according to the vote taken upon those three points.

Mr. AUSTIN.—I, do, sir; and I do trust that some member of the committee will move those.

Mr. ACLAND.—I do not understand what the chairman says, but I understand what Mr. Austin says.

CHAIRMAN.—I will repeat what I said before, that some member of the committee should propose three successive votes, upon the three successive propositions, that Mr. Austin has explained to the committee; and that then, when those are passed, either in the affirmative, or the negative, the committee should either introduce the words which Mr. Austin has proposed to add to the preamble or entirely exclude them, if the committee decide against the three propositions.

Mr. AUSTIN.—Quite so, sir. Then my learned friend will address himself once to that, and I will, for form's sake, request the senior member for the town of Birmingham, if he will allow me to address him individually, as he seems to be the proper person, to propose these resolutions in the committee, and I will put the propositions in writing into his hands.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—The matter, then, sir, resolves itself into this, that the committee are to divide upon the affirmative, of introducing certain clauses, without having any other account of those clauses than such as is to be gathered from the speech of my learned friend. But he must forgive me for saying that this is a most inconvenient course, and certainly it is an entirely unprecedented one, so far as I have had any experience in matters of this kind. The committee are called upon to decide upon the introduction of those words into the preamble, and then, by their vote upon that, the committee are to decide upon the three propositions of my learned friend, making an alteration in the trust, an alteration in the audit, and an enlargement of the number of the primary schools. I say, with the greatest respect to the committee, and the utmost respect for my learned friend, that if this be a straightforward, it is a most inconvenient, as it is an unexampled course. It is usual, in matters of this kind, where alterations of this description are intended to be suggested, from that side of the table by petitioners against the measure, that the committee, and all parties concerned, particularly the promoters of the bill itself, should be beforehand put in possession of the alterations, which are intended to be introduced, so that they may see the whole scope and extent to which the clauses hereafter to be brought forward relate. Now, then, sir, let us look at the proposals which my learned friend is hereafter to make to the committee. First, with respect to the alteration of the preamble, by introducing those words at the end of the preamble; the committee will see that that will alter in this respect, the character of the bill; that, whereas, the preamble at present refers merely to the purposes and objects in the hereinbefore recited report mentioned, and the act itself is intended merely for the purpose of carrying out the decision of the Court of Chancery, by introducing my learned friend's words, a new element will find its way into this measure, and the committee will be launched upon the question of further alterations outside of the master's report, to which at present the measure is confined. However, it is for the committee, of course, to determine, whether they think it expedient under those circumstances to carry the measure further, than merely to the extent of enabling the governors themselves to carry into execution the decision of the Court of Chancery, founded upon the report of the master of that court; and having suggested to the committee this formal difficulty, in the introduction of the words which my learned friend has suggested, I will address myself to the proposals themselves, the substance of which has been communicated to us, at length, by my learned friend. With respect to one of the suggestions which my learned friend has thrown out, that a power should be taken to increase, hereafter, the number of the elementary or primary schools, whensoever from the state of the funds the governors shall think it expedient and prudent to do so, I have no other objection to that, than this, that as beyond all question the governors will extend the number, whensoever they are in possession of funds, which they think they can discreetly apply to such a purpose, and as they, therefore, have no objection at all to contemplate the future increase of the number of primary schools, my objection to it, would mainly arise from this—

first of all, from the doubt, whether we have not the power already to do so, which my learned friend is anxious to give us, and that is one of those evils arising from the hasty mode of proposing different alterations. I much doubt whether we have not the power already; but at all events, if we have not, we can undoubtedly come before the legislature for the purpose of taking that power, whenever we have the means of exercising the power; a more convenient mode of legislation, I think, than that which my learned friend proposes; and, moreover, I think it is scarcely fair upon the governors of this charity, that while they are disposed to carry out even the objects which my learned friend is anxious we should attend to, in the extension of the number of primary schools, my learned friend should hereafter come before some future committee of the House of Commons, and claim for himself and his clients the credit of doing that, which we had the intention of doing, when we had the means; and it is upon that ground that we should resist the introduction of the clause, which my learned friend is hereafter to propose to the committee, on the subject of powers to increase the number of the elementary schools. There is one other object which my learned friend has dilated upon, though he declined to make it the subject of a clause, and which he does not wish the words which he proposes to add to the preamble to embrace, which he does not propose to put before the committee in the shape of a clause, namely, the separation of the commercial school from the Grammar School, in Birmingham. My learned friend has, at considerable length, towards the close of his address to the committee, insisted upon the expediency of building a commercial school separately, and, I believe upon a distinct site from that which is at present occupied by the classical school, and by the commercial school also. Now, I know not upon what grounds my learned friend's clients are now anxious that the commercial school should be placed apart from the Grammar School, or the classical school. Undoubtedly, the project did not find favour in the sight of the inhabitants of Birmingham, at the time when the schools were in the progress of erection, because at that time a memorial was presented to the governors, who were, in pursuance of the act of parliament, then contemplating the erection of distinct schools, for the commercial and for the classical education of the youth of that town. A memorial was presented by the inhabitants, setting forth the expediency of uniting them upon the same site, because in the judgment of the memorialists, the object would be best attained, by uniting in an additional building, upon the same site, and under the same superintendence as the classical school, the projected English school, for which provision was made under the act of parliament. Now, that was a memorial addressed to the governors at the time I am speaking of, the two first signatures attached to which are the signatures of the late member for Birmingham, Mr. Attwood, and the present honourable member for that town, whom I see in his place in this committee. To it is appended a long list of, I doubt not, the most respectable names in the town of Birmingham, expressly requesting the governors to do that which my learned friend is now instructed to deprecate, and to throw out a suggestion to the committee that the governors ought, as soon as they possibly can, to reverse and to

alter, so as to make those distinct, which the memorialists signing that memorial, expressed a wish should be united. Now, I do not mean to detain the committee upon that subject, as my learned friend is not about to propose any clause on the subject to the committee; but, before I dismiss it, I may be forgiven for making this observation,—that, not only was the alteration of the original plan adopted, in obedience to the suggestions of those most respectable memorialists, but, by adopting it, a very large saving of expense was made. Instead of the sum of 15,000*l.*, which was the estimated cost of erecting the new commercial school,—and we know by experience, even with respect to this school, how very largely estimates for such buildings are exceeded, when the architect comes to consider the matter after, instead of before, the erection of the building—and one might, therefore, fairly take the cost, at least, at 20,000*l.*, whereas, by the modification of the plan, which was adopted by the governors, in deference to this memorial, the cost did not reach 5,000*l.*—something about 4,000*l.*—by devoting the library to the purposes of the commercial school. I think, therefore, unless there is something in the other proposals of my learned friend better calculated to win the support of members of this committee, they will not be likely to introduce a modification of the preamble, for the purpose of inserting my learned friend's clauses. Now, having disposed of the proposal connected with the primary schools, and the project of hereafter separating the commercial school from the Grammar School, my learned friend's proposals resolve themselves into these, namely,—that the number of governors should be increased by the addition of a certain number of gentlemen elected by the Town Council of Birmingham, and that a different mode should be adopted of auditing the accounts. Now, my learned friend has felt throughout, that, in order to lay any ground for an alteration upon either of these points, which he is anxious to see introduced into this matter, it is necessary to satisfy the committee that the present system has not worked well, but that evils have arisen under the management of the existing governors elected as they are at present, which evils will, in all probability, be avoided, in time to come, by the infusion of the new governors, under my learned friend's mode of electing the governors and auditing the accounts. Accordingly, a considerable portion of my learned friend's speech has been devoted to, he says, not hostile, but, certainly, not very friendly, comments upon the expenditure in the building of the Grammar School, since the year 1831. My learned friend introduced the amendments, which he was about to propose, undoubtedly, by a glowing eulogium, I might almost call it, upon the mode in which the charity affairs had been conducted; and my learned friend, in the earlier part of his speech, had no fault whatever to find with the governors. He spoke of the abuses which had existed up to a certain period—some twenty years ago—which, he admitted, had been, by the present governors, reformed; he admitted that the management of the school, so far as the conduct of the education went, was most admirable, and that it gave universal satisfaction to the parents of the children educated, and to the inhabitants of the town generally. He admitted, also, that the commercial school had been found to be a very great benefit, and that the governors had acted

in the spirit of the charter, by introducing that commercial school and the elementary schools, for which he claimed credit for his own party; and, indeed, for a considerable part of his speech, I was induced to hope that my learned friend, having taken the advantage of a night's consideration, and after he had heard the evidence given by Mr. Whateley, in the course of yesterday, was about to withdraw from his further—*opposition* is a word which my learned friend will not permit me to use—but from the further assistance to the governors, which he is anxious to render in modifying their measures now before the committee. However, my learned friend, feeling, of course, as every body must feel, that it was impossible for him to call upon a committee of the House of Commons, while considering a bill for enabling the governors to carry out purposes, which my learned friend was the first to approve and applaud—my learned friend, feeling the impossibility of calling upon the committee to pass a vote of censure upon those governors by altering the constitution of the trust, and saying that they are unfit to continue in the sole management of this charity, and to conduct the affairs of the charity properly; and that other persons differently nominated and elected by the rate-payers of Birmingham, ought to be introduced into the trust, feeling the impossibility of calling upon the committee to do that, unless he was prepared to make some complaint against the governors, my learned friend proceeded to state those matters upon which he grounds his application for an alteration in the character of the trust; and my learned friend stated to the committee, as a ground for altering this trust—he rather, perhaps, insinuated than openly stated it as a ground—that the affairs of the charity have been extravagantly managed by the rash outlay upon the building of the school, which at present adorns the town of Birmingham. Now, my learned friend ought, in candour, to have stated that that outlay arose partly at the instance of those who are now instructing him, and partly by the concurrence of all parties, I believe in the adoption of Mr. Barry's plan for erecting the school. It had been proposed by the governors with economical views, and for the purpose of saving the money of the charity, to erect the grammar school, as the committee have heard more than once, upon land belonging to themselves, and situate upon the outskirts of the town; but it was insisted upon by those who are now instructing my learned friend, and from whom my learned friend does not seek to disengage himself, that the building should be on a spot situate in the centre of the town. My learned friend admits that the consequence of that opposition succeeding, and the grammar school being removed from the intended site in the outskirts to the actual site in the centre of the town, has been what my learned friend may probably call an enormous outlay, for an outlay of about £20,000 has been incurred for the mere land upon which the building has been erected, a large portion of which might have been saved if our original intention had been carried into effect, by erecting the school in the outskirts instead of the centre of the town. Then, my learned friend says that the expenditure upon the building itself has been exorbitant. Now, my learned friend will forgive me for saying—and I am sure he will not contradict me—that all parties united with the

governors in preferring Mr. Barry's plan for selection for that school. If that be conceded to me, the whole of my learned friend's case, so far as it rests upon any extravagant expenditure on the part of the governors, falls at once to the ground; because all the subsequent expenditure with which my learned friend quarrels has arisen from Mr. Barry having exceeded that original estimate, which none regret more than the governors, but which none of the five gentlemen whom my learned friend would seek to have introduced into the trust would, I apprehend, have remedied. In consequence of that excess of £13,000 upon the estimate of £30,000, the expenses have been swelled to the amount of which my learned friend has complained. Whether the committee think that this is an amount which, even under different circumstances, my learned friend could complain of, is a different matter; but I apprehend that they would be far from coming to that conclusion under these circumstances. But that being the case, and it being with general concurrence that Mr. Barry's plan was adopted, my learned friend fails in his complaint, and the result has been that the town of Birmingham has had an edifice erected within it of which the present and succeeding generations have cause to be proud, and in which the youth of the town will continue to be educated in a mode as satisfactory as the present, according to my learned friend's own testimony. Now, sir, my learned friend states that nearly one-half of the income of the charity is swallowed up in paying the interest of the debt at this moment. My learned friend is pretty nearly accurate in that, but the committee will recollect that we are merely providing for a temporary state of poverty, from which we shall be released in a very few years from the time at which I am addressing you. In 1847, instead of an income of £7,000 a year, we shall have an income of £10,000 which we can count upon with security, because it depends upon the falling in of leases; at that time, therefore, we shall have an available income for education of from 6,000*l.* to 7,000*l.*, because we shall be saddled with the debt to which my learned friend points his finger; and a portion of that income of 10,000*l.* will be applied to the purpose of gradually extinguishing the whole of that debt, which is at present saddled upon the charity; the property now being household property and building land, which during the depressed state of trade, and the general circumstances of the town, will not readily find persons to occupy it, but which, doubtless, by the time I am speaking of, the year 1847, will be rapidly covered with buildings, and which then will form a fund to which it is difficult to ascribe the limits, available for the sole purposes of extinguishing the debt which now presses upon our resources. I think my learned friend, so far as the expense of building and fitting up the schools is concerned, can make no complaint against the prudent management of the governors. Then my learned friend turns with an air of triumph to the bill of costs, and the law expenses, upon which he has detained the committee at considerable length. Now it appears from Mr. Whateley's evidence, that that is a bill for law charges which the charity has been called upon to pay, amounting in the course, not of ten but of eleven years, to something like 10,000*l.*, or to within a few hundred pounds of that sum. Of that amount, £6,000, or very nearly so,

are costs out of pocket—that is to say, money out of which the legal officer of the charity derives no profit whatever; his profit is to come out of the remaining sum, rather exceeding £4,000; but my learned friend is in error when he states it to the committee as a profit to that amount carried into the pocket of the solicitor to the trust. That is the amount of his charges as solicitor. Honourable members are perfectly aware that the terms “charges” and “profit” are not convertible terms; and, though it is not money actually paid by him, in the shape of costs out of pocket, it is yet a sum of which only an inconsiderable proportion could properly be classed under the head of “profit;” and it includes the cost arising out of repeated parliamentary oppositions; because, though my learned friend calls them a friendly and amicable assistance to us, we cannot accept his aid without any cost to ourselves. The £10,000 embraces the whole expense of two hard-fought friendly oppositions, amounting alone to the sum of two or three thousand out of the ten thousand, and for which my learned friend is rather responsible than the governors; and, out of the remainder, the whole of the proceedings in the Court of Chancery have to be paid, those proceedings being necessarily most expensive. I never heard, indeed, of a chancery suit being considered as a cheap luxury; but the expense of these proceedings was necessarily enhanced by the necessity of having no less than four parties before the chancellor, and in the master’s office; and the costs of every one of those parties had to be paid out of the charity funds. In that account, which is given in by Mr. Whateley, the bishop, the governors, the attorney-general, and the master, all appear as parties to those proceedings; and the costs of the whole of them have been paid out of that sum which is contained in the account laid upon the table. So that, I think my learned friend can scarcely make out a case of undue expenditure under the head of costs and law expenses, particularly as he himself is to be blamed for a very considerable portion of that outlay. Well, then, my learned friend does not succeed in making it out a subject of charge against the governors that the money which they have been called upon to expend, in carrying out the purposes of the statute, has been a large sum. It lay upon him to show the committee, and to satisfy them, that it was unduly large. He admits that a very considerable expenditure must have taken place; it lay upon him to show that it was unduly large; and I think it lay upon him to prove, when he is attempting to cast a slur upon the body, under whose influence, and at whose control, that expenditure, has taken place,—I think he should have shown something more than an excess of expense—something characterised by graver misconduct than even such an excess of expenditure would entitle him to allege against this charity. My learned friend himself felt that that expenditure would not bear him over the ground which he is anxious to tread. My learned friend feels that there is nothing in the accounts, which have appeared before the committee, which can entitle him to say that the body by whom they have been incurred are unfit to continue in the management of the charity estates, as they have hitherto been honoured by the maintenance of that trust; and what is my learned friend’s resource? What is, in point of fact, the only tangible objection which my

learned friend is able to set out against the constitution of this body, except that it so happens, that eighteen out of the nineteen persons constituting the body hold one class of political opinions, which are different from those which find favour in the corporation of the town of Birmingham. My learned friend, failing on the score of expense, falls back upon the politics of the council. Now, certainly, it is a somewhat novel mode of objecting to the constitution of a trust, which has no reference whatever to politics, where politics never seem for a moment to be thought of in the conduct of the charity, and in the management of the school, which forms a large portion of that charity—it is a somewhat novel mode of objecting to the constitution of such a body, that they happen to be Conservative, or what is called Liberal. It is the first time I ever heard that made the ground of attacking the constitution of a body, that the members composing it were of one class of political opinions. If my learned friend could have shown the committee—if my learned friend could, even for a moment, have suggested to the committee, that the political opinions entertained by the individual members of this trust had actuated the conduct of the general body, in administering the property of the trust—if it could be shown that individual governors had listened to party considerations in the exercise of the patronage which is vested in them by virtue of those letters patent under which the body was constituted and the charity erected, my learned friend would have shown some ground for the committee to pause and to enquire whether that might not be amended, by an alteration in the constitution of the governing body. But my learned friend, so far from proving that, has disproved it, in the most conclusive terms, by the evidence which he himself extracted in cross-examination from the witness Mr. Whateley, who was yesterday in the box, examined before the committee, for it was proved distinctly, at the instance of my learned friend, that on no occasion had the politics of the governors been permitted to interfere with the exercise of their powers under this trust, but that uniformly, without a single exception, the boys receive recommendations from individual governors, in the event of their applying to those governors, without the smallest reference either then, or at any time before their admission, or afterwards, during their continuance in the school, to the politics of their parents, or to the party with whom the parents may happen to be connected. Then you have a school consisting undoubtedly of a majority of children of the church, which might very naturally be expected, whatever were the political opinions of the governing body, because I apprehend that you will find generally, in a school of this description, and particularly for classical education to be followed up by entering into one of our universities, that the bulk of the children will be the children of that persuasion, and one third of the children under education in those several schools embrace persons of every possible shade of religious opinion. I do not know whether they do not even embrace some of the persons of the old religious persuasion, some persons professing the Jewish religion. I believe either at present, or at some time they have received their education, and passed through this school, with the exclusive character of which it is my learned friend's objection to

quarrel. Now, I humbly submit to the committee, that the circumstance of eighteen out of nineteen governors being of one class of opinion, has nothing whatever to do with the amendment which my learned friend has proposed, unless he can show, which he has disproved, that that actuates the conduct of the governors themselves. If you find that which has been proved, that they put out of view altogether the nature of the opinions of the parents of any child who is suggested to them as an object of this charity, why you are to proceed to alter so desirable a state of things as that which shows that the most liberal and tolerant feelings exist on the minds of the parties constituting this trust, it passes, undoubtedly, my humble skill to divine; and I do not think that my learned friend, with all his ingenuity, has suggested any reasonable ground for altering the constitution of the trust. You find that the charity itself has been conducted without reference, even the most remote, to the opinions of the parents of those who are to derive the benefit of the charity. Then, my learned friend says, that the mere suspicion that such a thing might possibly take place, is a sufficient ground for making the alteration. Now, my learned friend will forgive me for saying, that I think he can hardly say, that that is a ground for introducing such a clause as this, because some ill-minded person, judging from his own conduct, under similar circumstances, presumed to suspect, and even to whisper his suspicion to others, that a body of gentlemen, acting in the discharge of a highly responsible trust such as this, might be actuated by corrupt motives,—for corrupt they are, when party feelings are permitted to interfere with the matter of education, in the exercise of such a trust as this. Because there might be some such whisper, or suspicion, is that a ground for a committee of the House of Commons to stamp that suspicion with their seal, by acting upon the suspicion, and giving currency to the suspicion, by adopting the alteration of the trust, which is attempted to be justified on the ground that such a suspicion exists? I am sure that the committee will pause before they give currency to a suspicion, which I believe exists nowhere, except in my learned friend's own brief, that the parties can be supposed to be actuated, contrary to all the evidence which has been called before the committee, by such corrupt and improper motives in the management of the charity trust. But then my learned friend says it is fit that the municipal Corporation of Birmingham should have a share in the management of this charity, connected with the town of Birmingham, and that five individuals shall be selected; my learned friend has not stated whether they shall be members of the Corporation or not. I presume that would be so, in case the Corporation were to elect them. They are to be five persons elected by the Corporation they are to be intruded into this trust, founded by King Edward the Sixth. Where is the fitness of this alteration of my learned friend? How long since has it been discovered that the municipal Corporation is not the proper body for administering a charity of this description? We have had among the various reforms by which late years have been adorned a reform of the municipal corporations, which has been carried through the length and breadth of the land; and what has been the distinguish-

feature of that measure, with reference to charities, the management of which was connected heretofore with the corporate bodies in the town? Have they been entrusted with the management of charities? or have they not, even where by long prescription they had been entrusted with the management of similar charities, been stripped of that management, as being unfit, in the opinion and judgment of the legislature, to continue to interfere in the management of those charities? and the nomination of the trustees has been, in point of fact, taken from the Corporations and vested in the Lord Chancellor. Then we are to take this retrograde step in legislation, not to replace in the municipal corporation of Birmingham the management of a charity which had been but recently taken from them; but for the first time to remove the governors of this charity, which have administered it to the satisfaction of all parties, and for the first time to say that the Corporation of Birmingham is peculiarly fitted to interfere in the management of a charity of this description, when all the other corporations throughout the country have been deprived of the management of similar charities, which they had long enjoyed! But the proposition which my learned friend has made is one which not only is now for the first time introducing the Corporation into the management of this charity, but it is wholly distinct and different from anything contained in the petition, upon which my learned friend is appearing before you. Whether it is that he thought it necessary to modify the suggestion contained in the petition, it is not for me to say; but after the evidence which he has heard, it appears that he is disposed to leave that, and to introduce a less measure of reform than had been contemplated by the petition, for which he is appearing here. But my learned friend, by his petition, sets out the great practical evils and mismanagement, which he is prepared to prove have resulted from the exclusive character of the governing body; and now, there having been a charge of mismanagement arising from that cause, he is satisfied with the suggestion of five gentlemen being appointed by the Corporation of Birmingham to act with the existing governors in the management of the charity; while in his petition, he claimed that the mayor, and all the aldermen, and such of the acting magistrates for the town and neighbourhood as the Lord Chancellor might approve, should be trustees in this body. I do not at this moment recollect the number of aldermen in the town of Birmingham, but I dare say in that town there would be at least twelve aldermen.

Mr. AUSTIN.—Sixteen.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—So that my learned friend has now receded from the allegation of his petition; he is, after the evidence, content with the smaller number which he suggests to the committee.

Mr. AUSTIN.—Where do you find that allegation? I find, in the petition, this language:—"That for the better and more open and responsible management of the said school, the number of governors should be increased, and the mayor and aldermen of the borough, and such of the acting magistrates for the

town and neighbourhood of Birmingham, as the Lord Chancellor may approve, should be added to the trustees, and such other modification of the Government of the said school should be introduced, as may be deemed expedient."

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—It says "the mayor and aldermen."

Mr. AUSTIN.—I beg your pardon—

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—But we will not discuss a matter which is not very important, because my learned friend is certainly at liberty to shape his suggestion as he pleases, or as the circumstances of the evidence which has been given lead him to suppose is important for his purpose. My learned friend anticipates an objection to the course which he is recommending to the committee, and, beforehand, attempts to dispose of the objection which the charter, the letters patent, present to the alteration he is now endeavouring to recommend. The charter distinctly constitutes a certain number of gentlemen as governors, and gives to them the power of filling up vacancies, by such persons as they shall approve; and now my learned friend proposes to alter all this, and to introduce a certain number of gentlemen—five at present—next year. I suppose it will be fifteen when the small end of the wedge is first introduced, and the principle is once admitted; five at present, fifteen tomorrow, and fifty on no very distant occasion, who shall be elected by the ratepayers of the town of Birmingham. If five, why not fifty? I confess, that if the principle is once admitted, I am at a loss to understand why my learned friend should be so modest in his request, and be content with a minority of five, when, if the principle is worth anything, he ought to have the whole trust thrown open, and everybody elected in the public mode which he suggests the number of five should be. My learned friend says—"Why the charter has been departed from, over and over again. You have no pretence to set up your charter; for you have already, in many of the modifications of the original plan, departed from the language of that charter." My learned friend, however, admits that we have acted always within the scope and spirit of the charter; and, I apprehend, that acting within the spirit of it, the committee will not find fault with us for having departed, in some instances from the strict terms of that charter. And departures, undoubtedly, have existed from that charter, which none lament more than the governors, or those who appear here on behalf of the governors. That King Edward the Sixth's School, a school founded by that pious monarch, should contain, as a portion of the rules and scheme under which it is managed, a clause exempting any child, whom its parents shall so wish, from all instruction in the fundamental doctrines and principles of christianity, is, indeed, a departure, not only from the letter but from the spirit of the charter, which none lament more than those who are now twitted with it, and which ought not to be made a subject of remark by my learned friend, at the instance of whose clients, and in submission to whose opposition alone, that clause which my learned friend himself admits to be unhappily and unfortunately worded, found its way through the act of parliament into the scheme of the charity itself. But it is because we have been compelled by those whom my learned friend is identified with, to

depart, in former instances, from the charter, that that is to be made a ground for carrying still further, and altogether throwing overboard the charter, and altering the whole constitution of the trust elected under that charter? This, sir, is the mode in which all these alterations are to be carried into effect. I see that five is the number to be introduced to-day, but it will be a larger number to-morrow, and an increased number hereafter; and, in that way, instead of having a body nominated under the charter, in the mode which the charter prescribes, you will have the body of trustees thrown open to the whole electors, and made the object of all the turmoils of popular election, and containing within itself all the feuds which popular election so generally—and particularly in local bodies of this kind—generates. Why, sir, am I not well founded in entertaining such an apprehension, and pressing it upon the committee, in case my learned friend's suggestion should be listened to, when the concessions already made—not voluntarily made, but wrung from us almost at the point of the bayonet by the opposition—inconsistent, not only with King Edward the Sixth's scheme, but with the principle upon which every scheme of this kind ought to be conducted—when these concessions are thrown in our teeth, as a ground for our carrying them further, and, having interfered with the mode of education, now to carry that interference to the extent of altering the body of management, who can alone render the introduction of that objectionable clause harmless, by the control which they have over the charity? Such, sir, is the object of those who instruct my learned friend,—not that they shall have five members associated with the governors, and harmoniously carrying out the objects of the charity; but that they shall, by the introduction of those five members, lay a ground for the introduction of a larger number hereafter, in another enactment, which they shall get from Parliament—that they shall obtain a sanction for a departure from the original principle on which the body was constituted, and so form a ground for future applications to Parliament to carry out that principle to a greater extent. I trust, however, that the committee will not indulge my learned friend; and that as he has failed in proving any misconduct to justify that alteration, they will hold that the trust, which is thus invulnerable, though assailed by my learned friend on the other side, is not one which ought to be made the subject of so heavy a censure as would be conveyed in the alteration which my learned friend requires. Then, sir, as to the suggestion of my learned friend for a different mode of auditing the accounts, I say that that is an unusual course, and, I believe, an unprecedented course, for the legislature to introduce, in an Act of Parliament for the extension of the powers of a particular charity, a mode of auditing their accounts by parties altogether independent of the trust itself. As far as I know, every charity of this description, or, indeed, of any description, audits its own accounts, or appoints the officers who are to act in that capacity. My learned friend, Mr. Talbot, has put into my hands a statute, which confirms the impression existing on my own mind. This is the Grammar School Bill, passed in the course of the last session—the bill as amended by the second committee—and here is the clause—"Provided always than once in every

year, at least, the governors of the said grammar school shall audit the accounts of the receipt and expenditure of the said schools, and shall publish an abstract of such accounts in some one newspaper published in every county town." Here is the general principle laid down in a statute of only a year's date.

Sir EARDLEY WILMOT.—I think the learned counsel is mistaken. That is a bill which passed through a committee of the House of Commons, and went up to the House of Lords, and those clauses were struck out in the Lords; it is the bill passed in 1840 that you were alluding to. In the Grammar School bill of last year, that is not so—it is only a bill, not an act. In the bill that I brought in, that clause was introduced.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—I am much obliged to the honourable member for the correction, but I apprehend that my learned friend will find no provision of this nature, interfering with respect to trusts of this description. But I pass by that act which I referred to, simply at the suggestion of the moment. But the uniform practice, undoubtedly is, and that was the statement I was venturing to make, for all these charities to audit their own accounts, unless some case of peculation can be suggested, in which event the Court of Chancery takes steps to see that proper securities are introduced, and proper remedies for anything that has taken place. But certainly my learned friend has not succeeded in pointing to any act of parliament, in which a mode of auditing charity accounts, such as that which he is now urging upon the committee, has been adopted; and my learned friend would have taken care to bring before the committee any such statute, if any one was to be found upon the statute book. My learned friend, too, indulges in somewhat an ambiguous phrase, when he talks of auditing the accounts—I apprehend that a good deal, or a very little, may be meant by "auditing accounts." Does my learned friend mean that the auditor is to have a control over the expenditure?

• Mr. AUSTIN.—That is not the business of an auditor.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—But we very well know the doubts that arise out of various constructions of the word "audit," and the disputes that arise upon the propriety of different items of expenditure.

Mr. AUSTIN.—I made no proposition of that kind.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—My learned friend has no clause; but my learned friend does not mean to say, that he did not occupy a considerable portion of the time of the committee, by observing upon the insufficient mode in which the accounts are published. Now, if a more minute detail of those accounts be the consequence, which my learned friend hopes and expects from the amended mode of auditing the accounts, I will venture to tell my learned friend, that I think he can hardly wish to introduce such an alteration into the management of the charity, for I cannot conceive of anything more prejudicial to the charity itself, or less favourable to the system of education to be pursued, than the measure he has suggested, of a more detailed expenditure; raising comments upon this item,

or upon that—letters in the newspaper, that Mr. so and so, the fourth master, ought to have more than Mr. so and so, the third master—comments upon the respective merits of the different functionaries—comments, whether they have been fairly remunerated or not—in short, opening a newspaper way upon the subject of every item of expenditure contained in the accounts. Surely, all that the public can wish—those who are not desirous of mixing themselves up with turmoils of that description—is, that the money received shall be fairly expended for the purposes of the charity, and to know that upon the authority of respectable parties, in whom they can place confidence. Now, do they place confidence in these governors or not? My learned friend says not; for this really is the matter to which we must come at last. Do the public place confidence in the governors of the charity, or do they not? What are the indications of a want of confidence in the governors of King Edward's School on the part of the 200,000 inhabitants of Birmingham? Where are the petitions which are to teem with dissatisfaction of the management of this charity? All that my learned friend can produce is a petition, the allegations of which he himself withdraws from the committee—a petition signed by the Mayor, I suppose for the Corporation, for the Corporation seal is annexed to it; but not one petition from the 200,000 inhabitants who are, according to my learned friend, boiling over with discontent at the secret and irresponsible management of the school, which yet does, somehow or other, give universal satisfaction to the inhabitants. Then has my learned friend set out any ground for the course which, at the instance of these petitioners, he asks you to take? Because they complain of the conduct of the governors, because they complain of the imprudent management—at all events, if my learned friend will not go further, the imprudent outlay of the funds of the charity, are the committee, at their instance, to introduce these modifications of the original scheme under the foundation of King Edward VI., and thereby to sanction by their authority, the charges which are brought in this petition, for which my learned friend appears, and in the speech which my learned friend has addressed to the committee, though he has declined to call witnesses in support of the allegations, either of the petition, or of the speech? Sir, I trust that the committee will think it altogether unnecessary and inexpedient to open the door to other parties, by consenting to the introduction of the clauses which my learned friend is to submit to you; for you will certainly be opening the door to other parties by introducing the clauses into the preamble which my learned friend seeks to append to it. I have already stated to the committee, that to the mere words of that clause in the preamble, there might probably have been no very great objection, because they would almost fall in with the other provisions of the bill, which are already to be found there. We are providing for the better management of the school, and for extending the benefits of the school—we are asking at your hands authority to raise money, without which authority we shall be unable to carry on the school upon the extended system, which has conferred so many benefits upon the town of Birmingham; and, therefore, we should not have felt it necessary,

perhaps, to object to the words, except that they would be mere surplusage, because they are contained in that which is the concluding paragraph of the preamble; they are already contained in the report of the master, which forms the great bulk of that preamble. Comprehending, however, the clauses which my learned friend is presently to submit to you, we entertain the greatest objection to any such words being introduced into the preamble. Now, sir, with respect to the audit, and to the alteration of the trust, I shall not trouble the committee with any further observation. With respect to the third proposition of my learned friend, as to the power hereafter, to erect a greater number of primary schools, I can assure my learned friend,—and I think my learned friend may take it upon my assurance, as we have shown no indisposition to extend the benefits of this charity to all persons who can be brought within the charter of King Edward—my learned friend may take it upon my assurance, that no time will be lost by the governors of this charity, if they are allowed by the committee to remain in the administration of the charity, and not interfered with by other persons, who may possibly give a different character to the charity itself, and divert it to other objects, and different objects. We shall most undoubtedly increase the number of elementary schools, so soon as we shall have the means, without imprudence, of extending the sphere of our operations. We believe that we have power under the existing statutes to do so, without any words being introduced into this bill; but we can assure my learned friend that if, upon consideration, we find that our powers are not sufficiently extensive, we shall lose no time, so soon as we have the means of exercising those powers, in coming before the Lord Chancellor, or coming to parliament, to enable us to do that which is perfectly in unison with that which we have done hitherto, and that we shall not yield to my learned friend in anxiety to carry it into effect upon a more extended scale, such as my learned friend has anticipated. But I trust that the committee will leave us to do that, and not force it upon us at the suggestion of my learned friend—that they will so far repose confidence in us, a confidence which, as it has been reposed by our fellow-townsmen, and by preceding legislatures, has been found, I trust, not to have been abused.

Mr. HARCOURT.—Will you allow me to ask the learned counsel one question. I believe he has not stated one matter correctly. I understood the learned counsel to ascribe an alteration which had been made in the constitution of the school, in regard to religious matters, to the opposition made, as I think he said, at the point of the bayonet, in the committee when the Act of 1831 was passed. Now, my understanding of the matter was, that that alteration was made two years previously, in the report of the Master in Chancery, and was only adopted and confirmed by the committee of 1831—that the whole of that scheme was contained in the report of the master.

Mr. WHATELEY.—It was amended, sir, by an order in Chancery, of the 7th of June. In that order was introduced the very clause which is now in the bill, namely, the proviso not subjecting the children to an examination upon the

subject of religion. That was done during the progress of the bill through parliament.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—It was, sir, while the bill was proceeding through parliament that the scheme was sent back to the Chancellor, and that clause was introduced, because it was found that the bill could not be carried through without it.

Mr. HARCOURT.—Will you allow me to read this? I do not know that it is worth while to read it, but as you have introduced it in your speech, it is as well that the members of the committee should not be under any false impression on the subject. I read this from the former act. [The honourable member then read a portion of the master's report in 1829.] The thirty-fourth clause of this scheme is the one relating to religion; that scheme was made in 1829, and adopted in this bill two years afterwards.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—I apprehend, sir, that though it appears formally, that the scheme was adopted by the master in 1829, in point of fact, that very clause was introduced in the following year, while the bill was passing through parliament. The scheme itself, in its entirety, was no doubt contained in the master's report; but what, with my views, I may be permitted to term this obnoxious provision, was introduced into that report subsequently to the date it bears, namely, in the following year, while the bill embodying that report was in its course through parliament; and in consequence of the opposition with which that bill was met in parliament, and which it was found impossible to surmount, unless such a clause were admitted into the bill, and into the master's report. It was consequently referred back, while parliament was sitting, to the master, and then, as I am instructed, that clause was introduced into the master's report.

Mr. HARCOURT.—It is distinctly stated otherwise.

Mr. WHATELEY.—If you will allow me, sir, it is distinctly stated in page nine. That states the master's report to have been made on the ninth day of March, which had certified a variety of objects "which scheme by the said master, so settled and approved as aforesaid, and as varied and amended by a decretal order of the Court of Chancery, dated the seventh day of June, 1830, hereinafter recited, is as follows."

Mr. HARCOURT.—But that is the scheme arranged by the master in Chancery, in 1829, and varied in the subsequent year, in 1830, by the Court of Chancery. That scheme, so arranged in 1829 and 1830, was adopted by the House of Commons in 1831.

Mr. WHATELEY.—With this variation. This was a variation afterwards introduced.

Mr. HARCOURT.—There is no appearance of that.

Mr. WHATELEY.—It would appear so, if the Chancery proceedings were here.

Mr. HARCOURT.—It does not appear in this act.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—There was a bill in 1830, as well as in 1831, introduced. In the bill in 1830, a variance was made, and though that bill was afterwards thrown out in the House of Lords, still the parties had been obliged

to agree to the introduction of that provision, and, therefore, felt bound to introduce it into the measure of the subsequent year.

Mr. HARCOURT.—They had been obliged in 1830, and not in 1831.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—Undoubtedly it was arranged in 1830, under the compulsion of the parliamentary opposition. It was in 1830, pending that bill, though it never became an act, introduced by a variation in the master's report. In that way it was embodied in the bill of 1830. That bill was never returned to this house—it was rejected on the third reading by the House of Lords, owing to the circumstance which Mr. Whateley explained yesterday. In the following year the measure was re-introduced, and then the promoters of the bill were bound by the agreement which they had been compelled to come to the year before, to re-introduce the same scheme, and the variation of that scheme which had been introduced into it in the preceding year, 1830; and that accounts for its standing in this bill of 1831, which became an act.

Mr. HARCOURT.—I understand you now to say, that the parliamentary opposition to the bill of 1830, induced the master in Chancery, in 1830, to vary the scheme which had been adopted in Chancery in the preceding year; and that then the scheme so altered in Chancery, in 1830, was, in 1831, adopted in the House of Commons.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—It was adopted also by parliament, in 1830.

Mr. HARCOURT.—It did not become an act then.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—No, sir; but so far as the bill went, that clause was adopted by parliament, and it was introduced by the master, in order to enable the bill to pass. Other circumstances cut that bill short in 1830. It reappeared in 1831, and it became an act of parliament.

Mr. HARCOURT.—Then I am right in believing that it obtained at that time previous to 1831, the sanction of the master in Chancery.

Mr. WHATELEY.—The Lord Chancellor. The Lord Chancellor varied the master's report, by introducing that clause.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—But only in order to pass that bill through parliament.

CHAIRMAN.—Now is the time, Mr. Austin, for you to submit your propositions.

Mr. AUSTIN.—I am exceedingly anxious there should be no trouble about this. I have three clauses prepared, if the committee shall listen to my proposition; I am only anxious that we may not suffer by any error of my learned friend

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—The committee perfectly understand what they are about to do.

Mr. AUSTIN.—I want to understand it.

CHAIRMAN.—We are all anxious to understand it. I will therefore, put the direct question to Mr. Austin—whether he wishes me to submit to the committee whether they shall take a vote on the words he proposes to add to the preamble or whether they shall entertain the three separate propositions.

Mr. AUSTIN:—No doubt the course will be to take the vote of the committee

on the three propositions singly, and then they may modify the preamble, by inserting either of the words I shall propose in the three clauses.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—My learned friend cannot propose the clauses, I apprehend, if the alteration in the preamble is negatived.

Mr. AUSTIN.—When we have been endeavouring to meet this in the fairest manner, I am surprised at the opposition of my friend—if so, I will withdraw the proposition, and propose the clauses.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—My learned friend cannot introduce the clauses without an alteration in the preamble.

Mr. AUSTIN.—You having put the three propositions to the committee, if, before you put the question on the preamble, you call us in and inform us, whether you have acceded to them, we can soon frame an amendment of the preamble. I am surprised at my friend making this piece of work.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—I do not understand what my learned friend means, by this piece of work—I am only stating what is the course which, in my opinion, the committee should pursue.

Mr. AUSTIN.—You are throwing impediments in the way of the proper course of proceeding.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—I do not know whether my learned friend means this as indignation, but he is wasting it if he does. I only wish the committee should not now be disturbed, by any new enactment being introduced in the shape of clauses by my learned friend. I understood that he proposed a certain amendment in the preamble, in order, if adopted, or in a modified shape adopted, to make room for certain clauses, all of which he hoped the committee would introduce. If the committee are not disposed to adopt any of my learned friend's suggestions, they will negative the amendment in the preamble, and there will be an end of his propositions.

Mr. AUSTIN.—Oh dear, no.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—Does my learned friend suppose that the committee will introduce the amendment in the preamble, and then negative his clauses?

Mr. AUSTIN.—Not in the least.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—If the committee mean to introduce any of my learned friend's propositions, they will introduce a modified amendment in the preamble, to meet it.

Mr. AUSTIN.—I ask you first to consider the resolutions, and not the preamble; and having done that, if you will call us in, and inform us, we will act accordingly.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—Then I only regret that my friend has embarrassed the bill, by proposing an amendment in the preamble, on which he declines to take the vote of the committee.

CHAIRMAN.—Will you let us have the clauses?

Mr. AUSTIN.—I have handed them in, sir; having endeavoured to make the thing short and clear, in order to run no risk of having confusion introduced.

The committee room was cleared. After a short time Mr. Sergeant Wrangham and Mr. Austin were again called in.

CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Austin, the committee have instructed me to express to you, that they feel a difficulty in pursuing the course you have suggested to them; they seem to prefer voting upon the question of an amendment to the preamble, instead of coming to any resolution upon the three propositions you have submitted, and the committee would be glad to hear your opinion upon that course.

MR. AUSTIN.—That, sir, may lead to a great deal of confusion. What I want is, to have a vote of the committee upon the points contained in those propositions.

CHAIRMAN.—We are told that we must vote, first, whether the preamble is proved,—that we are not competent to initiate fresh clauses until that is done.

MR. AUSTIN.—Oh dear, sir, that is not so. I know it has been said you must pass the preamble.

CHAIRMAN.—I must direct the attention of the honourable member, in justice to the committee clerk, who most distinctly stated that it was in the power of any member of the committee to move any resolution he pleased, as an amendment. There has been throughout all our discussion a confusion as to the word amendment, referring to words which may hereafter be proposed to be added to the preamble. The resolutions have been considered by some honourable members as amendments, when they are no amendments at all; the idea of an amendment has been brought forward again—the committee clerk has stated to me three times, that any individual member of the committee has, upon the words “that the preamble of the bill is proved,” a right to rise and propose any resolutions he pleases.

MR. AUSTIN.—That is precisely what is proposed to be done. I know what the committee clerk must have said perfectly, he referred to the amendments in the clauses of the bill, which of course cannot be made till the preamble is disposed of.

CHAIRMAN.—Then we had better discuss this.

MR. AUSTIN.—The course will be for the hon member for Birmingham to propose the first resolution on the question of the preamble being put.

MR. ACLAND.—Is there any difficulty in your introducing the clauses with your own preamble?

MR. AUSTIN.—There is no occasion for that line. I hoped that by two speeches, instead of half-a-dozen, we should shorten the time of the committee.

MR. ACLAND.—It is competent to you to introduce clauses, with a preamble to each clause.

MR. AUSTIN.—Certainly.

MR. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—Supposing that course to be pursued, the whole thing would be to be done over again,—Motions for the clauses and so on. What my learned friend and I both wish is, to take the decision of the committee

now in effect, even if not entitled to do so, upon the proposition of the honourable member for Birmingham.

CHAIRMAN.—There appears no further difficulty in the way of the committee.

Mr. Sergeant Wrangham and Mr. Austin withdrew. After some further discussion, the committee adjourned to the following day.

THURSDAY, JULY 21.

THOMAS SHEPHARD, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—Sir, when the committee separated last night we understood, through the kindness of the chairman, in announcing to us the decisions already come to, that the two first resolutions proposed by my learned friend having been disposed of in the negative, the only question was upon the third resolution, with reference to increasing the number of elementary schools; and the doubt that appeared to exist was whether, the committee wishing there should be power of increasing the number, whenever the funds were able to meet it, we possessed the power under our previous statutes, or whether it was necessary to introduce, and if so, in what form, a clause to invest us with powers which we were not already in possession of. Now, sir, in the course of my address yesterday, in answer to Mr. Austin, I expressed to the committee the readiness which all the governors felt, whenever they should be in possession of funds, to extend the utility of the charity in every direction, not only the elementary schools, but every branch of education pursued throughout the establishment; and as an objection to the clause my learned friend was about to propose, I ventured to suggest to the committee that we, in point of fact, might possess those powers, which my learned friend was anxious to place in our hands by the new clause. Since that time, we have had an opportunity of looking into the former acts, with regard to that particular point, and I have now to state to the committee that we have ample powers under the previous statutes, to enable us to carry into effect the object which the committee are anxious to promote; and having them, it would undoubtedly be most inexpedient that the committee should encumber the present act with any new legislation upon the subject, when that legislation would be superfluous. I will now point the attention of the committee to the language of the first act, the first and second of William the Fourth, one section of which appears to invest us with sufficient powers to deal with this matter, in extending elementary schools in the way the committee seem to point out. One of the early sections of the act, section seventh, gives us power to appropriate the specific sum of £4,000 to erect, at once, four of those schools. Then comes the section to which I call the attention of the committee, more especially the twenty-sixth section, under which it seems to us, we are in possession of the power it is proposed to give us in the present bill. [The learned counsel then read the 26th section.] And of course it would not be the wish of any honourable member that we should be withdrawn from the control of the Court of Chancery, and left to our own arbitrament “for improving, enlarging, extending, or increasing the said free

grammar school, the said new school for teaching the modern languages, the arts and sciences, and the said elementary schools, or either of them." I should think, if the clause stopped there, there was ample power given to entitle us whenever we shall be in possession of a surplus fund, to build additional schools, either grammar schools, modern schools, or elementary, without any further assistance, to give us any additional facilities in doing so, but the words which follow, and conclude the clause, seem to put an end to all doubt—I speak in my submission to honourable members, who are more able to form an opinion upon the point than I am, or can pretend to be, the concluding words lay all doubt to rest, the object is not merely to enlarge and improve the Grammar Schools, modern schools, and the elementary schools, or either of them, but "or for promoting the objects of the said respective schools;" whatever may be the objects of the existing schools. In the case of the schools, for the elementary education of the youthful population of Birmingham, whatever, in our judgment, corrected by the High Court of Chancery, shall be considered as calculated to promote that object, we have the power to carry into effect, by any surplus fund that shall come into our possession; and, of course the first and most obvious mode of effectuating the object of the present existing schools would be particularly the elementary schools, by means of adding to the number of them, and converting that elementary or primary education in a greater number of channels to a greater number of points dispersed throughout the vast population of which the inhabitants of Birmingham consist. Now, that being the case, and having the power to apply the funds to increase the existing schools, or promote the objects which the existing schools are intended to advance, namely, the particular education pursued in either of them, it does appear to us it would be inexpedient to cumber the present bill, by more specifically pointing to this mode of promoting the objects of those existing schools. It would be endless, if I was to state to the committee the mischiefs arising from superfluous legislation of this kind; but to increase the number of elementary schools, cannot be for a moment denied to be a mode of promoting the objects of the existing elementary schools; and if Parliament were to proceed by a special clause pointing out the mode in which the surplus fund was to be employed, namely, the increase of the number of the elementary schools, it might serve to limit our powers of dealing with the future surplus to that object, and that object only, to the exclusion of other objects of the said respective schools, which at the time, distant I am afraid it must be when we shall be in possession of a surplus fund, it might, in the judgment of the governors, and in the wisdom of the Court of Chancery, and in the reasonable judgment of all mankind, be a more fit and more pressing object, to which this surplus fund ought to be directed. I trust that the committee, if they should agree with us in holding, that under the bill which we have read, the increase of the elementary schools is embraced, will not think that as the object to which the surplus funds, hereafter coming into our possession, are to be employed in the first instance, limit the discretion of the governors, corrected always by the judgment of the Court of Chancery, to that object alone, to the exclusion of many other

jects which it may be desirable to promote, equally with the increase of the number of schools connected with the present existing schools, to whichever they may happen to belong. I am not aware whether my learned friends are anxious to press their view further upon the committee. I should be sorry to be at the disadvantage of my learned friend, Mr. Austin, who is at present engaged in pressing another committee. I trust, I have pointed out to the committee satisfactorily that we have already sufficient authority to do what they wish, and that the possible or probable consequence of their inserting the words my learned friend is urging upon them, would be to limit our power of utility, rather than procure that which we already have, namely, extending the advantages of the charter. Sir, it has been suggested to me, that some observations were made by my learned friend, about the propriety of taking powers to build new commercial schools; when I was about adverting to that in my reply, my learned friend stopped me, and said he made no proposal of that kind, and of course I stopped. I cannot be presumed to know what passes after your door is closed; but of course, if the committee agree with me in the view I take of the clause I read to the committee, which gives us our present powers, those powers apply equally to commercial schools and the elementary schools, and give us a power to extend them. But if honourable members are at all disposed to take the question of a new commercial school or schools into consideration, I would point their attention to a section found in the present act of Victoria, which gives in terms the power sought by some honourable members desirable we should have. It is the fifth section. [Which the learned counsel then read to the committee.] So that there is an express provision, not merely for erecting new schools, but erecting houses for the masters to be employed in the grammar and other schools.

Mr. ACLAND.—This section only applies to buildings erected on one particular site; it does not apply to building new schools anywhere else.

Mr. WHATELEY.—There is space enough to build more than one school.

Mr. ACLAND.—Have you any power to build corporation schools in any other parts of the town?

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—No; that we never contemplated.

Mr. WHATELEY.—It would be an enormous expense to purchase other sites.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—We never contemplated buying land for building new schools, unless we meant them to be swallowed up altogether.

Mr. ACLAND.—Have you other land, elsewhere?

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—Yes.

Mr. ACLAND.—Have you any power to build schools upon any other land?

Mr. WHATELEY.—No; but we should have under the first clause of the first act.

Mr. HARCOURT.—By your first act, if you had power to erect elementary schools, why did you take additional power in the second act?

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—That was an observation I made myself, and this shows the mischief of these special clauses introduced, which while they are intended to extend the powers of the governors, have the effect of limiting their

powers, instead of extending them. I think it would be better for the objects of the charity to leave the arms of the governors unfettered. If that clause had never found its way there, it would have been better, because it does open up the construction which honourable members are disposed to give to the first section. The words in the first act I hold to be ample to give them authority to build schools of any description, anywhere that the Court of Chancery shall think fit, and the objects of the existing schools will be promoted by that building. But probably at the time that act was passing through parliament, some member of the committee, or some parties appearing before the committee, wished to have a more specific authority given to build a new commercial school, and this section was introduced with that view, which would tend rather to embarrass, or limit in appearance, the powers possessed by the governors; but it is possible that this section may have been introduced, to specify where the new commercial school which the governors had power under the former section to build, should be erected. It is probable, and not unlikely, that this section may have been introduced to prevent the governors erecting any new commercial schools, that they might hereafter be advised to build, at a distance from the central Grammar School, and, consequently, out of the reach of the authority of the head master and the other authorities of the Grammar school, which it was thought so desirable should be brought to bear upon all the other establishments, the modern and other schools, as far as it was possible to do so. I think it very probable that the object of this section is not merely to give power to build new commercial schools, but that it is expressly to point out where, and where only, those schools shall be built; and to that extent it may be a limitation of the more general words of the former statute, because it was thought to be most advisable that the school should be erected in immediate connexion with the Grammar School and the staff of the Grammar School, if I may apply such a term to such a subject; it is to authorise them to build upon a particular site already belonging to them, or upon lands to be purchased, in pursuance of this act, and not upon lands at a distance from the central school, and that would account for there being no similar provision in that section, for building new elementary schools. It was the object of the legislature to leave the discretion of the governors unfettered, while they were taking steps with regard to the new commercial schools, which they intended should be all connected round the same spot, where the central Grammar School authorities, connected with the management of it, were assembled to exercise a better control over it.

MR. ACLAND.—I wish to put this question. Is there anything about the elementary schools, or the power to erect them, in the first scheme of the master?

MR. WHATELEY.—Certainly not.

MR. ACLAND.—Then the power to build elementary schools, arises out of the report of the master; and the second power arises out of the act of Victoria and not out of Chancery.

MR. ACLAND.—You are enabled, by the clause put in by the authority of

liament, to expend a sum not exceeding 4,000*l.*, to found four elementary schools, have you any other power to found elementary schools but that ?

Mr. WHATELEY.—That is the original power.

Mr. ACLAND.—Is there any other power given but this twenty-sixth clause.

Mr. WHATELEY.—No; but our opponents say you shall altogether apply your surplus in building elementary schools. The clause says, that the surplus shall be expended for the increase of those schools, as the court shall direct—the court shall say what shall be done.

Mr. ACLAND.—“The said respective schools.”

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—“Promoting the objects of the said respective schools.”

Mr. ACLAND.—That may be to build a class room, or appoint more masters.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—Those would be other modes of promoting the objects of the said schools; but could it be said, you are not promoting the objects, by additional elementary schools ?

Mr. VERNON.—The said respective schools, of which there are four.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—I apprehend that refers to the three different classes—the Grammar School, the modern school, and the elementary schools; they would not speak of it as applied to the four schools, but to the different classes of schools. They have power given to increase those already existing,—to increase or extend the said schools already existing,—and also in any other way to promote the objects of the said schools of the three classes; and the question is, and I wish to state it fairly to the committee—what is the object of the existing schools? What is fairly the object of the existing schools? Is it not the object of the respective schools, the education of the youth of the town and neighbourhood, in grammar, in modern languages and so forth? and of the second class of schools, the elementary education in the elementary schools? Will that object be or not promoted by the erection of additional schools, in those respective classes, in different parts of the town of Birmingham? If the object be the elementary education of the town, that object of elementary education, it appears to me, cannot but be promoted by the multiplication of elementary schools; and we have the power to promote it in that way, as well as in any other way.

Mr. ACLAND.—Do you infer from that, that if it is thought desirable to erect a second commercial school several miles distant, you have the power to do so ?

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—I have thought of that, since my attention has been drawn to the second clause, because *expressio unius est exclusio alterius*. That second section in the second act refers to the particular lands which the next section enables us to purchase.

Mr. ACLAND.—This twenty-sixth clause applies to the same object. If you refer to the general words, they give you a power to build a new commercial school, as well as new elementary schools, or a new Grammar School.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—Whatever power we have of building new elementary schools, we have also to build new commercial schools; unless there

is any clause in the second act that restricts our power as to those new commercial schools, it does not limit our power as to elementary schools; and I am not prepared to say, without reading the clauses carefully, whether it limits us to commercial schools; but we possess the same power as to the one as the other. There is an obvious reason for pointing out the spot upon which the commercial schools should be built—we were applying for power to purchase land adjoining our site, and were bound to point out the subject of the purchase.

Mr. HALFORD.—Would there be any objection to the introduction of a clause to remove all doubt? because, to my mind it appears doubtful, whether it gives the power to build other schools, if thought desirable. I do not see how the object of one school can be forwarded, by the building of another.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—If you give us the power to apply the surplus to building new elementary schools only whenever that surplus arises, circumstances may arise to make it desirable to apply a part of the surplus to some other object to promote the object of the schools at large, and that clause would be quoted against us as a limitation of our discretion, to increasing the elementary schools in the first instance, if not exclusively. If I am right in supposing that general powers are given under the section I have read, and the committee introduced a clause, dealing with the fund in a particular manner,—and the committee are aware that powers given so to deal with it are tantamount to a direction, directing us to apply the surplus to a particular object, namely, the increase of elementary schools,—we should be precluded applying it in any other way than the increase of those schools, though, in the opinion of all men, there might be a demand for the application of it in some other way. It is difficult to deal with events which will not happen for many years to come, and when it is difficult to foresee what will be the then existing state of things.

Mr. HALFORD.—The clause would be rather in the nature of a declaratory clause, declaring that to be the law with regard to all the schools, without confining it to elementary schools.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—The same mischief would follow from that the honourable member would excuse my saying so—that would limit it to the increase of the number of schools. That might be a subject that might call for a great deal of consideration.

Mr. ACLAND.—Does this clause enable you to go with the surplus in your hand to the Court of Chancery, and ask the Court their directions to increase the number of elementary schools, or the objects of any one of the schools, according to the discretion of the Court?

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—Yes, I think it does; and it is better for us to make our application to the Court of Chancery, or any other tribunal, when we have a surplus in pocket, and when we know what are the objects that are loudest for the application of any portion of that surplus, than to deal with the future application of that surplus, which may not be called into existence for many years to come, or at so remote a date, as to make it almost idle to think of dealing with it now. If the Court of Chancery directs us to apply it, it will

ter a consideration of what is the most beneficial way of dealing with it—the establishment of the Grammar School, the elementary schools, or the commercial school.

Mr. HARCOURT.—Suppose that the Court think you have no power to build additional schools, that you have no power to do so, then you would have to come to parliament again?

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—Yes; the Court of Chancery would send us here.

Mr. HARCOURT.—That is what we want to prevent.

A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE.—You assume in one part of your argument, you have not the power, and want a clause, and in another you assume you have the power.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—No: I have claimed the possession of the power, not only to build additional schools, but to promote the object of general education in Birmingham in any mode, and, therefore, we are merely restricting the use of the surplus, in the promotion of education, according to my argument; but if you introduce a clause to enable us to apply the surplus in any one single mode of promoting education, you have limited the general power to that particular mode of exercising it, prescribed in that clause,—that is the argument I brought forward to the committee. We are bound, and that is not an unfavourable mode of illustrating that clause, it empowers us to apply the fund for promoting the purposes of education, and no honourable member can doubt, that if we have the power, it is obligatory upon us, and if this clause is inserted, we shall be compelled so to use it. It would be a waste of time to go through the other objects; it might be desirable to increase the number of exhibitions—to found new exhibitions, or to introduce new modes of education.

Mr. ACLAND.—Or to appoint spectators?

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—Yes; and though we are left so far at liberty, we are controlled by the judgment of the Court of Chancery; and at the time the surplus arises, we shall be fettered by the introduction of this additional clause, which may be very inconvenient at that time.

The committee room was cleared. After some time the agents and parties were again called in.

CHAIRMAN.—The committee has taken into consideration this third proposition mentioned last evening, and we should like to know whether there is any difficulty likely to arise out of this resolution—“That a clause be prepared to remove all doubt which may arise from the terms of the former acts, as to the power of the governors, under the sanction of the Court of Chancery, to erect new buildings in such situations as may be deemed expedient.” We should like to hear from the agents, whether they see any immediate difficulty, or objection, likely to arise elsewhere from such a clause?

Mr. HAYWARD.—I should think there is some doubt upon the subject. I hope, before the committee agrees to such a clause, they will allow us to communicate with the chairman of the House of Lords upon the subject.

Sir EARDLEY WILMOT.—The question is not upon the clause itself, but upon preparing a clause.

Mr. HAYWARD.—If the resolution is carried, and if the clause is prepared—if it would not be agreed to in another place—the whole of the labours of the committee would be thrown away.

Mr. ACLAND.—There are two questions. First, whether the parties will consent to put in such a clause? and, secondly, when it is put in, will it affect the bill in the other house? and then a third question will be, whether the committee will approve of the resolution?

Mr. PARKES.—I should state, as far as the opposing petitioners are concerned, that what they ask is a resolution to the effect of enabling the governors to build new schools out of the strict legal boundary of their charter; for instance, in the hamlets of Duddeston and Nechells, and Deritend and Bordesley, or such places as they think proper. Under the present act, I should doubt whether the governors have any power to build schools out of their charter limits; but there is no difficulty, I should submit to the committee, in parliament extending the limits.

Sir EARDLEY WILMOT.—That is not the object of this clause.

Mr. PARKES.—Will the committee have the goodness to explain it?

Sir EARDLEY WILMOT.—They think the governors have no power to increase the elementary schools, and they wish to give them the power.

Mr. PARKES.—They have full power upon going to the Court of Chancery.

Sir EARDLEY WILMOT.—These gentlemen say they have not.

Mr. WHATELEY.—These clauses were framed for that express object in 1830. The clause originally stood, that the surplus revenue should be applied to the Grammar School and the commercial school; and, when the clause was introduced to build elementary schools, words were introduced that the same principle of extension should apply to those schools also, that the court might see what sum should be applied to the one and the other. The governors are not, at their own mere motion, to apply the funds to one to the injury of another; but the Court of Chancery is to regulate the mode in which it is to be applied.

Mr. PARKES.—I can state distinctly—representing all the attorney-general's schemes in the master's office—that I am quite certain, under the clause in the existing act, the court has the power to increase the number of elementary schools, but that the master would interpret it to be within the strict legal limits of the charter; and our object, in increasing the schools is, that we might have schools out of the boundary; one in Aston, for instance, Duddeston, and Deritend, where there are 29,000 inhabitants; and I cannot anticipate that the committee would impose upon the parties a difficulty in placing the school beyond the extent of the boundaries. There has been an extension of the qualification of the governors, and as to the residence of the boys; and now we want to increase the number of schools, not only within, but beyond the boundary, and that is a very important matter to be provided for. The master would report to

the court that there was no power to place the schools beyond the charter boundary; and all that we desire, on the part of the opponents of the bill, is, that this bill should contain a power to build schools within the entire borough of Birmingham.

Mr. HALFORD.—That the committee did not understand before.

Mr. PARKES.—The borough of Birmingham comprises all the town, and all we require is a power to build within the borough. The Court of Chancery has decided that all the boys in the borough are eligible to the school.

Mr. ACLAND.—Any boy can come into the Grammar School, or the commercial school, if residing in the town.

Mr. PARKES.—In the borough. The borough includes every district in the town. That would prevent any alteration of the words.

Mr. ACLAND.—What do the promoters of the bill say to that?

[No answer was given.]

The committee room was cleared. After some time the agents and parties were again called in.

Mr. ACLAND.—Mr. Whateley, will you be good enough to tell me, if by the 7th clause of the first and second of William the Fourth you are limited to the town, parish, and manor of Birmingham, as to the children—as to the elementary schools, what limits you?

Mr. WHATELEY.—That clause in the first act.

Mr. ACLAND.—“The town, parish, and manor of Birmingham.”

Mr. WHATELEY.—Yes.

Mr. ACLAND.—Then I understand Mr. Parkes to state that all the children in the borough are eligible.

Mr. PARKES.—I understand them to be so by the order of the Court of Chancery.

Mr. WHATELEY.—The seventh clause directs that they shall “build and establish upon such parts of the charity estates as they shall consider to be most convenient for the purpose.” We have no property out of the “town, parish, and manor of Birmingham.” We can only build within the town, manor, or parish; that is, we can only build upon our own estates.

Mr. PARKES.—That is not co-extensive with the borough of Birmingham.

Mr. ACLAND.—They have no property out of those limits.

Mr. WHATELEY.—No.

Mr. ACLAND.—You would have to buy property for the purpose.

Mr. WHATELEY.—Yes. The Governors have adopted the plan of putting their schools at the very boundary of their estates, that they may be accessible to all. Their is one school close to Aston, and another at Warwick-lane—that is at the precise boundary of Aston. The object is to spread their schools in all directions, that they may give an advantage to all those neighbourhoods. Then there is another school at Deritend, close to a most populous part.

Mr. PARKES.—There is a power in the boys to go there, but no power in the governors to carry it out. It might be convenient to erect schools in the

hamlets of Duddeston and Bordesley, yet they cannot do it even with the authority of the Court of Chancery; and I cannot see the objection to the extending the boundary for the schools.

Mr. ACLAND.—How does the eligibility of the boys arise?

Mr. WHATELEY.—It is part of the scheme in the first act, that boys, the son of inhabitants, in page 401 of first and second of William the Fourth, clause 1 in the scheme, about half way down the page.—No, that is not the part.

Mr. ACLAND.—It shows the principle; if I understand it, it makes every boy in the parishes touching upon the town, parish, or manor, eligible to come to the school.

Mr. WHATELEY.—Yes.

Mr. ACLAND.—That is the grammar school only.

Mr. WHATELEY.—And the commercial school in the same way.

Mr. PARKES.—And the elementary school?

Mr. WHATELEY.—Yes.

A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE.—How far do the boys come?

Mr. WHATELEY.—Two or three miles round—from the parishes of Edgbaston and Aston; many of the boys ride to school in the morning, and find some place to take their meal in the day, and ride home at night. Archdeacon Law's school comes a considerable distance.

Mr. ACLAND.—How far does any boy now reside from the nearest elementary school?

Mr. PARKES.—Mr. Beale, the mayor, says some miles.

Mr. ACLAND.—Is not the mass of the population within two miles of some elementary school?

Mr. PARKES.—The distance of the school is a very great objection to your children in wet weather, and it is a great inconvenience from their bad local situation.

Mr. ACLAND.—I should be obliged to you to answer that question—whether there is any large portion of the population of Birmingham that is not within two miles of some elementary school?

Mr. PARKES.—I should think there are many thousand persons in Aston now within one mile.

Mr. ACLAND.—Do you think there are many hundreds not within two miles?

Mr. PARKES.—I cannot speak to that.

Mr. WHATELEY.—I believe the fact to be, there is not a place where there is not a school within a mile of the boundary of the borough.

Mr. ACLAND.—At what time do you admit children to the elementary schools?

Mr. WHATELEY.—Eight years old.

Mr. HANDLEY.—You stated that, under clause 26, there was no doubt of the power of the trustees to build as many schools as they pleased?

Mr. PARKES.—Under the direction of the Court of Chancery.

Mr. HANDLEY.—Is there any decision of the court upon the subject?

Mr. PARKES.—Yes, under Sir Samuel Romilly's act, and under the act of an honourable member now present, parties may go to the court for power to extend their system of education as the funds increase. I have known hundreds of cases; it is the known doctrine of *cy pres*, whenever any charity increases in funds beyond the means contemplated by the donor, the court has the power to direct the establishment even of new schools of different kinds.

Mr. ACLAND.—Do you substantially concur in the view stated by the counsel upon that point—that there is a power in the governors?

Mr. PARKES.—There cannot be a doubt upon it.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD.—Mr. Sergeant Wrangham expressed a doubt.

Mr. PARKES.—There cannot be any doubt of that.

Mr. MUNTZ.—Will you let me ask Mr. Whateley as to the clause fixing the sum to be paid to the governors for the education of the boys? Do you consider the inhabitants of any parish that touches on the parish of Birmingham, are able to send their boys, without paying, whatever the extent of that parish may be?

Mr. WHATELEY.—Yes, there is no doubt about that fact, from the whole nine hamlets; a boy may come nine or ten miles; boys now come from Edgbaston, Harborne, Handsworth, King's Norton, and Aston, which includes Deritend, Bordesley, Duddeston, and Nechells, some of which are in the county of Stafford, as I stated in my evidence the other day.

A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE.—All parishes touching upon the parish of Birmingham.

Mr. ACLAND.—Yes; it matters not how far the school is, if they like to avail themselves of it.

A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE.—The proposition involves a power of building, with the power to purchase land?

Mr. PARKES.—Yes.

Mr. WHATELEY.—Those are very extensive powers.

Mr. PARKES.—A very few words would extend their powers by extending their boundary. They are now empowered, by the present bill, to lay out money and buy fresh lands, and a clause, enabling them to erect in the extended boundary, would be all that is necessary.

Mr. WHATELEY.—It being admitted that the Governors cannot do that, without the purchase of more land, I may be excused submitting to the committee, whether it is desirable that the governors should be burdened with the purchase of large pieces of ground for that purpose?

Mr. PARKES.—The site for a school will not cost £100.

Mr. HALFORD.—It is not imperative upon you—we are not going to force you to do anything, but only to give you the power to do it.

Mr. WHATELEY.—Under the statute of Mortmain, great difficulty will arise.

Mr. PARKES.—We do not consider this a point of any great moment in our opposition.

The committee room was again cleared. After some time the parties were again called in.

CHAIRMAN.—The committee have come to this resolution.—“That a clause be prepared to remove all doubts that may arise from the terms of the former acts, as to the power of the governors, under the sanction of the Court of Chancery, to erect new buildings in such situations as may be deemed expedient. It was carried by a considerable majority. The clause, when prepared, will be presented to the House of Lords, and if it causes any inconvenience or detriment to the bill, it will come under our consideration again. You will prepare a clause to that effect.

Sir EARDLEY WILMOT.—It is not yet decided that the clause is to be put in.

Mr. WHATELEY.—Within what time?

Sir CHARLES DOUGLAS.—It was thought that while we were going on with the other clauses of the bill, the clause might be presented.

Mr. ACLAND.—And another question you had better ascertain. How it will effect the preamble of the bill?

Mr. HAYWARD.—Not at all, sir. I am satisfied of that.

The Committee room was again cleared. After some time Mr. Hayward and Mr. Parkes were again called in.

Mr. HAYWARD.—We do not quite understand how far this is to extend—“That a clause be prepared to remove all doubts that may arise from the terms of former acts, as to the powers of the governors, under the sanction of the Court of Chancery, to erect new buildings,” whether they are for one class of schools, or all the schools.

Mr. PARKES.—Whether it was intended to confine them to elementary schools?

Sir EARDLEY WILMOT.—Schools generally.

Mr. PARKES.—Within the borough?

CHAIRMAN.—Nothing was said about the borough, when I put the resolution.

Mr. PARKES.—They have the power within the limits of the charter.

Mr. HALFORD.—By the twenty-sixth section of the act of William the Fourth, it is possible that doubts may arise, and we wish those doubts may not arise in future.

Mr. PARKES.—There is a clause authorising the Court of Chancery to direct any increased number of schools to be built.

Mr. MUNTZ.—But not beyond the parish.

Mr. PARKES.—I understand the committee do not meddle with the boundaries.

Mr. HALFORD.—The object of the clause is not to make a new law, but to declare the old law, and the removal of doubts.

Sir EARDLEY WILMOT.—It is not only to remove doubts upon the old law but to enable them to extend their buildings.

Mr. HALFORD.—Within the charter?

Mr. ACLAND.—They have no power to go beyond the boundary.

Mr. HALFORD.—I want the Court of Chancery to decide the point.

Mr. PARKES.—The Court of Chancery has the power now.

Mr. HAYWARD.—Lord Shaftesbury will not sanction it, if it is already enacted

Mr. HANDLEY.—Is there no limit in the charter, as to the “parishes adjoining thereto?”

Mr. HAYWARD.—Yes.

Mr. HALFORD.—The Court of Chancery will not give their sanction to a school not connected with the town.

Mr. HAYWARD.—It must be confined to the “town, parish, and manor of Birmingham.”

Mr. PARKES.—That would be a declaration that no school can be built outside those limits.

Mr. HALFORD.—It struck me we should run a risk by placing a limit; the whole thing is under the Court of Chancery.

Mr. MUNTZ.—The Court of Chancery cannot give the liberty, without an act, to build a school out of the limits of the charter.

Mr. ACLAND.—If the Court of Chancery decides it, they must decide it according to law; upon the meaning of those two acts, as I understand it now, the clause would be to tell them to do what they may do without. You must state the limits you mean to give them.

Mr. PARKES.—Suppose the Court of Chancery deemed it expedient to erect two schools out of the charter limits, they would say you must go to parliament, and that would cost £2,000—enough to build the two schools.

Mr. VERNON.—Could you have the power to buy land, without another act?

Mr. PARKES.—Yes; under a declaration that we might build within the borough, the present clause would give them that right. All the seller wants is, to get his money; there would be no difficulty in that. I should be very glad to sell them land, if I had any in the borough. The Governors must look to the title.

Mr. ACLAND.—The intention was to include the borough.

Mr. PARKES.—We thought the resolution passed extended to the borough.

Mr. VERNON.—I voted for it upon that understanding, otherwise I should have voted against it as a piece of waste paper.

Mr. MUNTZ.—If any member has any doubt about the propriety of putting in the borough, let him ask for information.

CHAIRMAN.—This is called the town of Birmingham, the parish of Birmingham, and the manor of Birmingham.

Mr. MUNTZ.—Yes, and the adjoining parishes.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD.—Is there any objection to my moving to add the words, “within the limits of the borough?”

Mr. Parkes and Mr. Hayward withdrew. After some time they were again called in.

CHAIRMAN.—The resolution now says, after the word “situations,” “within the limits of the borough.”

Mr. HAYWARD.—Since we withdrew, we have drawn up a clause in conformity with the resolution, which, if the committee will allow me, I will read;

“That it shall be lawful for the Governors, under the direction of the High Court of Chancery, to erect any additional buildings for the purposes of the said Free Grammar School, for teaching modern languages, the arts and sciences, and the elementary schools, not only within the town, parish, and manor of Birmingham, but also within the limits of the borough of Birmingham, as the Governors shall think expedient.” I believe that is strictly in conformity with the resolution.

Mr. ACLAND.—Have you ascertained the opinion of Lord Shaftesbury ?

Mr. HAYWARD.—No, sir, it is not yet dry. I will now go and ascertain whether there is any objection to it in another place, and in the meantime, the committee will be kind enough to go on with the other parts of the bill.

The agents and parties withdrew. After some time they were again called in.

CHAIRMAN.—The committee have decided that the preamble of the bill has been proved.

Mr. HAYWARD.—We have seen the chairman of committees in the House of Lords, and his counsel, in the presence of the gentlemen on the other side. The old acts were shown to his lordship, and the circumstances explained to him. His lordship said he decidedly objected to the clause, for two reasons—first, because, with regard to the latter part of it, it went beyond the charter, which the House of Lords could not allow ; and, with regard to the other part, he considered the object was provided for already, and that the House of Lords would not admit the clause.

The preamble was again read and agreed to. The several clauses of the bill were read and agreed to. The schedule was read and agreed to.

Mr. ACLAND.—The clause submitted to Lord Shaftesbury is now quite out of the question ; but there may be another clause submitted to the committee, upon the question of the constitution of the governors. Have you any clause to propose upon that subject, Mr. Muntz ?

Mr. MUNTZ.—How far from the town are the governors allowed to reside ?

Mr. WHATELEY.—Four miles from the town.

Mr. MUNTZ.—I thought that was extended ?

Mr. WHATELEY.—It was extended by one act.

Mr. HANDLEY.—Do they all reside within that distance ?

Mr. WHATELEY.—Except one or two, they are all in Birmingham, in business ; although they do not reside there, they are carrying on business, and rated for property in Birmingham.

Mr. Sergeant WRANGHAM.—The honourable member for Birmingham will permit me to draw his attention to the clause in the Act that prescribes the distance—the twenty-seventh section of the first Act. It is, “That any person residing within four miles of the present site of the said Free Grammar School and *bono fide* rated to the relief of the poor of the said parish of Birmingham, or exercising any profession, or carrying on any trade, within the limits of the said town, parish, or manor, and who shall not be disqualified by the provisions of the scheme hereinbefore set forth, shall, from and after the passing of this act, be

eligible to be a Governor, though such person shall not be an inhabitant of the town, parish, or manor of Birmingham."

Mr. MUNTZ.—Yes; I recollected that part, but I did not recollect the distance.

CHAIRMAN.—The general impression of the committee seems to be, that this clause will cause some difficulty.

Mr. MUNTZ.—Yes. If it will cause any delay in finishing the bill, I should not press it.

COMMITTEE CLERK.—It is now in print; it must be put into manuscript, before it is proposed.

Mr. MUNTZ.—If it will delay the bill, I withdraw it.

Committee on Birmingham Free Grammar School Estate Bill.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE IN
THE ABSENCE OF COUNSEL AND THE PARTIES.

Martis, 19th die Julii, 1842.

PRESENT—

Sir Eardley Wilmot.	Mr. A. S. O'Brien.	<i>Selected Members.</i>
Mr. W. Collins.	Sir J. Mordaunt, Bart.	Mr. Childers (J. W.)
Mr. J. Scholefield.	Mr. W. S. Dugdale.	Mr. Protheroe.
Mr. G. F. Muntz.	Sir C. Douglas.	Mr. Sheppard.
Mr. J. A. Taylor.	Mr. C. W. Codrington.	Mr. M. Gore.
Mr. Halford.	Mr. J. W. Henley.	Sir W. Jolliffe.
Mr. C. W. Packe.	Lord Norreys.	Mr. T. D. Acland.
Mr. G. Harcourt.		

Members present signed the required declarations, and after the lapse of ten minutes, a quorum of selected members being present, the room was cleared.

Mr. Protheroe called to the chair.

Parties called in.

Mr. Sergeant Wrangham was heard, to open the case on behalf of the promoters of the bill; and in proof of the preamble, called

Mr. J. W. Whateley, examined by Mr. Wrangham.

Proved notices in newspapers, in November ult., in Birmingham newspapers. Proved Acts first William IV., first Victoria, Order of Court of Chancery of 7th March, 1842, and master's report.

Cross-examined by Mr. Austin.

Mr. Talbot summed up evidence on behalf of the bill, and in proof of the preamble.

Adjourned till to-morrow at twelve.

Mercurii, 20th die Julii, 1842.

PRESENT—

Mr. Protheroe in the chair.

<i>Selected Members.</i>	Sir E. Wilmot.	Mr. Dugdale.
Mr. Sheppard.	Mr. Muntz.	Mr. Henley.
Mr. Acland.	Mr. Taylor.	Lord Norreys.
Mr. M. Gore.	Mr. Halford.	Mr. M. Gore.
Sir. W. Jolliffe.	Mr. Packe.	Sir C. Douglas.
<i>Speaker's List.</i>	Mr. Harcourt.	Sir J. Mordaunt.
Mr. W. Collins.	Mr. A. S. O'Brien	
Mr. Scholefield.	Mr. C. W. Codrington.	

Mr. J. W. Whateley was examined, to correct his evidence of a former day and produced consent bill, with seal thereto.

Room cleared.

Preamble read.

Committee deliberated.

Motion made and question proposed—"That the preamble of the bill is proved." (Mr. Acland.)

Amendment proposed, to leave out all the words, from the word 'that,' in order to insert these words—"Five additional Governors be added to the twenty existing ones; such additional Governors to be elected by the Town Council of the borough." (Mr. Scholefield.)

Question put—"That the words proposed to be left out, stand part of the question."

Committee divided.

Ayes, 16.	Mr. Packe.	Mr. Gore.
Mr. Sheppard.	Mr. Harcourt.	Sir C. Douglas.
Mr. Acland.	Mr. O'Brien.	Sir J. Mordaunt.
Sir W. Jolliffe.	Mr. Codrington.	Noes, 3.
Sir E. Wilmot.	Mr. Dugdale.	Mr. Collins.
Mr. Taylor.	Mr. Henley.	Mr. Scholefield.
Mr. Halford.	Lord Norreys.	Mr. Muntz.

Question proposed—"That the preamble is proved."

Whereupon, motion made, (Mr. Scholefield) and question put, "That the accounts be audited by the borough auditors, and the bailiff of the school."

Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.	Mr. Gore.	Mr. O'Brien.
Mr. Collins.	Sir W. Jolliffe.	Mr. Dugdale.
Mr. Scholefield.	Sir E. Wilmot.	Mr. Henley.
Mr. Muntz.	Mr. Taylor.	Lord Norreys.
Noes, 16.	Mr. Halford.	Sir J. Mordaunt.
Mr. Sheppard.	Mr. Packe.	Sir C. Douglas.
Mr. Acland.	Mr. Harcourt.	Mr. Codrington.

So it passed in the negative.

Jovis, 20th die Julii, 1842.

PRESENT.

<i>Selected Members.</i>	Mr. Scholefield.	Mr. Codrington.
Sir W. Jolliffe.	Mr. Muntz.	Mr. Packe.
Mr. Sheppard.	Mr. Dugdale.	Mr. Henley.
Mr. M. Gore.	Mr. Collins.	Mr. Harcourt.
Mr. Acland.	Mr. Taylor.	Lord Norreys.
<i>Speaker's List.</i>	Sir E. Wilmot.	Sir C. Douglas.
Mr. Halford.	Mr. A. S. O'Brien.	

Mr. Sheppard took the chair.

Mr. Sergeant Wrangham heard on proposed alterations in the preamble.

Room cleared.

Question again proposed—That the preamble is proved.

Whereupon, motion made, and question put—“That power be given to the governors at their discretion, to extend the commercial school, or to erect within the borough so many elementary schools as from time to time shall be expedient, and as their funds may permit.” (Mr. Scholefield).

Motion, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion made (Mr. Halford), and question put—“That a clause be prepared to remove all doubts which may arise from the terms of the former acts, as to the powers of the governors, under the sanction of the Court of Chancery, to erect new buildings in such situations as may be deemed expedient.”

Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.	Mr. Collins.	Sir C. Douglas.
Sir W. Jolliffe.	Mr. Taylor.	Noes, 4.
Mr. Gore.	Mr. Henley.	Mr. Acland.
Mr. Halford.	Sir E. Wilmot.	Mr. A. S. O'Brien.
Mr. Scholefield.	Mr. Harcourt.	Mr. Codrington.
Mr. Muntz.	Lord Norreys.	Mr. Packe.
Mr. Dugdale.		

Parties called in, and informed thereof.

Room cleared.

Question again proposed—“That the preamble of the bill is proved.” (Mr. Acland.)

Whereupon, motion made and question put—“That the last resolution of the committee be rescinded.” (Mr. Scholefield.)

Agreed to.

Question again proposed—“That the preamble of the bill is proved.”

Whereupon, motion made and question put—“That a clause be prepared to remove all doubts which may arise from the terms of the former Acts, as to the powers of the governors, under the sanction of the Court of Chancery, to erect new buildings in such situations within the limits of the borough as may be deemed expedient.” (Mr. Scholefield.)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 10.	Mr. Collins.	Noes, 5.
Sir W. Jolliffe.	Mr. Taylor.	Mr. Acland.
Mr. Gore.	Sir E. Wilmot.	Mr. Dugdale.
Mr. Halford.	Mr. Henley.	Mr. O'Brien.
Mr. Scholefield.	Mr. Harcourt.	Mr. Codrington.
Mr. Muntz.		Mr. Packe.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Parties called in, and informed thereof.

Mr. Hayward, on the part of the promoters, then submitted a clause in terms of the resolution of the committee.

Room cleared.

Question again proposed—"That the preamble of the bill is proved."

Put and agreed to.

Parties called in and informed thereof.

Preamble read, and question put—"That this be the preamble, and stand part of the bill."

Agreed to.

The committee then proceeded with the clauses in the bill.

Clauses from one to ult. inclusive, read and agreed to without amendment.

Question put—"That the bill be reported without amendment to the house." Agreed to.

The chairman was directed to report the bill, without amendment, to the house.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, JULY 26.

Sir E. WILMOT.—Sir, I move the the third reading of the Birmingham Grammar School Estate Bill.

Mr. WISE.—Sir, before that motion is put from the chair, in pursuance of the notice I gave yesterday, I propose to add three clauses previous to this bill being read a third time.

1. And be it further enacted, “That the governing body of trustees of the said charity shall be increased by the addition of five governors, and that the five additional governors, being persons qualified as the governors are now required to be qualified, shall be elected by the Town Council of the borough of Birmingham; and that whenever a vacancy shall occur in the number of such additional governors, such vacancy shall be filled up, in like manner, by the said Town Council.”

2. And be it further enacted, “That the accounts of the said governors shall be annually audited by the bailiff of the said charity, and by the auditors of the borough of Birmingham.”

3. And be it further enacted, “That the governors of the said charity shall be empowered, and they are hereby empowered to increase from time to time, the number of schools for the elementary education of the male and female children of the poorer inhabitants of the borough of Birmingham, in any part of the borough, whenever such increase may be conveniently made.”

Mr. WISE.—Sir, it will be necessary for me to trouble the house, very shortly, with regard to the objects of these clauses, and the necessity of interference with the constitution of this charity. Sir, I believe the house is sufficiently aware, from the former discussions on similar bills, that the object of this charity, founded by Edward VI., in 1552, was a Grammar School for education in the parish and manor of Birmingham. At the solicitation of the inhabitants of Birmingham, and with the view of extending education within the precincts of that parish and manor, he granted his charter. This charity continued for a considerable time in existence, without making any important improvement, either in the education of the neighbourhood, or in increasing the estates and funds of the charity. By the charter the number of the trustees was twenty, and the council of the trustees were enabled to make statutes and ordinances for the government of the school.

The honourable member here enumerated various alterations that had been made in the regulation of the school.

In 1774 they went still further, and appointed a teacher of French; and, in a subsequent year, they appointed a drawing master; but notwithstanding this clearance in some degree of enlarging their charity, the commissioners of charitable bequests reported in their 25th report, towards the close of it, unfavourably to the then existing state of the Birmingham School, and pointed out a considerable number of alienations of property, and made great complaints

against the management of the funds, the deficient system of education, the extremely large salaries to the masters, and a great number of other abuses. At that time, in consequence of a doubt having been thrown upon the propriety, or the power of the trustees, to make alterations similar to those they had done for the enlargement of their system of education, the case was brought before the Court of Chancery, where they spent a considerable time in various discussions. However, one good effect resulted from it, that in the year 1830, a bill was brought into the House of Lords, the object being, by an estate bill, to improve the charity so as to render it more available to the general purposes of education. But in that bill there was introduced a clause that rendered it peculiarly objectionable to the people of Birmingham; a clause in no way justified by the king's charter, or the feelings of the times; a clause re-enacting the test and corporation restrictions, for it required an examination of such a nature as would necessarily preclude dissenters and catholics from taking advantage of the charity. This was objected to, because due notice had not been given before the bill was brought in, and it excited the people of Birmingham to such a degree, that, for that and other objections, they made an active canvass, and raised an opposition in the House of Peers at that time, and the bill, through the intervention principally of Earl Grey, was thrown out. In the succeeding year, 1831, a new bill was introduced by the trustees; the opponents were enabled to introduce most admirable improvements in the progress of the bill, principally by Mr. Lawley, who was then the chairman of the commons' committee. Amongst the most important improvements was the extension of the charity from a grammar school to a commercial school, the establishment and rebuilding of the school on the present central site, and the extension of education to the poor classes, by the establishment of a certain number of elementary schools, the restriction of the number of boarders that the masters were enabled to take, the publication of the accounts, and the greater degree of publicity required to be given by means of public notice, whenever any new application were to be made by the trustees to chancery and parliament. These reforms were, after a severe contest, admitted into the bill by the Governors, and, finally it passed both houses of parliament, and those reforms were, in a great degree effected. In the succeeding year, the magnificent structure that now forms the Grammar School at Birmingham was erected; four new elementary schools were founded; the publication of the accounts took place; but other parts of the scheme were not carried into effect. One of the specified arrangements was, that a commercial school, distinct and separate from the Grammar School, should be established—a school adapted to the middle and commercial classes of the community, embracing a good course of education in science, and in all those objects that belong to a commercial community. A distinct and separate school was contracted for, but, in consequence of the large expenditure in building the classical school, it was not carried into execution, and they were compelled to associate under the same roof the Grammar School and the commercial school. But there was one demand in the original proposition of the inhabitants, si-

mitted to the Governors, which not only was not adopted, but which produced no small irritation in the body, viz., that inasmuch as this was a close monopoly, a close self-elected body of trustees, it was thought desirable, to prevent any misapplication of the funds, or any of those evils which had been experienced in the former state of the school,—it was thought advisable to make this body, instead of a self-elected body, an elective body, by introducing into it a certain portion of various persons representing the different religious persuasions and political parties which existed at that time in Birmingham. The proposition of popularising the trust was rejected, and the constitution of the Governors remained the same. In 1837, in consequence of the heavy debts contracted, it was found necessary again to apply to the House of Commons for further relief, and the act of that year was passed without opposition, to allow a mortgage of the land to obtain the necessary funds. This sum was found insufficient; and in the present year, the bill now under the consideration of the house was introduced, and it was solicited for the purpose, as it appeared at first, of giving additional powers of alienation and mortgage; but there are clauses in it that embrace a much larger scope, and alter former provisions as to the limitation of the number of pupils to be taken by the masters; and the bill omits many provisions that might have been expected from the public opinion of the times, and from the increased knowledge and enlightenment through the country. No one provision is introduced, either for making the body of the Governors more open than it is, or the trustees more numerous than they are, or for giving greater publicity to the details of the accounts, or any of those measures which the inhabitants of Birmingham considered so material. As, therefore, on former occasions, the inhabitants of Birmingham have thought it their duty to come before the houses of the legislation, when the Governors' bills were before parliament, and use their exertions to extend and improve this charity; so in this instance have they, as in the first instance, attempted to introduce the clauses which I find it my duty to press upon the house. The object of these clauses appears to be most important, and of the most useful and beneficial tendency for the purpose of securing the full benefits of education. The first clause refers to giving a more liberal character to the governing body of this institution. It is proposed that the trustees, instead of being, as they are at this moment, a self-elected body, should receive a certain number, in addition to their own body, elected by the municipal council, with the view of allowing the general opinions of Birmingham to penetrate into the presence of the council. The second clause proposes that the accounts, in future, should not be published as self-audited by the trustees themselves, but that they should be audited conjointly by the auditor or bailiff of the trustees, and in addition by the auditors of the borough—the auditors existing in every municipal corporation in England. The last clause which gives a power to the governors, when their funds will enable them, of establishing in such places in Birmingham as they think fit, elementary or primary schools. Now, sir, I know these clauses have been rejected in the committee on the bill. I know they have been objected to in and out of committee by more

than one honourable member. I know that the governors have expressed hostility to alterations so fundamental in the conduct and constitution of the trust; but I want to know upon what ground they make that objection—whether with regard to themselves, or the inhabitants of Birmingham? Will it be contended at this hour of the day, that any institution like this is to remain in the same dark state as when originally established? Surely we are not now confined to the letter of the old charter. Surely it is not now pretended, after having passed our municipal bill, after having altered the House of Commons, and touched almost every vested right in the kingdom—surely it is not to be now said that we cannot enlarge a charter granted in the reign of Edward the Sixth. We are to be guided more by the spirit of the founders than by the mere letter of the law, or the prejudices by which our ancestors were guided, so as to give as large a system of education as is consistent with the state of our own times. In the reign of Edward the Sixth, Birmingham was a very small manor, a small village,—the word villa meaning a collection of village houses. Camden speaks of it as a village; and Birmingham was a small village in the time of Edward the Sixth. If at this time of day we were about to establish such an educational institution there—if the right hon. baronet was about to introduce a bill into this house for a college at Birmingham, I should like to know on what constitution it would be erected. I therefore see no reason whatever for our objecting to our liberalising the constitution of the board of governors. It must be manifest to all, that in the time of Edward the Sixth, the information and knowledge of the age was so limited, that it was very difficult to obtain a select body qualified for the management of the funds and the direction of the interests of such a school. Not only was that the fact, but it has been well observed, that the tendency of that age was against popular institutions in every form: the tendency of the reign, not only of Edward, but of several successive reigns, was against enlarging the popular rights, or diffusing general education. Now the case is very different; and it must also be observed, that not only have you the power in your hands of altering this charter for beneficial purposes; but we have had before us acts of parliament passed in this house, which have altered very materially similar charters as first granted. First, we have had a commercial school established. We have also elementary schools established. We have directed the publication of an abstract of the accounts, requiring them to be published annually. Here are material alterations by parliament, and we have acquired a distinct capacity for calling upon this close body of trustees to enlarge their number, and to profit by the circumstances of the times, and to give a greater extension to the benefits of the endowment. I see no obstacle in the way to prevent it. The proposed alteration is obviously a beneficial one. All I have to prove is, that the alteration is a beneficial proposal. All I have to pledge myself to is, that the clause which proposes to make the alteration is a beneficial clause, not only with regard to the charity, but to the inhabitants of Birmingham. Now, how is this proved? What is the tendency of such a close body? The tendency of a self-elected or close body is to give one

single character to the constitution of the body, whatever it may be at the outset. Where the elective power resides in the body, they will elect those in harmony with themselves, and exclude all sort of opposition from their council. Now, is it a wholesome state of things, at any rate, that there should not be an opposition to controul the acts of the majority? Is it right that a body should be constituted of one character in politics? Is it right that this body should be constituted of one single sect in religion? So far from that being expedient, it is clearly proved to be mischievous, in the evidence given on behalf of the trustees, in the late examination before the committee, as I am prepared to show, upon the minutes of the committee taken a few days ago, in the evidence of Mr. Whately, the secretary of the trustees. It will be seen that he is asked these questions:—

“The trust, or rather the government, consists of twenty governors, does it not?—It does.

“Who elect one another, as under the terms of the original charter?—Certainly.

“When one dies, or ceases to be resident, a survivor is appointed to his place?—Yes.

“Is the number filled up now?—There is one vacancy; but that vacancy will be filled up immediately.

“Is it arranged who the new governor is to be?—Certainly. I do not know who it is; I cannot say; I have no voice in the election; the governors meet and deliberate upon those matters.

“Do the governors consist of the inhabitants of the town?—Yes.

“Are they all of them resident?—All of them resident within the town, or within the immediate neighbourhood, except one or two gentlemen. I can give you the names of all the governors. This is a register of the names of the governors, and the meetings they attend in each year.

“The present Governors, you say, consist of the number of nineteen. I believe they are all of them of pretty much one cast of politics, are they not?—I believe they are.

“Is there any exception?—Perhaps there is one gentleman who may not hold precisely the same opinions to the same extent

“That is Dr. James Johnstone?—Yes; and a very valuable Governor he is.

“And what they call a Whig?—A very good Conservative Whig.

“But, however, he does happen to be of that kind?—I believe that to be his character.

“The others are unanimous?—Yes.

“You have known the charity for a great many years. I believe it has always happened that the politics of the governors have been of the same kind; has it not?—Yes.

“It does so happen, that the persons who have been best fitted to govern the school in the town of Birmingham, have always belonged to that party?—Yes; I do not say best, but equally fitted.

“ You have a gentleman in the borough of the name of Hodgson, have you not, a very distinguished surgeon?—We have.

“ He is a gentleman of great eminence?—Yes.

“ His reputation is not confined to your town of Birmingham, nor to any town in England?—No.

“ Is he a member of the trust?—No.

“ Has he ever been proposed?—I submit whether I am bound to disclose the private discussions of the trust.

“ How long has he lived in Birmingham?—He has lived in Birmingham twenty years.

“ Are there any of the family of the Walkers members of the trust?—There has been but one of the family, who has lately died.

“ Who was that?—Mr. John Walker.

“ Was he of the same politics as the rest of the governors?—He was. He was the son of one of the oldest residents in the town.

“ Was any other of the family a governor?—The father was a governor, and the son was a governor; not at the same time.

“ In succession?—In succession.

“ Both the Mr. Walkers were of the same colour of opinion, were they not?—They were.

“ Were any of the Scholefields or the Russells governors?—No.

“ The Lloyds?—No.

“ The Attwoods?—No.

“ The Galtons?—No.

“ The Smiths?—There have been two Smiths governors, it is so common a name.

“ I am now speaking of Smiths, the bankers; Mr. Timothy Smith, or his son?—No; they have not been governors.

“ Or the Lees?—No, nor many very highly respectable inhabitants, holding the same politics with the present governors.

“ But no inhabitant apparently, with one exception, holding the politics of the other side?—No.

“ Has it not, in point of fact, been a Tory trust ever since you were acquainted with it?—Yes; and there are other trusts in the town equally exclusive in their character. Dr. John Johnstone, the uncle of the present Dr. James Johnstone, was elected a governor a few years ago. He was a Whig, a very decided Whig.”

It thus appears, that, by the constitution of this close body they have actually excluded all inhabitants differing with them in politics, and also a great many intelligent men of religious creeds, differing with the trustees; and it appears from the evidence of Mr. Whateley, that many members of the most eminent families in Birmingham, of different politics and religious persuasions, are necessarily excluded from participating in the management of this charity by the constitution of the self-elect trust; and this is not confined merely to Dissenters and Roman Catholics, but the exclusion is extended to several members of the

Church of England, who have never been elected members of that board, merely in consequence of their being of a different class in politics. Now, it may be said that, after all, this board of governors has worked well, that it has governed well, and, *prima facie*, I should say, from the character of the board, it was naturally to be expected it would work well; but, at the same time, I am contending for a principle, and not complaining of individual conduct. I have every reason to believe, from all I have heard, that the individuals are of the highest respectability. I have no personal feeling; I have no sort of inclination whatever to make remarks of a personal nature. The whole of my observations are confined to what appears to me to be a defect in a system, and have no relation to what has been the working of the system. But the governors may have been spending large and very considerable sums beyond the real uses and powers of the charity, owing to their not being sufficiently under proper control. In the first instance, they were empowered to raise a sum of about £50,000, to build schools with; and what has been the result? They are, at this moment, £82,000 in expenditure and debt; and if I were to analyse the £82,000 so expended, you would see at once, how necessary it is to control and check such expenditure, for out of this £82,000, a sum originally authorised for the purchase of a site for a school, and for the expense of building, was in amount £30,000; whereas Mr. Barry's estimate of £30,000 was increased to £40,000, and ultimately £44,000; and then there was a further expenditure of £3,500 in furnishing the masters' rooms, and other items of general outlay subsequently in law bills, which amount to about £10,000, very nearly £5000 out of which consisted of costs out of pocket, incurred by the solicitor. And who is the solicitor? Why the secretary of the institution, Mr. Whateley, in the double character of solicitor and secretary, who has not only a salary of £250, but also further advantages arising from his situation, and arising from the peculiar circumstances in which he is placed as the trust solicitor. Now, I will not say that all these sums of money were not necessary. I am not one disposed to restrict too much the application of money to handsome structures for education. Every stranger who passes through Birmingham must naturally admire the beautiful facade of the Grammar School; it does great honour to the taste of Mr. Barry. But though it would be contrary to all my prepossessions in favour of the cultivation of literature to restrict the study of the ancient classics, or to discourage the study of Greek or Latin, from any idea that they (the classics) are useless, still, in addition to the Latin and Greek languages, I should wish to see a system adopted and acted upon of establishing commercial schools, not only one, but more than one. Let honorable gentlemen for a moment consider the benefit resulting from the establishment of such practical schools, not only in Birmingham and Liverpool, but in other places, and they will see the importance of them. Now, I see that, taking the whole expenditure incurred in the erection of this chief college, it will amount to £320 for each child; while in the elementary schools it is not more than £4 for each child. This is an enormous disproportion, and showing a most lavish expenditure of public money. I have already proposed that the town council of

Birmingham should add five trustees to the present, the self-elected, body of trustees of the charity. I know the important results such an alteration will work—it will, in some degree, give an opportunity at least, for the expression of public opinion. In the year 1826 there was a bill brought in to regulate the Bedford charities, where a much wider change was involved. The change in that endowment was, that the corporation of Bedford were enabled to choose a certain number. The trustees met together, with the council of the town, to form an administrative body, and great benefit has resulted. In that instance the charity was as large or considerably larger than this—it amounted to £13,000 a year, and the result has been most satisfactory. The joint trustees have established a system of education the most complete, the most extensive and liberal, for the lower classes of people there. Every person inhabiting Bedford for twelve months, may obtain education for his children from this fund. This is the advantage resulting from a liberal government, and this is the system I should wish to see introduced in Birmingham. With respect to the second clause, I shall not occupy the house many minutes. Honourable gentlemen in this house are very inadequately informed of the nature of this Free School. I believe they are not aware of the principle of this charity, established in a town with a growing population of near 200,000 inhabitants, with an income of ten thousand a year, and which should be administered in a manner the most productive to all. With regard to the audit, the proposition is not in any way intended to interfere with the present parties having the audit in their hands, but to add to them two other auditors in the borough auditors, persons now elected in all English town councils under the municipal act. If this can be effected, and I see no difficulty likely to result from it, it will greatly satisfy the public mind. With respect to the third clause, for establishing elementary schools, if the funds will allow it, that does not require a single word. It may be asked why the Town Council did not appear by counsel before the Lords or Commons in the year 1837? In the first place, the reason was, that the Birmingham Town Council was not in existence as a town council, and were therefore unable then to oppose that bill. Again, in this bill it is objected that the Town Council did not appear upon the bill in the Lords. By opposition there they would only have uselessly added to the expense already incurred. They come to this house to ask for relief; they come to a house which has already professed its zeal for popular education; they come before a government which has declared not only that it will encourage education in the higher but in the working classes, by removing abuses, and which government has expressed its readiness to apply a remedy where abuses exist. I think in the few words I have said, I have shown there are abuses in this charity, and I think there is a remedy for those abuses. I call upon the house, I call upon the government of the country, therefore, to support the propositions I have now submitted to the house.

The first clause was read.

Sir EARDLEY WILMOT.—Sir, having moved the third reading of this bill, I hope the house will allow me to say a few words in answer to the present motion.

With respect to the facts, and the proceedings from the commencement of the charity, I do not differ with my honourable friend; they are set out in the preamble of this bill, and clearly enumerated. With respect to the arguments used, as to many of them I agree with him, and have always advocated enlarged views of a grammar school, and a liberal mode of dealing with the subject, as I have shown by bringing in a bill a good many years ago, which passed this house, but which had most of its clauses unfortunately struck out in another place. But I wish to ask the honourable member whether he is serious in believing that this house will agree to them—whether it is likely that this house should pass them? It has never been the practice of this house to alter a fundamental part of a charter upon the third reading, or to totally alter the constitution of a charity. The facts of the case are these:—It is true that this charity has grown to a very large extent, and is of great importance to the town of Birmingham; but when this charity was complained of, the governors took the only means of going before the master; a scheme was proposed before the master; the master agreed that the scheme was good, and directed the governors to go to parliament for an alteration of their act. Previous to that time, public notice was given that the parties should go before the master. They went before the master: no one opposed them. There was no contest upon the subject; they consented to the whole question. The master said that the school was then conducted under the new statutes and orders, and very beneficial to the inhabitants of the town of Birmingham. The parties agreed that all the money spent had been spent properly in the promotion of the objects of the charity, and that they should come to parliament to give them powers to mortgage their property. Now, I for one, beg leave to say, most distinctly, that I am against the self-election of the governors; I am also against the private manner of auditing the accounts; but the question is not whether, in a general act of parliament you would not introduce clauses that future governors should not be self-elected; but whether, in this particular school, you would take the place of the Court of Chancery, which is the proper and only tribunal to go before, and would introduce these clauses totally to alter the constitution of this charity. I do not think it necessary to say anything upon the notion of the honourable gentlemen as to the Town Council of Birmingham. I believe they are men of the highest character; and I believe, if any alteration was made, the addition of those gentlemen, or any others of their class, would improve the constitution of the school; but, I beg leave to say, that when the honourable gentlemen says this school is in the hands of governors all of one colour of politics, it is quite the contrary; not the slightest shadow of either political, or any other leaning, has been shown by the governors. All persons, of all classes, of all religions, of all politics, are equally admitted to the charity. I know most of the governors of the school; three or four are magistrates of the county, two or three are clergymen; and, without going into the question whether the admission of men of different politics may or may not be beneficial, after having witnessed the introduction of political discussion in the Lancasterian schools, and various other bodies, I do say this is an institution,

more than any other, that ought to be free from any political discussion, in order that the promotion of the arts and sciences and education may not be interrupted. With respect to these clauses, I must say—first, that this house is not the tribunal to decide upon them; and, secondly, that the only proper place to bring them up would be to take advantage of those words, and go before the master and produce a scheme of alteration either with the council or by himself, and let the master decide what shall be done.

Mr. BROTHERTON.—Sir, I have not heard any reason assigned for opposing these clauses, and, therefore, I shall support them. I happen to know modern institutions, and I know also an ancient one, where a proposition was made similar to this, and I do think, if that had been adopted it would have been a very great advantage to that town; I allude to the Free Grammar School of Manchester. These three clauses are, that a certain number of the governors shall be chosen out of the town and council to represent the feelings of the town—that the accounts should be audited and published annually, and elementary schools established in different parts of the town, in order to diffuse education. Now, there is one thing that I very much regret. We hear a great deal said about the institutions of the country—that the institutions are the institutions of the aristocracy, and not of the poor. That schools are made for the education of the rich, and not of the poor. The schools at Manchester were for the poor people within the walls, as laid down by the founder. The trustees were required to be chosen from amongst the parishioners; there are nearly £6000 a year to support this institution, and it has hitherto been applied to the education of a very few scholars—probably not more than 200 scholars. It was proposed by a number of gentlemen in Manchester to raise £10,000, to build elementary schools, that the population might be educated independent of the Grammar School, where the higher order might be educated; but that the surplus income should be applied to educating the poor. This, I should conceive, was a very reasonable proposition; but the trustees, being self-elected, would not consent to it, and they have sacrificed a great part of the property of the institution in litigation, merely to preserve a power, which, I am sure, will destroy the utility of the institution. I think, if the house was to establish this principle here it would be in accordance with that in use in other large towns. I am of opinion there is property enough ready to come forward for similar purposes, which would extend education very considerably, and furnish all that is necessary for public instruction. I say, if you keep these schools under a self-elected body, and educate the rich instead of the poor, you are violating the principle laid down by the founders of this charity, and you are acting against what I conceive to be the general design of the institution, and against the general welfare of the country. I shall cordially support these clauses, and hope the honourable member will divide the house upon them.

Sir CHARLES DOUGLAS.—Sir, I have been in the house a very few minutes, but I would state that these matters were very fully investigated in the committee, and upon a division were rejected by sixteen to three. Of those three

gentlemen who divided in favor of them I have not now the pleasure of seeing one. That is very extraordinary, when the attendance of the hon. member for Birmingham is so regular. What is more extraordinary is, that these clauses were brought up by the hon. member for Waterford, one of the members who was to sit upon this committee. He refused to serve upon the committee—I beg his pardon for saying he refused to serve—he did not serve, and now calls upon the house to reverse the decision of the committee. I have reason to believe that these clauses were brought up in order merely to put some attacks in the Birmingham newspapers against the governors. There was no charge whatever against any one of the governors, throughout the whole of the discussion. It was universally admitted that in the appointment of the scholars they did not consider the religion or politics of their parents, and there was no complaint whatever. With respect to building fresh school houses, the governors have that power already.

Mr. PROTHEROE.—Sir, the honourable member who has just sat down has said that this house ought not to weaken the authority of the committee, and having occupied the chair for some days, I may be excused saying a few words. As far as a great and important principle is involved, as the clauses are brought up I shall give them my support, and press them upon the attention of the house; and I am glad an opportunity is given to record the opinion of honourable members in this house, as to the constitution of these trusts in general. The honourable member says that only three of the members voted for the clauses. What passed during that time I cannot say, having been elected upon the Ipswich committee, and therefore obliged to leave the chair. The two hon. members for Birmingham, I am informed, are absent—one of them, Mr. Scholefield, is ill in bed; and Mr. Muutz is absent upon important business. Sir, one reason I have for supporting these clauses, and asking the house to restore them is, that I do consider there was a slight tinge upon—I say it with qualification—of party spirit in this body—party spirit of no unpleasant character; but I do say, I think that I did distinguish that the two sides of the committee of this house on the bill, were involved on the question of the constitution of the body of governors. I do not make any imputation of party spirit upon the committee, in any unhandsome way; but I do think that the principle of a self-elected body, a close body, was considered by some members with a political bias; but I admit that, notwithstanding the closeness of the governors' body, notwithstanding the self-elective body is conservative, the trustees have established a liberal system of education. I am glad to admit it, beyond what I could have looked for. It is not on the ground of religion or politics I object to self-election; but this trust having a self-elected body, I support the clauses for a more open system. The fact is, that the governors of this charity have so far yielded to the spirit of the times and the public opinion of the borough of Birmingham, that they have come forward and acted most liberally, and children of all denominations are admitted, I am instructed, without examination upon religion. They are not examined in one word appertaining to their religion; a more liberal system of education I

cannot conceive, and one that altogether more meets my views. It is not with regard to a liberal education or liberal principles that honourable members need be alarmed at the proposed clauses, as a 'more liberal course on religion cannot be adopted. And if the whole Town Council were fused with the governing body, I should not expect to find that the system of education was less exclusive. I support the clause for admitting five members on the nomination of the Town Council, upon the ground that a self-elected body is not adapted to such institutions, whether they be Whig, or Tory, or Radical. I wish to see the affairs of this charity permanently settled upon a basis conducive to the public good of a great town like Birmingham, and which must lead to its future prosperity.

Sir ROBERT H. INGLIS.—Sir, I object to these clauses on general and on particular grounds. On general grounds, because we are not now to consider the abstract principle of self-election, and generally as applicable to this charity. My honourable friend near me has endeavoured to put the question differently from when the question was before the house. But I meet him now; and I think it sufficient to say, that we are dealing with the charter of the royal founder, sanctioned by parliament, which had declared that there should be at first twenty trustees, and had also declared the body from whom they should elect; therefore you are not dealing with the general question, but considering how far you are bound or not bound by this charter. You are not to decide whether another body might act better or worse in the administration of it; that is not a question for your interference, but the interference of another body, which is an authorised body in the Court of Chancery, who may be put in motion without any act of legislature by the existing governors. My honourable friend who last addressed the house, stated he had no complaint to make of exclusiveness, but, much to his credit, said, if he had to frame the regulations, he would not have advised any larger; and he has for the first time called the attention of the house to this, that there was to be no examination upon the subject of religion. I believe, in point of fact, my honourable friend was in some mistake. It is not that there is to be no examination on the subject of religion, but it is this, that if the parents of the child shall, by writing, express their wish that such a child should not be examined in religion, then, and in that case only, is the child, exempt from that examination. But that is not the question before the house; at any rate, if honourable members concur in the same conclusions as my hon. friend, they will not concur with him on that ground. In point of fact, as I understand, in this establishment there are not less than four hundred and fifty children of dissenters; and when it is said by an honourable member, that there is a particular tinge of colour among the governors of the school, I ask him respectfully, whether it is not from the opposite colour he desires to make this infusion? You are told that persons in Birmingham, whose opinions are directly opposite, are not chosen governors of this body. Sir, I find that there is no allegation against the governors of any malpractices. I find that the clauses now brought before the house were brought before the committee, and submitted to the decision of the committee; and if these cases are to be made general in

this house, we had far better refuse to delegate our functions to a committee, and originate them in this house. For these reasons I oppose these clauses. The question has been decided by a tribunal which the house appointed, and to which it delegated its functions; and I therefore resist the introduction of the clauses brought up by the honourable member for Waterford.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS said, the hon. member for the University of Oxford had urged upon the house to pass this most objectionable bill, on the ground that it had the sanction of a committee of that house. He (Mr. Williams) from his experience of committees of that house, did not consider their recommendation worthy of much attention. The committee to which this bill was referred, had made it, as was generally the practice, a party question. The house, therefore, ought to regard its recommendation with suspicion. The honourable member for Warwick had noticed the absence of the members for Birmingham, from which it might be inferred, that they did not object to the passing of this bill. One of those honourable members (his friend Mr. Scholefield) was absent in consequence of severe illness; and he had his authority to state, that if he were able to attend in his place, he would have given the bill his decided opposition, and the clauses proposed by the honourable member for Waterford would have had his best support.

Mr. ACLAND.—As one of the selected members on the committee, I will trouble the house with a very few words, in consequence of what fell from the hon. member who filled the chair for a few days, and if he had not been called away to an election committee, would have presided on the committee discussion of these clauses. Upon the general character of the school I need hardly say much; but it is important to notice the statement, seriously affecting the character of the school. I believe the fact with regard to the construction of the school was this, that it was originally a church grammar school; the governors were appointed in a manner stated very distinctly by one of the witnesses; the other schools were added by the order of the Court of Chancery,—one school for the arts and sciences, and also four elementary schools, also established under the Court of Chancery. There are certain religious instructors and examiners appointed by the bishop, under the sanction of the visitor, to examine the scholars once a-year; but they prohibited the examination of any child in theology, without the consent of its parents. There is no restriction as to the education of the child; and I believe the present excellent master does teach those committed to his care, in the fundamental principles of the christian religion, and is required to do so by the charter of the Court of Chancery. A number of persons of different religious denominations do go to the school, and are instructed in the fundamental principles of religion. All the schools are most popular—the grammar school is popular. The governors nominate in rotation, and one governor has sixteen candidates for admission into this school; and that is one very good test whether it is approved of. The grammar school has been since enlarged, and a commercial school, and elementary school, so important in a manufacturing town, have been established. Upon the third clause I wish to make one remark. That clause is to give them

the power to add more elementary schools. If the honourable member had been on the committee, he would not have brought it forward. They have power under the Court of Chancery to build more elementary schools within their charter. The proposal of the honourable member is to give them power to build out of the limits of the charter. The fact is this—these governors have placed the elementary schools on the extreme limits of the property in their charter, for the express purpose of placing them in parts most convenient to the town; and I questioned the parties opposing the bill, whether they could state there was any part of the dense population not within one mile of one of these schools; and they could not say there was. You cannot alter this bill without altering their charter; and if you insert this clause, the bill will be lost.

Mr. PACKE made a few observations, the purport of which it was impossible to understand, from the noise that prevailed in the house.

Sir C. DOUGLAS made a few observations in explanation.

Mr. WISE.—Sir, I will say one word in explanation. The honourable member opposite has spoken of my bringing forward these resolutions. The probability is, I should not have done so, if the honourable member for Birmingham had been here. With regard to another point, the reason it was not brought before the Court of Chancery was to avoid the expense of litigation: The parties appeared before this house, and in the committee, which I contend was the proper place for them to appear in. I must say, notwithstanding what the honourable member opposite has said, I again disclaim any intention of saying a word prejudicial to the character of any individuals. With regard to another observation of the honourable baronet, as to the colour of the politics of the governors, so long as they are chosen by the body of the people, I care not what colour they belong to; it is the public expression of public opinion which I seek for; and if the inhabitants, through the Town Council, have an opportunity of expressing that, I shall be satisfied.

Mr. SHEPPERD.—The honourable member who opened this debate, not having attended the committee, is not able to express an opinion upon the subject; but I must say that nothing passed in the committee which could give it a party or political character; and as little ground is there for complaining of the conduct pursued by the present governors. There was some expression of surprise at the great expense incurred in parliamentary and legal expenses, and some reflection was thrown upon the secretary, whose salary was £250 a-year. I suspect the honourable member was not aware that the charity estate consists of different properties, from which he collects the rents. It was not money paid in a lump, but sums charged for business done; and all these matters were brought under the notice of the committee.

The gallery was then cleared, and upon a division the numbers were—

For the clause	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Against the clause	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Majority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—55

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

REPORT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE TO THE
TOWN COUNCIL.

FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL BILL.

In pursuance of the important duty imposed upon your committee, with respect to this bill, your committee have to inform the Council that a petition was presented to the House of Commons on the fifth day of July, by Mr. Muntz, and that such petition was referred to the committee on the bill. The meeting of that committee being fixed for Tuesday, the nineteenth of July, a deputation consisting of the Mayor, Alderman Muntz, Alderman Scholefield, Alderman Smith, accompanied by the Town Clerk, proceeded to London, to confer with counsel on the petition, and to attend the progress of the bill. The deputation, after consultation with counsel, decided to promote the introduction into the bill of three clauses, viz. : First—That five additional governors of the school should in future be appointed by this Council. Secondly—That the charity accounts should be annually audited by the bailiff of the governors and the borough auditors; and, Thirdly,—That the benefits of the charity should be extended throughout the borough, and particularly to the hamlets of Deritend and Bordesley, and Duddeston cum Nechells, where elementary schools were much wanted, and would be of great benefit to the inhabitants of those hamlets. Your committee, however, regret to inform the Council, that a committee of a reformed House of Commons rejected such reasonable propositions. It is true that a majority of that committee were disposed to extend the benefits of the charity throughout the borough, when the funds enabled the governors to do so, and a clause to that effect was prepared, and would have been agreed to, provided such clause would not impede the bill in the House of Lords; but on reference to my Lord Shaftesbury, and his counsel, Mr. Palk, that clause was rejected.

Although the recent effort has not succeeded in obtaining the objects required, and considerable expense has been incurred, it will not, in the opinion of your committee, be without good effect and consequences hereafter. The increasing revenues of the charity will, in the opinion of your committee, in a few years be sufficiently ample, not only for the education of the children of the inhabitants of the borough, but may, under proper management, be further beneficially extended beyond the limits. In these times it cannot be reasonably contended, that the funds of a charity now producing an income of upwards of £7,000 per annum, which will, in a few years, be increased to a much larger amount, ought to be administered under the old system by self-elected and virtually irresponsible party governors; that a very considerable portion of those funds should be frittered away in expensive *exparte* applications to the Court of Chancery and to parliament from time to time, which might be advantageously employed (as originally intended) in the education of youth. Your committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the future proceedings of the governors should be carefully watched, and that every lawful effort should be resorted to for the purpose of opening the present close and party system of management,

and for preventing useless expenditure, by meeting at the first convenient opportunity the governors before the Court of Chancery, with the view of obtaining from that court, sanctioned by the legislature, an open and less expensive government of the charity and management of the trust estates, and the adoption of such a general and beneficial scheme for future management, as will prevent a recurrence of the enormous expense of applications to parliament and the Court of Chancery, which has, under the present system, been incurred.

Your committee beg further to inform the council, that a report from the shorthand notes of Mr. Gurney, of all the proceedings of the recent opposition before the committee of the House of Commons, has been procured; and your committee earnestly recommend that the whole of those proceedings, together with a report of the former opposition in parliament, the charter of the school, and such other particulars as will complete a short history of the charity, and the past management thereof, should be printed and published for the use of this council, so that the inhabitants of the borough and county at large may have an opportunity of possessing information so important to their interests and the interests of their posterity. Your committee being of opinion that such publication will tend greatly to promote the objects of this council, by calling the public attention to the great and important benefits that ought, and must ultimately result from a public and liberal administration of the funds of a charity, which time has increased to such immense value and importance.

Your committee deem it right to inform the council that the deputation had the valuable assistance in London of W. Wills, Esq.. who took an active part in the opposition to the act passed in 1831.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTATION

Appointed to conduct and support in London the several Petitions of the inhabitants of Birmingham to the House of Commons against the "Birmingham Free Grammar School Bill," in the years 1831 and 1832.

On Thursday, April 7th, the general petition of the inhabitants, and the separate petition of the mechanics of Birmingham were transmitted to Messrs. Dorrington and Jones, the parliamentary agents. In the absence from London of Mr. Lawley and Mr. Dugdale, who had not then arrived from the country, Messrs. Dorrington and Jones procured their presentation by General Gascoigne.

On Monday, the 11th, Mr. William Redfern and Mr. Barlow proceeded to London, and immediately on their arrival, drew up and circulated the following brief case among the members of the Warwickshire committee list.

OBJECTIONS OF THE INHABITANTS TO THE BIRMINGHAM FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL BILL.

Firstly,—Because it proposes to remove the classical school from its present central situation, in New Street, where it is accessible to the largest portion of

the population of Birmingham, to one of the vicinities of the town, where it will be accessible to but few of the inhabitants.

Secondly,—Because the erection of the commercial school, which the act proposes to establish, is postponed until the completion of the classical school, and the happening of certain remote and doubtful contingencies.

Thirdly,—Because, by the operation of the two causes above-mentioned, the inhabitants would certainly be despoiled (most unjustly) of one school, whilst it is very doubtful whether they would ever obtain the other.

Fourthly,—Because the bill makes no provision out of the ample funds of the charity for the elementary instruction of the poorer classes.

Fifthly,—Because, notwithstanding the charity commissioners have in their report animadverted most severely upon the conduct of the Governors, and pointed out several instances of flagrant mismanagement on their part, the bill does not propose to improve the government of the school, or to secure greater activity and responsibility for the future.

On the 13th, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Wills, Mr. Scholefield, and Mr. Charles Jones joined Mr. Redfern and Mr. Barlow. On that day, and the following Thursday and Friday mornings, the deputation personally communicated with many members of the committee, and particularly with Mr. Lawley, Mr. Dugdale, Mr. Tomes, Mr. Lyttleton, Sir John Wrottesley, Mr. Calthorpe, Mr. Tennyson, and Mr. Evans. The deputation, in these interviews, fully stated the case of the petitioners against the bill, and its peculiar and urgent local importance to the inhabitants of Birmingham.

The committee met at one o'clock on Friday, the 15th instant: Mr. Lawley in the chair. In the course of its sitting, it was attended by the usual number of twenty members. The names, however, entered by the committee clerk were—

Mr. LAWLEY, in the Chair.

Mr. Lyttelton	Mr. Vernon	Sir G. Anson
Mr. Evans	Colonel Davies	Colonel Lygon
Sir J. Wrottesley	Mr. Philpots	Mr. Hughes
Sir C. Greville	Mr. Fyler	Mr. Tomes

The petitions of the inhabitants were entered on the committee minutes in the different names of Mr. Wills, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Redfern, and Mr. Barlow, for technical arrangements, but were all jointly conducted by those gentlemen.

Mr. William Whateley, as junior counsel for the governors, in the absence of Mr. Harrison, was heard on the part of the promoters of the bill, in proof of the preamble. Mr. Whateley occupied the whole of the afternoon; and, on his conclusion, at three o'clock, the committee adjourned to one o'clock on the following Monday.

The deputation, in their previous interviews with members, where preceded by the governors, found that the case of the petitioners was greatly prejudiced by the confident representations of the governors, that the bill had the full and entire approbation of Lord Brougham. This representation was further boldly made by their counsel, Mr. William Whateley, in his opening speech to the com-

mittee on Friday. The deputation make the following extract from his speech, as taken by Mr. Gurney, the shorthand writer of the committee:—

“I have to state to the committee that the governors, knowing that the Lord Chancellor was the visitor, *ex officio*, of the school, thought it right to wait upon his lordship, having previously sent to him a copy of the bill in order that he might peruse it, and they might hear from him whether he had any objection to it. On that occasion, or rather on the two occasions when they had the honour of an audience of his lordship, he stated that he never saw a bill more unobjectionable in his life, and that he gave it his full and entire concurrence. It was after this, and after the gentlemen who now opposed the bill knew it, for the Lord Chancellor stated, and I am authorised to state the fact, because it is stated by the petitioners, they admit that they had written to him, and he had stated to them that he could not interfere by way of arbitration, but that the bill had his full and entire concurrence; and, perhaps, I may be allowed to say, with respect to that learned person, that there is hardly any subject on which he could be better consulted, and of which he could be a fitter judge, than the object of that bill which I have now the honour of proposing.”

In consequence of these prejudicial statements by the governors, the deputation consulted together on the following day, resolved to wait on Lord Brougham, and to inform him of these representations respecting his opinions on the bill in his character of a peer or chancellor. The deputation, Mr. Wills, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Redfern, and Mr. Jones, on Sunday, at eight o'clock, accordingly went to the private house of Lord Brougham, in Berkeley Square, and sent up their cards, with a letter, urgently requesting an interview with his lordship. Lord Brougham immediately allowed the deputation an interview; in the course of which the deputation fully informed his lordship of the prejudice created against the inhabitants by the misrepresentations of his lordship's opinions; and they further represented to his lordship the details of the opposition to the bill. Mr. Parkes further repeated to his lordship his (Mr. Parkes's) recollection of the particulars of an interview between Mr. Parkes and his lordship in March, when his lordship confirmed the correctness of Mr. Parkes's report of that interview. The deputation further asked his lordship whether any letter had been subsequently written to Mr. Parkes, or to any other individual in Birmingham, by his lordship or by his secretary; to which his lordship replied in the negative. The deputation do not deem it respectful to Lord Brougham, or consistent with the privileges of parliament, to detail the particulars of this interview, further than to report the strong feeling expressed by the Chancellor against the past or future attempts by *any* party to quote his lordship's judicial, parliamentary, or personal opinion; the committee of the Commons, as his lordship said, being entitled to an unbiassed and independent judicial decision on the merits of the bill, be his (Lord Brougham's) opinion what it might. His lordship then, at the instance of the deputation, requested that Mr. Lawley (as chairman of the committee) might be asked to call on him in his private room at the House of Lords, on Monday evening, at five o'clock.

On Monday, the 18th instant, Mr. Lawley in the chair, the following members attended the committee:—

Mr. Philpots	Sir R. Inglis	Mr. Dugdale
Sir J. Wrottesley	Mr. Hughes	Mr. Tomes
Sir G. Anson	Sir C. Hastings	Mr. Vernon
Col. Lygon	Mr. Evans	Mr. Littleton
Marquis Chandos	Sir C. Greville	Mr. Calthorpe

A petition, from the Birmingham Co-operative Society, against the bill, referred to the committee, was first read, but no agent appeared.

Mr. William Whateley, as counsel, requested leave to add some observations to his opening of the case of the governors, which was allowed by the committee.

Mr. John Welchman Whateley, solicitor to the bill, was then examined by Mr. William Whateley, in proof of the preamble. He produced the various official documents (charters, orders, decrees, &c.) referred to in the bill. No additional evidence whatever was produced in support of the preamble or the scheme.

Mr. M. D. Hill then commenced a cross-examination of Mr. J. W. Whateley, which lasted till the committee adjourned till the following day.

The deputation deem it due to themselves, particularly to some members of the committee of opposition in Birmingham, to extract from Mr. Gurney's shorthand notes, the following questions and answers of Mr. William Whateley, as counsel for the bill, and Mr. J. W. Whateley, as solicitor, in this day's evidence.

“Had you submitted this bill to the Lord Chancellor?—I had.

“Did he or did he not approve of it?—He stated that he fully approved of it, and desired me to present the petition, and he would give the bill the fullest approbation in his power.

“Did you afterwards communicate to those parties that you had communicated to the Lord Chancellor, and that he approved of it?—I did.

“In a subsequent interview with the Lord Chancellor, did he tell you that he had been applied to to arbitrate?—He stated that he had been applied to, and that he had declined it, and that he had written to the parties, stating that he fully approved of the measure.”

On Tuesday, the 19th, Mr. Lawley in the chair, the committee met at twelve. The following members attended:—

Mr. Calthorpe	Mr. Evans	Col. Lygon
Sir C. Hastings	Sir C. Greville	Mr. Littleton
Mr. Dugdale	Sir John Wrottesley	Mr. Gisborne
Mr. Tomes	Mr. Fyler	Mr. Foley
Mr. Hughes	Sir G. Anson	

A petition, from seventy-two of the guardians of the poor of Birmingham against the bill, referred to the committee, was read. Messrs. Redfern and Barlow appeared as solicitors, and Mr. Hill as counsel.

The deputation deem it right to state, that the time for obtaining signatures

to this petition was so short, that they had it in their power only to see eighty guardians for their signatures, of which number seventy-two signed.

Mr. Lawley, as chairman, then rose and addressed the committee as follows, as extracted from Mr. Gurney's short-hand notes :—

“I feel it my duty to state to the committee, that, in consequence of a message I received yesterday from the lord chancellor, I waited upon his lordship, who had heard it had been frequently stated in the committee that he had expressed his entire and full approbation of the bill as it had proceeded from the Lords to the Commons, desired me distinctly to state to the committee, that he never had expressed his approbation of the details of the measure.”

Mr. J. W. Whateley's cross-examination was then resumed by Mr. Hill, chiefly on the past conduct of the school, the eligibility of the present governors, their plans, scheme, &c. Mr. Hill was proceeding to examine Mr. Whateley on the report of the charity commissioners, and the allegations in that report against the governors and their solicitor, when a long discussion between the counsel of the two parties and the committee commenced, on the right of the petitioners against the bill to give evidence on the past conduct of the trust. The committee room was ultimately cleared; and on the parties being called in, the chairman stated—“that the committee had determined that the counsel be not allowed to go into evidence of the conduct of the governors of the school.”

Mr. Hill then ably opened the case of the opponents to the bill, in a speech of great ability and eloquence; and after addressing the committee two hours, an adjournment took place, before his conclusion, to one o'clock on the following day.

A committee summons was subsequently applied for by the opponents, and obtained—for a clerk of master Farrer to attend and produce all statements of facts—affidavits, schemes, and papers, relating to the Birmingham Free Grammar School.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Lawley addressed a note to Mr. Parkes, requesting an interview with the deputation representing the opposition to the bill, at his house, at eleven o'clock the following Wednesday morning. Mr. Scholefield, Mr. Wills, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Redfern, Mr. Barlow, and Mr. Jones accordingly attended. Mr. Lawley stated his regret that the protracted sittings of the committee would create so much expense to all parties, and his fears that, in the event of an arrangement not taking place, the bill might be lost or withdrawn, to the detriment of all parties. He then intimated his desire to mediate, and requested the deputation to state to him the main points of their opposition, which they did as follows :—

- 1.—The non-removal of the site of the schools.
- 2.—The restriction against boarders.
- 3.—The simultaneous erection of the grammar and commercial schools.
- 4.—The endowment of schools for the male and female children of the poor.

The deputation stated these to be the *vital* points of opposition; but informed Mr. Lawley that, acting on the instructions of the public meeting, there were

other objections, particularly to the government of the school, and principle of self-election, on which points they must take the sense of the committee of the House of Commons, even though the above four points should be satisfactorily arranged with the governors. Mr. Lawley stated his anxious desire to arrange the several differences in dispute; but expressed his fear that he should not be able to effect an accommodation. He said that he had previously conferred with the governors on what they deemed essential in the bill, but that he would see them again before the committee met.

The committee met at one o'clock on Wednesday the 20th; the following members attended.

Mr. LAWLEY in the chair.

Mr. Calthorpe,
Mr. Dugdale,

Sir C. Hastings.
Mr. Foley.

Mr. Lawley, on the meeting of the committee, privately expressed to the deputation his pleasure in stating that, with the consent of the deputation, the governors would meet the deputation at his (Mr. Lawley's) house, on the following day, at twelve, on the basis of the four points of opposition above stated, he (Mr. Lawley) presiding as mediator. The deputation immediately assented to this proposal. The committee was adjourned to twelve o'clock on Friday, the 22nd.

On Thursday, at twelve o'clock, the deputation met the governors at Mr. Lawley's house, Mr. Dugdale also attending.

In the early part of the conference, the governors, through Mr. Whateley, agreed to abandon the proposed site of the classical school, and to adopt the present ground in New-street. They also proposed to erect the grammar school on the endowment land in Peck-lane, fronting New-street, and to build that school within years (183 being the expired term of the existing leases); and if they could obtain possession of the land at reasonable prices, to commence the commercial school simultaneously with the classical.

Respecting boarders, they were willing to limit the number considerably, and on that point to take the fair opinion of the committee of the House of Commons. Lastly, they consented to endow, in or before 1836, a certain number of elementary schools for the male and female children of the poor; the number of such schools to be increased proportionably with the increase of the funds of the trust.

At this period of the above propositions, Mr. Jones urged that both the classical and commercial schools should be continued on the present site, as amply adequate to all the purposes of the two establishments. The governors, however, adhered to their own proposal of placing the commercial school in Peck-lane, and it was finally agreed to refer the two propositions to the decision of the Commons' committee.

On the discussion respecting the alteration in the mode of government, the governors peremptorily refused to sanction or allow any improvement or alteration in the mode of election.

Mr. Whateley also, on behalf of the governors, refused to alter the clause respecting notice, which the deputation contended was so ambiguously worded that the legal necessity of notice would not apply, as intended, to all applications to parliament and the Court of Chancery.

The deputation also required a sum towards the expenses incurred by the opposition, which the governors refused, but would refer to the committee.

The interview was thus terminated, with the understanding that the committee would decide all the disputed points above referred to.

The committee met on Friday, the 22nd April, and was generally informed by Mr. Hill and Mr. Whateley of the agreed and disputed principles of the bill, but that it was proposed, on all matters of difference, to abide the determination of the committee, and that the bill should proceed, subject to such determinations.

Mr. Jones was then heard on the question of the Peck-lane site, and Mr. Whateley in reply. The committee decided that "the plan proposed by the governors be adopted."

Mr. Hill being heard at considerable length on the expediency of a popular alteration in the mode of government: resolved, "That the committee do not find it expedient to alter the mode of election as established by the charter."

On the disputed words of the clause requiring notice, the clause was altered, to render necessary public notice of every application in parliament or Chancery.

On the question of boarders, the committee determined that the head master should be restricted to the number of twenty-one, the usher fourteen, assistants ten each; boarders to be limited to boys of parents residing within ten miles of the manor of Birmingham.

The committee further determined that four elementary schools for the children of the poor should be erected and maintained within eight years; the state of the funds and the requisite ground not being sooner available.

On the question of costs, the committee decided to allow the opposing parties seven hundred and fifty pounds towards their costs, from the funds of the endowment.

Pending the consideration and determination of all these points, and while the committee was sitting to endeavour to complete the report on the bill, parliament was prorogued by the King in person, and it was generally understood by the committee and the parties, that the bill would be taken up the next session exactly as it was here left.

The deputation have closed their report, and offer their sincere congratulations to the inhabitants that so many important objects of the opposition have been obtained, and the foundation laid of an ultimate radical improvement in the constitution and management of this most valuable local charity for public education.

The deputation regret that the committee of the Commons would not receive evidence on the past conduct of the governors, and determined not to alter the principle of election; but the deputation, from communication with many influential members of the committee, are persuaded that they were influenced in the

above decision, by a fear that the governors would have otherwise withdrawn the bill, or that any alteration in the government would have been opposed by Lord Shaftesbury. The deputation would strongly recommend to the inhabitants, when the governors may again have occasion to apply to parliament, to use their best endeavours to accomplish an alteration of the principle of self-nomination, as all important to the future good management and extended utility of the endowment.

FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Supplemental Regulations, Midsummer, 1861.

An official circular has been sent to the parents of the scholars, in which are embodied the following notifications:—

In the senior class of this (English) department, which is under the especial charge of the second master, Chemistry and Mechanics are made (with Mathematics) principal subjects of study.

Pupils preparing to compete for admission to the Military Colleges, Woolwich and Sandhurst, may select either of the following courses of study, which are arranged according to the regulations of the Government Examinations.

(1.) CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

- 1.—Language, Literature, and History of Rome.
- " " " Greece.
- 2.—Language, Literature, and History of England.
- 3.—Mathematics, Pure and Mixed.
- 4.—French.
- 5.—Geometrical and Frechand Drawing.

(2.) ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

- 1.—Experimental Sciences.
- 2.—English, as above.
- 3, 4, 5.—Mathematics, French, and Drawing, as in the Classical Department; these being subjects in which all candidates are required to pass.

The following arrangements are made in order that pupils preparing for the examinations of the civil or military services, or having some such special object in view, may receive instruction in subjects which may not be included in the ordinary work of their classes in the school.

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY OF ENGLAND.—The Rev. T. N. Hutchinson, M.A., Second Master.—The class will meet on Thursdays, from half-past two to four p.m.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.—Mr. R. Rickard.—The class will meet on Tuesdays, from half-past two to four p.m.

Admission to these classes is gratuitous, but no boy will be allowed to attend

them without special permission from the head master, to whom application may at once be made.

These appear to be of sufficient importance to call for special notice. The object of the governors is clearly to afford to that very numerous class of scholars who are intended for the military or civil services, or for commercial life, educational advantages corresponding in quality to those afforded as preparatory to a university course, and an entrance into one of the learned professions. The special classes, fixed for afternoons on which the general school does not meet, are a novelty, and indicate an earnest and vigorous policy. Boys who join these classes will not be over-worked, as the arrangements of the school give three half holidays in the week; a number which it has often struck us might usefully be reduced by one. We understand that the numbers in the classical department will be gradually reduced to 200, and those in the English department proportionately increased. Of late years an unmistakable indication of the requirements of the town has been forced upon the governors by the great pressure for nominations in the latter department. This readjustment of the numbers is therefore a wise step. While public opinion will fully sustain the governors in their wish to keep up a first-rate classical department, and to perpetuate the splendid succession of academic honours which have given to King Edward's School a high rank at Oxford and Cambridge, it will be felt also that this end will be abundantly provided for by a school of 200. For the majority of Birmingham boys the acquisition of the elements of Latin, as a mental gymnasium, and as a groundwork for the acquisition of modern languages, will occupy as much of school life as can be spared for a dead language. From all we can learn we anticipate that, under its present able management, the English School will keep pace with the requirements of the times, and, by an increased adaptation to the wants of the rising generation, prove itself a boon of the highest value. It is so frequently the ungracious duty of the public journalists to criticise unfavourably the management of great institutions, that we gladly recognise in the circular which has called forth these remarks the indication of an honest desire, and a vigorous effort on the part of the governors and the head master, to render the revenue of this royal foundation as effective as possible in supplying the educational wants of the people. A restless spirit of change would no where be more mischievous than in a great public school. But the recently introduced systems of competitive examinations for the public service, and of middle-class examinations in connection with the universities, forbid too rigid an adherence to stereotyped plans, and admit of no stagnation in the system and working of our educational establishments. The delicate subject of the election of governors is one on which the existing board sometimes lays itself open to less favourable criticism, and we wish that, in this respect, they could be brought into a little closer accord with opinion "out of doors." But certainly the policy pursued by the body indicates practical wisdom and energy in many, at least, of its members, and puts us all in too good humour to find fault just now.—*Daily Post*, July 1, 1861.

THE BLIND ASYLUM.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT,

YOUR committee, in their last report, invited the subscribers and friends of the Institution to unite with them in thanksgiving to Almighty God for the increased interest which had been awakened on behalf of the blind. They have now much pleasure in stating that their own opportunities of usefulness have considerably increased, as will be seen in the details of their report.

The number of pupils in the institution during the past year has been 70; 39 males and 31 females. In addition to these in-door pupils, 91 persons, residing at their own homes, have been visited by the blind teacher.

The progress and conduct of the pupils in the institution, during the past year, have been highly satisfactory. The superintendents are increasingly impressed with the advantages which the rising pupils derive from the removal of the more advanced ones, and they are thankful to observe the rapid progress, in various departments, of the younger pupils, from the stimulus thus given worthily to fill up the vacancies so made. Whilst the superintendents consider that all the handicraft departments are decidedly progressing, they feel called upon especially to notice the excellence of the work of the females. About five pounds' worth of articles have been contributed by twelve of the elder girls to the "Society for Promoting Female Education in the East," during the past year; the whole of which was done out of school hours, and from beginning to end, almost entirely without any assistance—the carefulness and correctness giving proof at once of the pains-taking of the teacher and of the attention of the pupil.

Your committee have much pleasure in reporting that Susan Taylor has been appointed organist of St. Barnabas' Church, and they feel full confidence that she will fill the situation in an efficient manner.

Of the candidates for confirmation, which took place in November last, two have died—William Cobb, at his father's residence in Birmingham, and Richard Taylor, at the institution, in May. Your committee hope and believe that both rested their hopes for eternity in Christ alone. These young men were brought into the institution from being pupils in the home teaching branch; and your committee feel it a peculiar cause of thankfulness, that besides enjoying the ordinary benefits of the Scriptural instruction given in the institution, they had the additional advantage of special instruction in the Christian truth on the occasion of their offering themselves for confirmation. Your committee cannot but refer to the removal of Margaret Moore from the institution, one of their oldest pupils, to reside with her friends, and have much pleasure in testifying to her satisfactory conduct during the entire period of her residence. It is hoped that many others will seek to follow her good example.

The committee are thankful to state that the health of the pupils generally has been as good as usual, and they have again to express their gratitude to the medical officers for their kind and watchful care.

In referring to the home teaching of the blind, your committee desire to thank the lady collectors for their valuable aid in raising the funds for carrying on this important work. The increase of pupils, and the consequent necessity of employing another blind teacher, call for still greater efforts; but your committee cannot doubt the willingness of a Christian public to contribute to a branch society which is so calculated to alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted class.

As already mentioned, 91 persons have been visited by the blind teacher during the past year; 64 of whom are now practising reading; fifteen, being incapable of learning, from illness or other causes, are read to by the teacher; five have declined his services; five have died; and two have been admitted into the institution, one of whom, as above referred to, has since died. The Rev. H. Humphreys, who kindly overlooks the blind teacher's journal, reports most satisfactorily of the attention given to the persons visited; and the lady visitors, who have rendered such an increased amount of comfort by personal visitation to the cases under their care, give similar testimony to the labours of the teacher.

One of the pupils, a married man, with children, has been taught mat-making in the institution, and many of the families of blind persons have had their heavy burdens lightened during the past winter by seasonable and kindly aid.

The committee have more than ordinary pleasure this year in reporting upon their financial affairs, as it is the first year since the completion of the building that they have been entirely free from debt. The annual subscriptions have been £1068 17s. Od., being the largest amount ever yet reached. The donations, £211 8s. 8d., and the legacies from Thomas Cotterill, Esq., £500; Mr. Matthew Keirle, £100; and Mr. Lewis Lyons, £50—in all £650, less the duty. The building and furniture, including organs, pianofortes, and every requisite for carrying on the manufactory of baskets and mats, have cost, since its commencement, with all repairs, £12,103, which sum has been discharged from the following sources: namely—donations, £9,229; legacies, £2,534; and £340 from the annual subscriptions and articles sold. It may now be a proper time to notice the aggregate amounts of such sales from the commencement of the institution, which have been £1,612, while the materials and some of the smaller tools have cost £929, thus showing a surplus of £683. It would not be correct to add to this outlay the cost of the teachers in basket making and weaving during that period, as the whole of such charge may strictly be considered as applicable to the instruction of the pupils. The committee would beg to remind the subscribers and the public, that music forms a very material object in this charity, and during the past year they have met with especial encouragement in this department; but in order to accomplish this, the wear of instruments is very great, and consequently, presents of pianofortes would at all times be most acceptable. Another expense, that of coals, may be alluded to, as a very large item of expenditure, being increased by the extent of the buildings. The committee hope they may with propriety appeal to the coalmasters of Staffordshire for help in this respect; and they would mention the great number of pupils from that county. For many years past, they have never been fewer than one-third of the whole

number, and have cost, at least, £400 more than the amounts paid by their parents and friends.

The committee beg to call attention to the stock of baskets and mats, in all of which will be found very material improvements, especially of mats and rugs composed of cocoa-fibre and worsted, many of which are executed with remarkable skill and ingenuity.

Your committee cannot close their report without again asking their friends to unite with them in praising God for the mercies of the past year, and earnestly requesting their prayers for his blessing on the work in which they are privileged to engage; feeling assured that "neither is he that planteth anything, neither he that watereth; but God that giveth the increase."

BLUE COAT SCHOOL.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT, 5TH APRIL, 1861.

1860, January 1, in school, 92 boys and 60 girls. Elected at Easter, 35 boys and 30 girls. Left during that year 19 boys and 14 girls; leaving at its close 108 boys and 76 girls.

On Fentham's trust, at the close of 1860, eight boys and five girls.

Aggregate number of children in the school, 31st December, 121 boys and 81 girls; daily average during the year, 190.

Two sermons were preached at St. Philip's Church, on May 26, by the Rev. David Melville and the Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke, which brought to the aid of the school the sum of £60 9s. 9d.

DONORS, 1860.—The True Blue Society (1859-60) £21; J. T. (a subscriber) £10; Mr. John Nicholls £2; Mr. John Nock 21s.; Mr. George Swain 21s.; Mr. Richard Turton 21s.; Mr. F. O. Badham 21s.; Mr. E. Baker 21s.; Mr. John Clarke 10s. 6d.; Mr. R. H. Bate 5s.

Placed out, &c., during the year.

Blue Coat Children	...	...	...	19	14	33
Fentham's Trust ditto	...	...	...	1	1	2
Patriotic Fund ditto	...	...	...	1	0	1
				21	15	36

Children remaining in the school on the 31st December.

On the Blue Coat Foundation	...	...	...	108	76	154
On Fentham's Trust	...	...	...	8	5	13
Patriotic Fund Children	...	...	...	3	0	3
By purchase	...	...	...	2	0	2
				121	81	202

Total daily average for the year, 193.

The following is the Treasurer's report for the year ending the first day of January, 1861.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in the hands of Attwoods and Co., 1st January, 1860	..					72 0 4
Balance in the hands of the Secretary, &c., 1st January, 1860	..					9 18 6
ANNUAL INCOME.						
Amount received for Rents	1445 2 9
Ditto ditto Dividends	339 11 4
Interest on £1000 Exchequer Bills	21 17 8
Amounts received for Subscriptions	1045 12 0
Congregational Collections at St. Philip's Church	60 9 9
Donations	39 0 6
Annuities, viz.:-						
S. Hammond	7 6 5
B. Salisbury's Trust	2 0 0
T. Duncombe	2 0 0
John Farr	1 0 0
						12 6 5
Charity boxes	2 14 4
Old clothes, &c., sold	5 11 0
Trustees of Fentham's Charity, for Maintenance and Education of Children	183 3 8
Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund for Maintenance and education of Orphans, and a premium of £20 paid with an Apprentice	84 19 9
For Maintenance and Education of James Little, admitted under addition to Rule XVII.	15 0 0
						99 19 9
Legacies, viz.:-						
Richard Sheldon	100 0 0
Joseph Whittall	27 0 0
						127 0 0
Return of Property Tax..	134 4 3
						3516 13 5
PRINCIPAL.						
Profits on the sale of sand	108 1 6
Royalty on Bricks	78 6 6
						186 8 0
						£3785 0 3

PAYMENTS.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.						
For Bread and Flour	..	..	..	..	..	346 10 11
Meat	..	..	..	..	..	314 1 7
Milk, butter, potatoes, and vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	229 16 5
Cheese and bacon	..	..	..	..	..	85 5 3
Grocery, chandlery, drugs, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	104 5 7
Beer	..	..	..	..	..	40 19 0
Oatmeal, salt, and peas	..	..	..	..	..	11 17 6
						1202 16 3
Blue cloth, corduroy, buttons, and caps	..	..	..	..	..	152 8 6
Yarn, hosiery, bonnets, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	39 12 0
Mercery, drapery, &c...	..	..	..	..	..	100 0 1
Tailoring	..	..	..	..	..	64 6 7
Shoes and mending..	..	..	..	..	..	190 11 6
Washing and water	..	..	..	..	..	94 16 9
Salaries and wages	..	..	..	..	..	390 18 6
Stationery, printing, books, and school apparatus	..	..	..	..	..	116 9 7
						1149 3 6

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Furniture and utensils	121	15	4						
Repairs, painting, whitewashing, and insurance ..	286	11	3						
Coal and gas.. .. .	174	4	9						
Ground rent, Lench's trust	131	16	11						
Charges & expenses upon property, including sewerage in new streets, boro' & poors' rates, taxes, &c..	518	12	7						
Interest at Attwoods and Co.	1	13	0						
Sundry expenses	67	19	3						
							1302	13	1
Architect, surveyor, accountant, and other charges	3	11	0						
Premium with an apprentice (repaid by the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund)	20	0	0						
							3706	3	10
Balance in the hands of Attwoods and Co., 1st January, 1861							74	16	8
Balance in the hands of Secretary, &c., 1st January, 1861							3	19	9
							£3785	0	3

ROBT. A. KEMP,
Public Accountant.

25th March, 1861.

Audited and found correct,
H. ROTTON,
EDWARD GEM.

THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE REV. CHANCELLOR LAW AND THE REV. SAMUEL WILSON WARNEFORD, LL.D.

Weymouth, Dec. 6th, 1839.

My dear Friend,—I have this day received your report of the recent proceedings at Birmingham, touching the proposed Hospital, with much interest. Do not care for a little opposition, nor for the virulence of hostile parties. By the blessing of God you will meet with complete success. I noticed in the Birmingham newspaper that I appeared in the front rank; be it so, if I can do any good you may depend upon me. May I venture one suggestion. Do not attempt to retort upon your opponents by anything which looks like personality; it might only endanger your strong footing upon the lofty eminence which we occupy. In plain English, another Hospital is wanted, in addition to the present one, for the immense population of Birmingham and the district. I am too far off and too fully occupied here to be of any service, except by my purse and anxious good wishes. I repeat, regard not opposition, and you are as sure of complete success as any certainty can attend future plans in earthly matters. I expect that you will appeal to the public with that perfect confidence of success which you feel, as confidence creates confidence.

Your sincere friend,

Wm. Sands Cox, Esq.

JAMES THOMAS LAW.

Weymouth, November 19th, 1839.

My dear Friend,—Having five minutes to spare before the post goes out, I take up my pen to thank you for your letter of the 16th instant. Nothing is more

gratifying to me than your *firm determination* not to be brought down from your present exalted position by any effort to engage you in a controversy respecting the old Hospital. Your opponents know how much they would gain, and you would risk, by making the question one of opposition to an existing institution. All your present friends might be paralyzed if they thought their support of the Clinical Hospital was mixed up with a town squabble. Your present ground is high and firm—"The public good: public necessity."

Your sincere friend,

Wm. Sands Cox, Esq.

JAMES THOMAS LAW.

P.S.—Your printed letter is excellent; I wish you had addressed a better man.

Bourton-on-the-Hill, Dec. 18th, 1839.

My dear Friend,—As a mark, and, indeed, the best proof of my estimation of your friendship and kindness, I will make my contribution towards the raising of your Hospital at Birmingham, one thousand pounds, and may others, under personal infirmities and afflictions, derive, through Divine Providence, the benefits of your solieitude and professional experience and skill so kindly extended to me.

I remain, my dear friend,

Most truly and sincerely yours,

Wm. Sands Cox, Esq.

SAMUEL WILSON WARNEFORD.

March 20th, 1840, Bourton-on-the-Hill.

My dear Friend,—I truly rejoice to find that you have purchased an eligible site, and to hear of the fair prospects of the ultimate success of your Institution. From the experieence of a long life, I am convinced that there is no doing much good without much trouble and perseverance, and that the tax often attendant on exertions in the best of causes will be the detractions of envy, jealousy, and low-minded malevolence; but he who has not nerve to meet such assailants will seldom, if ever, accomplish either great or blessed achievements. With my hearty wishes for the complete success of your benevolent and Christian undertaking,

I remain, my dear friend,

Most truly and sincerely yours,

Wm. Sands Cox, Esq.

SAMUEL WILSON WARNEFORD.

Again:—

March 30th, 1840, Bourton-on-the-Hill.

I am glad to find you have the valuable aid of Mr. Chancellor Law's counsel and judgment. During a long life I do not recollect a single instance in which *perseverance* in a *good cause* ultimately failed. Were there no difficulties to be encountered in perfecting deeds of benevolence, hosts of philanthropists would present themselves. I admire Mr. Chaneellor Law's sentiments for *perseverance*. Be assured, my dear friend, I heartily wish you every success in your excellent undertaking.

Most truly and sincerely yours,

Wm. Sands Cox, Esq.

SAMUEL WILSON WARNEFORD.

THE ASTON HALL FETES.

In the year 1856, two fetes were given in Aston Park, for the benefit of the Queen's and the General Hospital, by which the noble sum of £5,054 12s. 4d. was equally divided between the two institutions. The following record appears in the annual report of the Queen's Hospital for that year :—

“THE ASTON FETES.—Your Council have endeavoured to lay before you the working of the Hospital during the past year in all its departments. It may be objected by some that it hardly belongs to the present report to enter upon a subject which has occurred since the termination of the Hospital year; but circumstances having led to the adjournment of the annual meeting to the present time, your Council feel that they would be subject to just reprehension were they to omit the earliest opportunity of recording an event which has placed your charity in a proud position. Your Council allude to the Aston Fetes, by which the noble sum of £2,300 was handed over, to liquidate your debts, by the chairman and committee. A train of influences has been set in motion which, in course of time, cannot but have most powerful effect in calling forth the practical sympathies of the artizans of this town and district in support of your charities. It has been resolved to commemorate the unprecedented exertions of that committee by the erection of a marble tablet in the vestibule of your Hospital. It has been also resolved, in order to perpetuate those exertions, to place £500, part of the aforesaid sum, to the permanent ‘accident fund.’”

ASTON HALL FETES.

Pursuant to arrangement, the Committee of the Aston Hall Fete assembled at the Board Room of the Queen's Hospital on Friday, August 15, to present to the governors of that valuable institution the proceeds of the entertainment. After the usual weekly business of the Board had been transacted, T. R. T. Hodgson, Esq., the Mayor (as *ex-officio* member of the Committee of Council of the Hospital), was called to the chair. Amongst those present were Ald. Rateliff, Mr. W. S. Cox, Mr. E. T. Cox, Councillor Uphill, Messrs. John Boucher, P. Harris, John Suckling, J. Phillips, and W. H. Osborn. The deputation from the Fete Committee consisted of Mr. J. W. Walsh, chairman, Mr. Ambrose Biggs, secretary, Mr. J. T. Collins, treasurer, Councillor Stinton, and Messrs. J. Cornforth, James Onions, Benjamin Tilley, G. Doughty, and R. Tookey. Mr. Biggs read the following report :—

“*To the Committee of Council of the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham.*

“Gentlemen,—Actuated by a desire to relieve your Institution from a debt which tended to limit its operations and threatened seriously to interfere with its usefulness, a number of your townsmen, meeting at the house of Mr. James Onions, Easy-row, conceived the idea of carrying out a fete on such a scale of magnitude as would give all classes of the inhabitants an opportunity of testifying how highly they valued the Queen's Hospital. The Queen and Prince Albert, the Duchesses of Kent, Cambridge, and Gloucester, and other distinguished members of the nobility, condescended to honour the project with their patronage; and the Mayor of Birmingham, Mr. Scholefield, M.P., the Mayor of Dudley, and other local authorities, also lent it the influence of their names.

"Thanks to the liberality of the owners of Aston Hall and Park, the only suitable spot in the vicinity of the town was obtained, and on Monday, the 28th of July, the fete took place. The pecuniary results will denote the unexampled success which attended it. The accounts not being finally closed, it has been determined now to hand you over fifteen hundred guineas, upon the understanding that after discharging the present debt of the Hospital, any balance that may remain, together with whatever sum may be paid to you hereafter as the balance of the proceeds of the fete, may be funded, so as to be made available for the purposes of permanent income.

"Having thus discharged a duty, which could not have been performed but for the hearty support the committee received throughout, they think it but right to record the special instances in which their thanks are due:—First, as regards the Hall and Grounds, to Kelynge Greenway, Esq., Edward Greaves, Esq., and — Lowe, Esq., the proprietors, for the readiness with which they granted their use; to R. Potter, Esq., the occupier, for the use of the Park; and to the Messrs. Robins, for the assistance they rendered in obtaining the use of the Hall. With respect to the police arrangements, the Mayor, T. R. T. Hodgson, Esq., is specially entitled to the thanks of the committee for placing a large number of the force at their disposal, and generally for his kind assistance; as are also Mr. Superintendent Stephens and the officers and men under him, together with Superintendent Hall and the Aston police, for the manner in which they discharged their duties. As regards the musical department of the fete, the Committee beg especially to mention the services of Mr. Hamilton Braham and the vocalists, who, though not accustomed to accept engagements for out-door performances, readily undertook the duty for the sake of the charity. Under this head also their thanks are due to the Birmingham Musical Festival Committee, to the Festival Choral Society, and Mr. Stockley, for their gratuitous services; to Colonel Wilkie and the Officers of the 10th Hussars, and the Hon. Colonel Upton and the Officers of the Coldstream Guards, for the use of their respective regimental bands; to Messrs. Chance, for the services of their Juvenile band; to Mr. Banfield, for the use of an organ, which he erected and removed free of charge; to Mr. B. Tilley, for superintending the musical arrangements; and to Mr. H. Holder, Mr. J. Tonks, and Mr. Belcher, for their services. Amongst others who deserve grateful mention are the Birmingham and Staffordshire Gas-Light Company, for the liberality of their arrangements; Messrs. Branson and Gwyther, for the timber used in constructing the orchestra, &c.; to the Birmingham, District, and Norwich Union Fire Offices, for the use of their engines; Mercer H. Simpson, Esq., Mr. Atkins, and Mr. Hewlette, of the Theatre Royal, for personal services; the London and North-Western Railway Company, and Mr. Robinson, their manager, for attention to locomotive arrangements; the Great Western Railway Company, and Messrs. Andrewes and Bill, their managers, for the use of vans; the Bridgewater Trustees, and their agent, Mr. Bowker, for the use of vans; Mr. Chattaway and Mr. Salmon, for the use of furniture; Mr. Samnel Hyam and others, who placed gas devices, flags, &c., at the service of the Committee; and the Press of the town, for the support which the fete received from the various papers.

"In the final report to be made on the 22nd inst. the committee will furnish you with a statement of the receipts and expenditure. Meanwhile they have great pleasure in being instrumental in relieving your important charity from the load of debt which has so much embarrassed its operations, and thereby aiding its services in the cause of suffering humanity.

"Signed on behalf of the committee,

"JOHN WALSH WALSH, Chairman.

"AMBROSE BIGGS, Honorary Secretary.

"JOSEPH THOMAS COLLINS, Treasurer.

"Birmingham, August 15, 1856."

At the request of Mr. Walsh, Mr. Collins (the treasurer) rose to present the money which had been collected, and in doing so said he could assure the committee of the Queen's Hospital that that was one of the happiest days he ever experienced. When the idea was first launched, he thought it likely that they would have £500 to present; and then, when the demand for tickets showed that the public were interested in the scheme, he considered it possible that £1000 might be reached, and joined with others in a determination that whatever was short of this amount should be made up in £5 subscriptions. Now, however, he had the

pleasure of handing over a cheque for £1575, which he hoped would be found beneficial to the meritorious charity for which it was raised.

At the adjourned annual meeting, held Nov. 21st, 1856, John Ratcliff, Esq., mayor, in the chair, Mr. A. Biggs, secretary to the Aston Fete Committee, rose and stated that the accounts of the first Aston Fete for the benefit of the Queen's Hospital, were closed on the previous day. There was a balance of £29 6s. 6d. remaining on the proceeds of the first fete, which the treasurer would have the honour of handing over. (Cheers.)

Mr. Biggs then gave the following summary of the accounts of the first Fete:—Gross receipts, £2335 18s. 1d.; expenditure, £625 18s. 5d. Gross profit,—including £93 13s. donations, and £29 17s. 6d. annual subscriptions,—£1,730 0s. 6d. Leaving a net profit from the Fete of £1606 10s.

A most carefully prepared balance-sheet of the receipts and expenditure was deposited in the hands of the Hospital Committee.

A SECOND FETE was held in September, when the two Fetes produced the sum of £5,054 12s. 4d., which was equally divided between the two Hospitals. A marble tablet, placed in the vestibule of the Queen's Hospital, commemorates these interesting events. (A copy of the inscription will be found at page 198 of this work).

EXTENSION OF WARDS AND ERECTION OF NEW CHAPEL.

In the year 1859, Mr. Sands Cox, on his own responsibility, undertook to extend the wards, and to add to the Hospital a distinct Chapel, the amount to be raised by means of a subscription in penny postage stamps. The following address was issued, and the munificent sum of £1,800 was realized.

AN EARNEST APPEAL FOR ONE MILLION POSTAGE STAMPS.

FOR the benefit of the Queen's Hospital, it has been resolved to attempt the arduous task of collecting One Million of Penny Postage Stamps, equivalent to £4,166, which sum would cover the present liabilities of the charity, afford additional accommodation for the out-patients, which have increased from 500 to 1000 weekly, classify the cases by opening a ward for diseases of women and children, a distinct ward for burns and accidents of a similar character, a ward for diseases of the eye, and erect a small chapel, for which an endowment of £40 per annum has been provided by the late Rev. Dr. Warneford.

The Hospital is under the direct patronage of her most gracious Majesty the Queen, and the Prince Consort is President of its Council.

There is no institution under more careful, honourable, and efficient management.

Incorporated by Royal Charter with the Queen's College, its operation is two-fold, it combines charitable attendance on the sick and maimed with instruction at the bedside to Medical Students; it is a great school for the future practitioner, and at the present time upwards of five hundred of its Elèves are engaged in practice in different parts of England and Wales and in the public services of the country.

Patients properly recommended need not be resident in the town and neighbourhood, they are admitted from all parts of the kingdom, no one class of disease is excluded, and sudden accidents and emergency cases are received at all hours *without* a subscriber's note.

The College Department has been supplied with everything necessary to a system of professional instruction; students' chambers, lecture rooms, theatre, library, laboratories, and museums have been erected; the Queen's College and the Queen's Hospital, therefore, are as much national as local.

The objects contemplated by the Queen's College and Hospital have been munificently promoted by the country generally, as in the instances of King's College Hospital, and University College Hospital, sister institutions.

On these public grounds, the nobility, gentry, clergy, the commercial and manufacturing interests at large, are earnestly and respectfully entreated generously to contribute their aid to complete the above alterations and additions by forwarding 120 postage stamps, or any other number.

Should the appeal not be entertained, the return of the card, the enclosed paper, and a few postage stamps is respectfully requested, thereby preventing loss to the Hospital.

The committee having already met with much kind sympathy, are led to believe, feeling that the expense and trouble to each donor is so little, the objects fraught with so much positive good and not exposed to the slightest chance of abuse, that, under God's blessing, by system and perseverance, this arduous task may be speedily accomplished.

WILLIAM SANDS COX, F.R.S.,

Chairman.

June 2nd, 1859.

EXTRACT FROM FIRST LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen	£100, equal to 24,000		
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge	£20, equal to 4,800		
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.. ..	£10, equal to 2,400		
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent	£25, equal to 6,000		
The Marchioness of Stafford .. 480		Adkins, Miss E. F.	240
The Countess of Lichfield 480		Attwood, Miss G... ..	120
The Viscountess Hill 120		Anderton, Miss	240
The Lady Emily Foley 480		Anderton, Miss Ann	240
The Lady Wrottesley 486		Andrews, Colonel.. ..	120
The Baroness Windsor 1200		Attley, Mrs.	120
The Lady Charlotte Law 240		Adcock, Mr. C.	240
The Lady Rushout 120		Baynham, Mrs.	120
The Lady Frances Wade 120		Basnett, P. Esq.	120
The Hon. Mrs. J. Townsend.. .. 120		Blane, Bart., Sir H. Seymore	120
The Hon. Miss Monson 120		Briggs, Mr. Samuel	240
Miss Burdett Coutts,	£25, equal to 6000	Busby Mr. James	1200
Brown, Mrs.,	£50, equal to 12,000	Broad, Mrs.	120
Lucy, Mrs., Charlecote Park	528	Boulton, Mrs. R.	120
Kinnersley, Miss,	£20, equal to 4,800	Bartlam, Mr. C.	120
Addington Mrs.	120	Baker, Miss Catherine	120
Fell, Mrs. H.	120	Beckett Brothers, Messrs.	240
Estcourt, Mrs. Sotheron	120	Barrs, Miss	240
Basnett, Mrs.	120	Biddle, Miss	108
Braddyll, Miss F... ..	120	Badham, Mrs. F. O.	360

Boncher, Mrs. John	..	..	1220	Per Mr. Adcock, C. B.	..	150
Carreg, Mr. J. G.	..	..	240	Perks, Mr. C.	..	1682
Charles, Mr. A.	..	..	1756	Rock, Mr. J.	..	120
Clarke, J. C.	..	..	120	Robinson, Mr. Eardley	..	240
Cornbill, Mr. J.	..	..	240	Richardson, Mrs. John, Gravelly Hill	..	720
Cornforth, Mr. J.	..	..	120	Ross, Mr. A.	..	120
Cumming, Mr. S. D.	..	..	120	Ryland, Mr. Charles	..	120
Cumming, Miss C.	..	..	120	Shutteworth, Sir J. K.	..	120
Clowes, Miss M.	..	..	1080	Spooner, the Rev. Isaac	..	120
Chapman, Miss S.	..	..	120	Suckling, Mrs. John	..	1220
Clay, Mrs., 61, Moseley-street	..	..	1680	Sharpe, Mr. J. W.	..	120
Crockford, Mr. W.	..	..	120	Simcox, the Rev. I. G.	..	120
Cresswell, Mr. J.	..	..	240	Tandy, Mr. J.	..	2160
Darwin, Sir Francis	..	..	120	Taylor, Mr. George	..	1220
Day, Mrs.	..	..	1680	Timmins, Miss M. J.	..	120
Dain, Mr. B.	..	..	120	Trow, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac	..	1200
Davenport, Miss S.	..	..	240	Twells, Mr. P.	..	120
Espin, the Rev. T. E.	..	..	120	Turton, Mr. T.	..	120
Forgham, Mr. T.	..	..	179	Turton, Mr. R. C.	..	120
Finches, Miss	..	..	205	Ufill, Mrs.	..	1200
Grainger, Mr. G.	..	..	120	Ufill, Miss Lonisa	..	1200
Hall, Miss	..	..	240	Ufill, Miss M. A.	..	120
Hollington, Mrs.	..	..	240	Unett, Mrs. John	..	240
Hanly, Mr.	..	..	504	Watson, Dr.	..	240
Hodgson, Miss	..	..	240	Wignall, Mr. E.	..	120
Heape, Miss	..	..	1200	Wilders, Mrs.	..	240
Heaven, Mr. J.	..	..	240	Wharton, Mr. T. and E.	..	120
Horn, Mr.	..	..	120	Welch, Mrs. F. I.	..	2400
Haines, Mrs. Samnel	..	..	1485	Williams, Mr. Clement	..	120
Haines, Miss	..	..	1260	Westley, Mr. T.	..	120
Haines, Mr. Samuel	..	..	1200	Walker, Miss, Speedwell House	..	240
Harvey, Mr. F. D.	..	..	24	White, Mr. W.	..	240
Herbert, Mr. B. H.	..	..	360	Yates, Mr. J.	..	120
Horton, Mr. S. Vincent	..	..	1200	Young, the Rev. Julian	..	120
Hopkins, the Misses	..	..	120	Andrew, Miss, Leamington	..	480
Jagger, Mr. J.	..	..	120	Andrews, Mrs.	..	120
Jones, Mr. E. J.	..	..	120	Baker, John, Esq.	..	480
Jones, Mr. T. W.	..	..	120	Brecon, Miss C.	..	120
Jones, Mr. Timothy	..	..	120	Brookes, William, Esq.	..	240
Klug, Mr. Thomas	..	..	120	Bonar, Mrs. A. Jane	..	120
Kimberley, Mr. Nathan	..	..	240	Bonar, Miss A. T.	..	122
Knowles, Mr. G. B.	..	..	100	Brown, Miss Patrick	..	120
Kempson, Mr. D. J.	..	..	120	Brown, Miss C.	..	120
Kirby, Mr. Edward	..	..	240	Clarke, Mr. J. Fenn	..	240
Lee, Mr. William	..	..	120	Cheap, the Misses	..	240
Macpherson, Mr. R. S.	..	..	480	Church, Mrs.	..	156
Mitchell, Mr. W.	..	..	240	Coates, Mrs.	..	120
Neal and Tonks, Messrs.	..	..	158	Carr, Mrs.	..	120
Nelson, Mr. F.	..	..	120	Enoch, Mr. W.	..	120
Orme, Mr. W.	..	..	120	Elgie, Miss	..	120
Osborn, Mr. C.	..	..	240	Foster, Miss	..	120
Osborn, Mrs. W. H.	..	..	240	France, Mrs. Captain H. H.	..	120
Osborn, Mr. W. H.	..	..	1260	Furnival, F., Esq.	..	120
Paekman, Dr.	..	..	120	Frøer, Mrs. Captain	..	400
Parkes, Mr. T.	..	..	1200	Field, Miss	..	115
Parry, Mr. R.	..	..	1260	Farmar, Captain, R. M.	..	120
Poulney, Mr.	..	..	240	Franklin, Mrs. W..	..	120
Perry, Mr. E. A.	..	..	120	Field, Mrs. Sidney	..	144
Parry, Mr. W.	..	..	240	Gibson, Miss C. E.	..	120
Parker, Miss, Weddington House	..	..	120	Grice, the Rev. William	..	120

Gill, Mrs.	..	..	176	Sandys, Miss	..	..	120
Griffin, Mrs.	..	..	240	Swinson, Mrs. W.	..	..	129
Homer, Miss	..	..	120	Wilmot, J. P.	..	..	240
Hunsley, Miss	..	..	120	Wilmot, Miss M.	..	..	120
Hitchman, Mrs. J.	..	..	240	Whittingham, Mrs.	..	..	400
Horton, Lieutenant-Colonel	..	..	120	White, Mrs.	..	..	240
Higgins, Miss	..	..	120	Edwards, Mr. E., Crewe	..	..	120
Hajgh, Mrs.	..	..	2400	Watson, Mr. T. E., Ellesmere	..	..	180
Hathersul, the Rev. C.	..	..	120	Porter, Dr. Peterborough..	..	..	480
Hancox, Miss	..	..	120	Strong, Esq.	..	..	120
Harper, Miss	..	..	120	Causton, the Rev. C., Shelton	..	..	720
Jephson, Dr. and Mrs.	..	..	1200	Weelack, Mrs., Eversley	..	..	252
Jones, Mrs.	..	..	120	Gray, Mrs., the Vicarage, Pilton	..	..	1200
Jervoise, Rev. F. Ellis	..	..	120	Bissell, Mrs., Walsall	..	..	120
Kendall, Mr. and Mrs.	..	..	180	Bingham, Mr. R.	..	..	140
Kennerley, Miss	..	..	120	Farrington, Master J.	..	..	300
Leathes, Esq., F. L. Stanger	..	..	120	Gameson, Mr. John	..	..	120
Newbold Miss	..	..	120	Jesson, Miss, per Mrs. Sharwood, Vicarage	..	..	120
Oates, Mrs.	..	..	120	Jones, Mrs.	..	..	120
Otley, Miss Kate	..	..	120	Palmers, The Misses	..	..	480
Owen, Mr R.	..	..	120	Redfern, Mr.	..	..	916
Onions, Mrs.	..	..	150	Raney, Mr. D.	..	..	132
Parker, Miss S.	..	..	156	Taylor, Miss	..	..	240
Pritchard, Mr. J.	..	..	120	Cartwright, Mr. E. P., Upper Gornal	..	..	120
Phillips, Mrs.	..	..	120	Taylor, Mrs. James, Malvern	..	..	240
Pinches, the Misses	..	..	120	Allibone, Mrs., Rugby	..	..	360
Pasmore, Miss	..	..	120	Anstey, the Rev. A.	..	..	120
Ralph, Mrs. Lucie	..	..	120	Bloxam, Miss Etta	..	..	108
Roberts, Mrs. General	..	..	120	Bloxam, Miss	..	..	120
Riddell, the Rev. J.	..	..	240	Bucknill, Mrs. Dr.	..	..	420
Smith, Junius, Esq.	..	..	264	Bucknill, Miss	..	..	120
Stanley, Mrs. J. B.	..	..	120				
Sharman, Miss	..	..	480				

LAYING THE CHAPEL CORNER STONE.

THE corner stone of Queen's Hospital Chapel was laid on the 8th of July, 1859, by the founder of the charity, Mr. W. Sands Cox. The chair was taken by the warden, the Rev. J. G. Cumming, supported on the right by Mr. Sands Cox, on the left by the Rev. William Poulton, the chaplain, and also by Messrs. E. T. Cox, J. Boucher, S. Haines, J. H. Hopkins, G. Taylor, Isaac Trow, and other members of the committee; Dr. Waller, G. B. Knowles, Mr. J. S. Gamgee, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. David Malins, junior, and other officers of the institution. The ceremony commenced soon after eleven o'clock, and was witnessed by a large body of medical students in academic costume, and by a considerable number of the friends of the charity, the platform and gallery erected being well filled with ladies and gentlemen, over which the royal standard and other national flags were gracefully displayed. By way of preliminary to the ceremonial, Mr Sands Cox made the following remarks:—

Mr. Warden, Ladies, Gentlemen, and Students—In a letter prefixed to the last annual Report of the Hospital addressed to your president, His Royal

Highness the Prince Consort, I therein stated, "that the enlargement of the out-patient department" was imperatively called for—that additional accommodation for the resident officers was much needed—that without any desire to limit or interfere with the sphere of usefulness of institutions for the treatment of special diseases, no effort should be spared to provide for patients applying with affections of the eyes and teeth, and that the obstetric department was also deserving of consideration with a view to its re-organisation.

On my appointment as Principal of Queen's College, I resolved, with the sanction and cordial approval of the early friends and active and generous promoters of the charity, to endeavour to carry out these suggestions, and to extend the building over which I have the honour to be one of the trustees, for the above purposes. A novel mode to raise the necessary funds presented itself to my mind, namely, by soliciting a "million of unused penny postage stamps equal to £4166 13s. 4d." from the charitable and humane generally on the old adage, that

"Every little mite, every little measure,
Helps to spread the light, helps to swell the treasure."

I felt that the Queen's Hospital has ever since its foundation been an object of constant solicitude on the part of all classes in the Midland Counties, without distinction in politics or rank, as the marble tablets affixed on the walls of the vestibule of the institution record. In supporting the hospital, the artisan has vied with the nobles of the land, who have at all times been most eager to foster the rivalry in the charitable work, whilst the ironmaster and coalmaster of the district have uniformly co-operated with the merchant and manufacturer of this and the adjacent towns for the same object—nor ought I to pass over my young friends, the Students of Queen's College.

I have not been deceived, the result hitherto has been most successful.

The foundation stone of the right wing was laid seven weeks ago, it is now nearly roofed in, and the entire sum for its erection and completion has been deposited in the hands of your banker.

The out-patient department—which I flatter myself will be one of the most complete in the district—will be open for the reception of patients in the course of three weeks: We this day commence the left wing, and as it is intended that this part of the building shall comprise a chapel, endowed by our great benefactor, the late Dr. Warneford, with £40 a year, in which the service of the Church of England will be performed, I felt that so important an addition to the hospital ought not to be passed over without some little ceremony, and at the same time it would afford me a good opportunity of publicly returning my warmest thanks to those kind friends, especially to the ladies, and to the members of my profession in all parts of the country, who have so generously rendered me such invaluable assistance in my endeavours to accomplish this arduous and difficult task.

On a former occasion it was observed by one whose recent loss we must deeply deplore—the Rev. Vaughan Thomas—"that many will take refuge and

seek repose within these walls who will be found to be as much in want of religious as of medical and surgical advice—as much the objects of spiritual as of bodily relief. What happy opportunities may then be afforded for the instruction of the ignorant, for awakening the careless, reproving the vicious, supporting the weak, reclaiming the bad, confirming the good.

“If such become the operations of pastoral assiduity within these walls, then indeed we shall have the most powerful of all reasons for self-congratulation. Then, too, will our gracious Queen, the Prince Consort, and other branches of the Royal Family, discover, in the conclusions of their faith and the comprehensiveness of their benevolence, still more powerful reasons for patronising and protecting an institution which includes within the purview of its charity so many purposes of good beyond and above the communication of professional knowledge and the cure of bodily infirmity.

“In one word, we shall have done our best to provide for the duties of piety, the dispensations of compassion, and the interests of science, to God’s glory and the temporal and eternal good of man.”

The ceremony of laying the stone was performed by Mr. Sands Cox, the chaplain reading a very appropriate service, composed specially for the occasion. The students and choir of Queen’s College took a prominent part in it, Mr. Malins accompanying on the harmonium with great skill and judgment; and the ceremony as a whole was more effective than such proceedings usually are. The National Anthem was sung at the conclusion of the ceremony; three cheers were given for the Queen, and three cheers for Mr. Sands Cox.

Mr. Samuel Haines, in a neat address, thanked the company for their attendance, and hoped to meet them again on the occasion of the opening of the Chapel.

The basement floor of the right wing, now nearly finished, is to be devoted to out-patients, and the wards above for special purposes. The chapel part of the left wing will be an Italian building, with rusticated basement, lunette windows on the sides, and a triplet window in the chancel. The wards above to be completed when the funds justify the work being entered upon. The present contracts contemplate an outlay of nearly £2,000, of which sum about one-half has been already contributed. It is earnestly hoped, considering that the Queen’s College and the Queen’s Hospital (incorporated by royal charters), may be said not only to have *local* but to some extent *national interest*, that the exertions of Mr. Sands Cox will continue to be seconded, and that funds will be forthcoming to complete the noble work, the result of his entirely disinterested labours, extended over more than a quarter of a century. Mr. Bateman, architect of all the buildings connected with the charity and College, prepared the plans, and the builder is Mr. William Matthews.

The corner-stone bears the following inscription:—“This corner-stone was laid on the 8th day of July, 1859, by William Sands Cox, F.R.S., the founder of Queen’s College and Queen’s Hospital, Birmingham. Architect, Mr. J. J. Bateman; builder, Mr. William Matthews.”—*Aris’s Gazette*, July 11, 1859.

It may perhaps not be out of place to observe that patients properly recommended need not be resident in the town and neighbourhood: they are admitted from all parts of the kingdom, no one class of disease is excluded, and *sudden accidents and emergency cases are received at all hours without a recommendation.*

SIMULTANEOUS CONGREGATIONAL COLLECTIONS IN AID OF THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.

In September, 1860, the following address, recommending a simultaneous congregational collection in behalf of the Queen's Hospital, was issued to the clergy:—

“Birmingham, September 14, 1860.

“REVEREND SIR,—We beg respectfully to remind you that at a general meeting of the Clergy and Ministers of religion of this town and neighbourhood, held in the Town Hall, in the early part of the present year, at which a large number of influential laymen were also present, a committee was appointed to conduct the collections, which it was resolved should be this year appropriated to the benefit of the Queen's Hospital, and that the last Sunday in October was the day fixed for making them.

“We are instructed to state that the Ministers composing this committee have agreed to waive the usual privileges attached to congregational collections, and to suggest that the general adoption of this course (as in the case of the General Hospital Collection last year) is essential to the success of this movement.

“We desire to recall to your remembrance the gratifying spirit of mutual concession and accommodation which was manifested throughout the whole course of the proceedings of last year, in consequence of which they were crowned, under the blessing of the God of mercy, with such distinguished success; and to express our cheerful confidence that the same spirit will be still maintained unimpaired, and will ensure for this movement, on behalf of a kindred benevolent institution, an equally satisfactory result.

“We cannot refrain from urging the great importance of *simultaneousness*, so far as it can possibly be secured. Upon the previous occasion much kind consideration, at the cost, in some instances, of the convenience of pastors and people, was exercised, and we are strongly convinced that, if the plan then so encouragingly inaugurated is to be permanent, *simultaneousness* is all but essential.

“As it is of the greatest importance to the future efficiency of the Hospital that large donations and new annual subscriptions should be invited, in addition to contributions in the collecting plates, Mr. Hughes, Secretary to the General Hospital and to this committee, will supply any requisite number of blank forms for the vestry or the pews.

(Signed)

“JOHN C. MILLER, D.D., Chairman. } Sub-Committee.”
“SAMUEL BACHE. }

MEETING OF CLERGY AND MINISTERS.

At a meeting of the committee appointed to conduct the collections for the present year in aid of the Queen's Hospital, held in the Committee Room of the Town Hall, Birmingham, on Monday, 3rd September, 1860, present—

The Rev. Dr. MILLER in the chair,

Rev. Samuel Bache.	Rev. George Jeffries.	Rev. C. Tucker.
Rev. W. Cockin, M.A.	Rev. Dr. Oldknow.	Rev. C. Vince.
G. Dawson, Esq., M.A.	Rev. P. M. Smythe, M.A.	Councillor Jacob Phillips
Rev. Charles Haydon.	Rev. Isaac Spooner, M.A.	

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by the Rev. Isaac Spooner, M.A., seconded by the Rev. Charles Haydon, and resolved—That the council of the Queen's Hospital be requested to furnish this committee with a brief and comprehensive statement, corresponding to that which was furnished by the General Hospital on the occasion of the last collections, with the view to its being appended to the appeal to be issued by this committee.

Moved by George Dawson, Esq., M.A., seconded by the Rev. George Jeffries, and resolved—That the Chairman and the Rev. Samuel Bache be appointed a sub-committee to draw up the necessary appeal.

Moved by George Dawson, Esq., M.A., seconded by the Rev. Dr. Oldknow, and resolved—That the sub-committee be instructed to state in the circular that the ministers composing this committee have agreed to waive the usual privileges attached to congregational collections, and that they suggest that the general adoption of this course (as in the case of the General Hospital Collections) is essential to the success of this movement.

Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting be advertised once in each of the local newspapers.

JOHN C. MILLER, D.D., Chairman.

September 3rd, 1860.

PUBLIC ADDRESS BY THE HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.

The foundation of this charity is due to William Sands Cox, Esq. The first stone was laid by the Earl Howe, on the 18th June, 1840, and the wards were formally opened by the Bishop of the Diocese in October, 1841.

The locality in which it is situated is one of the most elevated, open, and salubrious westward of the town, and is so far removed from the General Hospital as to preclude the possibility of any interference with it.

The great extension of the town—the increase in the population of it and the surrounding districts—and the consequent urgent demands for medical and surgical aid, render it highly essential that this Institution should be warmly supported by those to whom the Almighty, in his wisdom, has given the means of affording aid and succour to their less fortunate fellow creatures in the time of sickness and calamity.

The Hospital at the present time contains 140 beds, including a detached building for fevers and other contagious diseases, together with a commodious and well arranged out-patient department. There are also four new wards capable of holding 40 additional beds.

The number of patients relieved during the year ending June 30th, 1860, amounted to 11,960; and of accidents and urgent medical cases alone, the number admitted during the year amounted to upwards of 5,000. These it should be remembered are relieved at all times without ticket or recommendation. For several months past the wards have been so crowded that it has been found necessary to put up beds in the new building.

The ordinary expenditure is nearly £5,000 per annum; the income from annual subscriptions, and from a small invested property, is only about £2,000 annually; thus a sum of something like £3,000 has to be provided to meet current expenses, and for this the charity is entirely dependent on the philanthropy of the public.

It is with much pain and regret that the committee have to announce that their liabilities at the present time amount to £4,000; and it has lately been found necessary for some of the members of the board to render themselves personally responsible for a portion of this amount. It is, however, a source of great gratification to them in their difficulties to have it in their power to say, that the internal arrangements of the Institution were never in a more satisfactory state than at present, and they confidently invite the public to visit it, in the full conviction that its general arrangements and high state of efficiency will justify this expression of their opinion.

DAVID MALINS, Jun., Secretary.

September, 1860.

ADDRESS FROM THE REV. J. C. MILLER:

To the Parishioners and Congregation of St. Martin's.

St. Martin's Rectory, Oct. 19, 1860.

My dear Friends,—It will be long before the 13th of November, 1859, will be forgotten in Birmingham. The day is memorable, not only in the annals of the General Hospital, but in our local history. On that day from every pulpit in the town—with scarcely an exception—and from many in the suburbs and neighbourhood, was heard an appeal in behalf of that noble Institution. The response, sooner or later, was £5,000—collected, by God's gracious blessing upon the plan, rapidly and with scarcely any outlay.

In that result you bore a noble part. I speak in no spirit of vain-glory; neither in egotism or flattery. I thanked God heartily then. I thank Him heartily in the remembrance of your large liberality.

You rejoiced with me. You have not repented; nor missed your gift.

And now—looking up to the same gracious God to stir up our willing hearts and to prosper us—in the humble recollection that without Him “nothing is strong, nothing is holy”—I remind you that, after much conference among the

clergy and ministers of the town, aided by their lay friends, it has been determined to set apart a Sunday annually for those of our local charities which take cognizance of physical suffering only.

On Sunday, October 28, collections are to be made for the Queen's Hospital, which is in arrear about £4,000, and which last year relieved 12,000 cases, of which 5,000 were accidents and urgent medical cases without recommendation. Let me express the earnest hope that on that Sunday you will not fall short of the Christian liberality so cheerfully and so generously manifested in 1859—a liberality of which I have now had fourteen years' happy experience.

Lists for donations and new annual subscriptions will be opened in the vestry, and I invite the cheques, the bank notes, and gold, both of those who, out of their comparative abundance, and of those who, by self-denial, can thus swell the amount—and the humbler but not less acceptable offerings of the working classes so largely benefited by our Hospitals.

Many of you have been largely prospered of God in your native town. The support of its great local charities is among your first obligations, and such an opportunity most suitable for a large and willing thank offering.

Let us devise liberal things. Let us give neither grudgingly nor of necessity. If none other of our countless mercies move us, how many of us have a large measure of health for which to give thanks. Or if we have known sickness in our own persons or those of our beloved, we have had the means of calling in the medical skill which has been blessed to cure disease or alleviate suffering.

I wish to urge no low and unworthy motive. Last year you headed the list, and, aided by a munificent townsman, raised £400. Such a result tempted us, for a moment, to self-satisfaction and vain-glory. But that temptation, I trust, we resisted and gave God the praise.

I will not affect to say that I should not be deeply thankful to see St. Martin's hold its place. But such a motive must be kept in strong check, lest our movement degenerate into a mere congregational rivalry.

Whether we are to be first or last, may we give as Christian men should give—in self-denial, in cheerfulness, and in singleness of heart; not as seeking our own glory, but as striving to please Him from whom we have received all, and to whom we must give account.

In hearty, cheerful; humble, thankfulness to God and to yourselves for all your good works and personal kindness,

Your affectionate pastor and friend.

JOHN C. MILLER.

P.S. From its locality, the Queen's Hospital is particularly available for a large part of our parish.

The simultaneous Congregational Collections on behalf of the Queen's Hospital, took place as arranged, on Sunday, Oct. 28th, 1860, when the noble sum of £3,214 12s. 4d. was realized, and paid over to the treasurer.

ANNUAL MEETING OF QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, DEC. 28, 1860.

REV. DR. MILLER IN THE CHAIR.

The following report was presented by WILLIAM SANDS COX, Esq., to the annual meeting, and unanimously adopted:—

REPORT.

Your Committee of Council, in compliance with the laws of the charity, have now to submit an account of their proceedings during the past year. For the details of those proceedings they respectfully refer to the minutes of the weekly boards, which are laid on the table.

The following is an abstract of the daily register of patients admitted from the 1st of July, 1859, to the 1st of July, 1860, shewing the result of the cases:—

Patients remaining in the Hospital on 25th of June, 1859	...	...	...	...	...	80
Patients admitted from the 25th of June, 1859, to 25th June, 1860	...	...	...	...	...	992
Renewed notes	...	...	...	...	...	201
Total number under medical treatment during the year	...	...	...	...	...	1273
Of these were						
Dismissed Cured	...	...	...	...	...	750
„ Relieved	...	...	...	...	...	332
„ Irregular	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ as Incurable	...	...	...	...	...	12
Died in the Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	71
Patients remaining in the Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	100
						1273

Of the cases treated during the year, 582 were medical, and 691 were surgical.

With regard to the Out-patients, the weekly average has been 1,097,—total number during the year 10,687. It must, however, be borne in mind that the numbers registered always represent a minimum, for many patients are prescribed for and receive medicine, who unavoidably escape registration; and many hundreds of cases of minor accidents are brought to the Hospital, of whom no record can be kept.

Your Committee of Council beg also to call attention to the increase of the in-patients in particular; the number has been permanently greater than in any preceding year. There is room for 60 additional beds, but the necessity of restricting expenditure has hitherto prevented more than 140 beds being occupied. How soon the full number can be placed at the disposal of your Committee of Council, must depend upon the increased support of the public.

The number of accidents and urgent cases admitted without a subscriber's recommendation exceeded *one-third* of the whole number of patients for the year; and your Committee of Council wish to call particular attention to this circumstance, as they consider it presents a very strong ground of claim upon the public, and especially upon the heads of those establishments where machinery is employed, and is so constantly the occasion of so many serious injuries to the working classes.

Your Committee of Council have still to lament over the comparatively small amount of pecuniary aid received from the operative classes in support of the charity, an institution which chiefly exists for their benefit, and who are the principal recipients of its bounty. This neglect of its claims, as your committee believe, is owing not to any aversion on their part, which past contributions would belie, to yield something like a proper share of their resources in support of the Hospital, but rather to the want of an adequate agency to call them forth. How this may be accomplished demands attention.

In the general administration of the affairs of the charity, your committee of council continue to act under a deep sense of the responsibility attaching to them as stewards of the public bounty, and involving interests the most important both to humanity and science; they have had every regard to economy, and have endeavoured to keep down expense whenever this was consistent with a just regard to the objects of the Hospital. A statement of accounts is as usual appended, of which the following is a summary:—

RECEIPTS—1859-60.			EXPENDITURE—1859-60.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash in hand, July 1, 1859	6	15	0	Balance due to Bank, 1st	
Subscriptions	1591	2	0	July, 1859	135 17 1
	—————		1597 17 0	Unpaid accounts.. ..	1570 19 0
Donations and Benefactions	359	7	2		—————1706 16 1
Subscriptions and Donations to the				Provisions	1894 17 4
Benevolent Fund	39	18	0	Domestic expenses	180 12 6
Donations from Workmen	46	15	4	Surgery and Dispensary	686 14 11
Students' Fees	13	13	0	Salaries and wages	546 8 10
Interest account	124	10	11	Repairs.. ..	165 8 9
Legacies	337	0	0	Ball expenses	107 7 4
Public Performances	408	0	0	Printing and stationery, advertise-	
Dripping sold	21	5	9½	ments, law expenses, insurance,	
Discounts, allowances,				and water supply	383 8 10
and returns	24	16	3	Amount placed to credit	
	—————		46 2 0½	of Permanent Fund	248 0 0
To balance due at Bank,				Special Fund	200 0 0
30th June, 1860	1389	6	8		—————448 0 0
To unpaid accounts	1791	1	8½	Bank interest and postage	27 1 11
	—————		3180 8 4½	Cash in hands of Secretary, June	
				30th, 1860	6 15 4
					—————
					£6153 11 10
					—————
					£6153 11 10

It will be seen that the present annual subscriptions, from the privileges granted to the one guinea subscriber, do not suffice for even the current expenditure for provisions alone. Your committee of council, for the present are, however, most unwilling to curtail those privileges; and as one of the means by which such excess of expenditure may be met, your Committee of Council earnestly solicit donations and annual subscriptions to the "Benevolent Fund," for the relief of accidents and urgent cases admitted without subscribers' notes.

To the donors and benefactors of the Hospital, your committee of council accord their most grateful thanks; and your council rejoice the more in those acts of large-hearted philanthropy, from a conviction that they can scarcely fail, by way of example, to induce others to "go and do likewise."

To the Earl of Dudley your charity continues to owe a debt of gratitude, not only for his generous support, but also for the royalty on the coal supplied to the charity.

The many benefactors of articles of daily consumption are also entitled to your warmest acknowledgments, for by these means a handsome sum has been annually saved in the expenditure of your institution. Your Committee of Council would refer more particularly and individually to these benefactors, but from a fear that some names might be omitted, or that it might have too much the appearance of personal commendation.

In reporting on the condition of the Hospital during the past year, the incidents occurring to interfere with the routine proceedings have been so few, and of so fleeting an interest, as scarcely any of them to call for remark.

On the important subject of ventilation, measures have been adopted which, though simple enough in their character, promise a considerable increase in the comfort and consequent well-being of the inmates. The culverts and drainage of the Hospital have also been enlarged and extended into the main sewer of the town, at a very heavy expense, part of which has been liberally defrayed by the Town Council.

In May last, Mr. Langston Parker's resignation was communicated to your Committee of Council in the following terms:—"I find it impossible, from various causes, to devote that time to the discharge of my surgical duties which your valuable and important charity demands." In grateful acknowledgment of Mr. Langston Parker's services to your institution from its first foundation, it was resolved unanimously to place his name on the list of "honorary surgeons."

Considerable alterations have been made in the basement storey, which will, doubtless, meet with the approval of the governors and subscribers; while the entirely-detached fever wards have been white-limed, coloured, and painted.

The visitors during the past year, from the careful manner in which they have discharged their duties, have contributed to the cleanliness, comfort, and decorum of the wards.

Your Committee of Council have to state that Dr. Willoughby Francis Wade, whose experience at the General Hospital and Dispensary cannot fail to add to the reputation of your medical staff has been elected to the office of physician.

To extend the benefits of the charity, Dr. Suckling and Mr. John Clay, on the highest testimonials, have been appointed District Surgeon Accoucheurs. The advice and experience of Mr. Berry will still be given in cases of consultation.

One strong motive with your Committee of Council for extending the department for assisting (on the production of two out-patient tickets) poor married women at their own homes, in their confinement is, the preventing of their separation from their husbands and families or friends; in all cases such a separation is attended with many ill effects, for it is the hour of trial that calls forth the feelings of parental, filial, and conjugal love, that excites the strongest emotions of mutual gratitude and tenderness, and rivets the bonds of family

connection. No situation can be conceived more distressful than that of an affectionate woman obliged to leave her husband, children, and friends, at a time when she wants their consolation and good offices.

In order to render your hospital still more beneficial to the community in general, your Committee of Council propose shortly to open a ward for children. There is no period in human life so susceptible to the most fatal evils as that between birth and advancing childhood. It is a fact too well known, and too melancholy to be slightly passed over that a very large proportion of those who are born in large towns perish before they attain their fifth year, from a want of that prompt and particular medical aid which such an extension of your plans is in some measure calculated to afford.

Amongst other additions, it is intended to introduce, in accordance with the recommendation of the Royal College of Surgeons, "vaccine inoculation," by which, in the opinion of the first medical men in Europe, that fearful disease, the small pox, may be completely eradicated so as to leave no trace of any such disorder having ever existed.

Your medical officers have recommended the appointment of a dental surgeon, and it is worthy of consideration how far it may be desirable to appoint an ophthalmic surgeon. An address has been issued to the public, signed by Sir James Clarke, Bart., Sir Henry Holland, Bart., Sir Charles Locock, Bart., the President of the Royal College of Physicians, the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, and powerfully supported by the President of the Royal Society, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., and by a large number of the leading metropolitan and provincial physicians and surgeons, in which it is clearly stated "That much detriment to the public and to the medical profession arises from the practice of opening small institutions under the name of hospitals for particular forms of disease, in the treatment of which no other management, appliance, or attention is required than are already supplied in the existing general hospitals."

That the practice is injurious:—

1st.—Because, in the maintenance of numerous small establishments, the funds designed for the direct relief of the sick poor are wasted in the useless multiplication of expensive buildings, salaries, and hospital appliances, and in the custom of constantly advertising to attract public attention.

2nd.—Because the public is led to believe that particular classes of disease can be more successfully treated in small special institutions than in the general hospitals, an assumption directly contrary to evidence, the fact being that the resources of the general hospitals are in every respect superior to those of the special institutions alluded to.

3rd.—Because it is essential for the interests of the public, with a view to the efficient education of students preparing themselves for the practice of the medical profession that all forms of disease should, as far as possible, be collected in general hospitals to which medical schools are attached.

The extension of the relief afforded by your Hospital will not necessarily

bespeak an increase of expenditure, but your Committee of Council feel it must operate as an additional inducement to the generous and humane to become supporters of so useful and extensive a charity.

To your physicians and surgeons, your committee of council are deeply indebted for the care, skill, and zealous services rendered to their respective patients.

To your solicitor, your acknowledgments are due for valuable services and advice rendered by him on all occasions without fee or reward.

The resident officers of the institution, to each of whom your committee of council desire to record their thanks, have, during the past year, discharged the duties of their several posts with undiminished zeal and integrity. In Mr. David Malins, jun., resident secretary, Mr. John Wilders, house surgeon, Mr. G. Smith, resident dispenser, and Mrs. Cross the matron, your institution possesses four valuable officers. Your chaplain, the Rev. W. H. Poulton, has most faithfully and efficiently performed his duties.

In conclusion, your Committee of Council will not dwell at any length on the pleas which it is their duty to urge on the liberality of the public for support; these have been often stated, and have been universally and heartily acquiesced in. There is a duty owing directly to the sick and maimed poor,—a duty that might be rested on the instinctive feelings of humanity, but that is farther enjoined by Scripture precept, and is beautifully illustrated and irresistibly enforced by the example of the Saviour, whose power was unceasingly employed “in healing all manner of diseases.” Such an application of charity is not subject to the abuses and imposition that too often attach to the relief of mere destitution. Such an institution is, to use the words of an eminent writer, “a safeguard, under Providence, for ourselves and families, by arresting the progress of contagious disease which, though it may originate in, is not necessarily confined to, the ill-fed, the ill-clothed, ill-housed portion of the population. It perfects the skill and science of those who minister to the more wealthy classes when suffering under disease; it husband the resources of society, by restoring to their wonted, useful, and productive labours, those who, with their families, would otherwise become a public burden; it knits closer the bonds that should unite all classes of the community; and amid the jarring and discord occasioned by political and religious dissension, and which too often eat into the very vitals of Christian charity, such an institution as this forms a truly attractive field—a green spot in the wilderness—on which all sects and parties may for the time forget the points on which they differ, and devote themselves to labours of love and humanity, on the obligation of which they are all agreed, and the performance of which, while it relieves the objects of their common care, binds themselves together as brethren and friends.”

RESOLUTIONS.

It was moved by Sir John Ratcliff, seconded by Mr. William Southall, and carried unanimously:—“That the report now read be received and adopted.”

It was moved by Mr. Morris Banks, seconded by Mr. Thomas Forgham, and carried unanimously:—"That this meeting begs to record their warmest thanks to the committee of council and visitors for their valuable and efficient services during the past year; and that the governors and subscribers have abundant cause to be satisfied that in their hands the affairs of the charity are administered in a manner worthy of the high character they maintain in the community for intelligence, integrity, and humanity."

It was moved by Mr. J. H. Hopkins, seconded by Mr. Isaac Trow, and carried unanimously:—"That the best thanks of the meeting be presented to Mr. George Taylor (the treasurer), for the services rendered by him to the charity during the past year."

"It was moved by the Rev. Dr. Miller, seconded by Mr. Councillor Phillips, and carried unanimously:—"That this meeting beg to express their warmest thanks to the honorary surgeons, and to the physicians and surgeons, for the able manner in which they have performed their arduous and responsible duties to the charity; and this meeting has also much satisfaction in recording their entire approval of the conduct of all the resident officers of the establishment."

It was moved by Mr. Samuel Haines, seconded by Mr. J. W. Walsh, and carried unanimously:—"That this meeting begs to convey to Mr. William Sands Cox their best thanks for the clear and concise report of the proceedings of the charity during the past year, and for his zeal and industry in the promotion of the welfare of the hospital on all occasions."

J. C. MILLER, D.D., Chairman.

Dr. Miller having left the chair, and Sir John Ratcliff having taken the same, it was moved by Mr. John Suckling, seconded by Mr. W. J. B. Scott, and carried unanimously:—"That the cordial thanks of the meeting be presented to the Rev. Dr. Miller, for his kindness in taking the chair on this occasion, and for his able conduct in the same."

JOHN RATCLIFF, Chairman.

NEW REGULATIONS.

Since the publication of the Hospital Calendar some alterations in the rules and orders have been made, viz. :—

The Dean of the Faculty to attend all meetings of the council and committees as honorary secretary, and to be, *ex officio*, a member of all special meetings, unless it be otherwise directed by the council or committee; to see that the decisions of the council are carried out, and to have the custody of the council minutes.

The departments of the College have been reduced from five senior and two junior to four and one.

The terminal reports are now forwarded to the warden three days before the end of each term.

The warden resides here constantly, and as chaplain reads prayers daily and preaches once on each Sunday, he visits the students rooms, presents his monthly report, and keeps an account of the attendance of the students at Divine Service.

The council now consists of 36 members, and their meetings are held on Tuesdays during term time, at ten o'clock, and at the conclusion thereof the arts council meets.

The theological council meets on the same days, at twelve o'clock.

At the end of each session special meetings can be called at three days' notice by the principal, vice-principal, the warden, or any three members of the committee.

All official communications are to be sent in three days before the first Tuesday, instead of the Wednesday, in each month.

The finance committee are to prepare an annual abstract of the accounts of the College, and meet every week during term, on a day when fixed.

Graduates in arts are now eligible to be "Fellows," and on their election eight members of the council to be a quorum; the fellows to pay £5 admission fee and £1 ls. per annum.

The pupils are liable to a fine for being out late: the juniors not to be out after eleven, and the seniors not after twelve, and if out all night are liable to be dismissed.

The senior tutor's control in some cases has been transferred to the warden.

THE CHAPLAIN OF THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.—The power of appointing the chaplain of the Queen's Hospital, according to the directions of the Rev. Dr. Warneford, who made provisions for this good work, shall be vested in the council, subject to the confirmation of the governors of the said Hospital, at their annual meeting assembled.

I.—The chaplain shall attend at twelve o'clock at noon to perform Divine service and preach a sermon every Sunday, and visit the wards at least twice a week, or oftener as he may see occasion.

II.—He shall without delay visit such patients as shall particularly request his attendance upon a communication being made to him by the resident medical officers, and shall administer the sacrament to those whom he may find duly prepared and desirous of receiving it.

III.—He shall have the charge and superintendence of the religious and moral books and tracts which may be supplied for the use of the patients, but he shall not distribute any which may not previously have received the sanction of the Committee of Council.

IV.—He shall keep a journal in which he shall record the times when the service has been performed, and the number and description of the persons who may have attended.

V.—He shall also make a memorandum of his visits, and of such circumstances as may appear to him worthy of remarks.

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.—That the examinations in the respective classes at the end of each term be conducted by printed papers.

II.—That the students shall be divided into classes, according to their merit at the examinations, the names being arranged in each class in alphabetical order.

III.—That afterwards the names of all students, and their positions in the examinations be printed.

IV.—That a medal and honorary certificate under the College seal shall be presented on the appointed day for the distribution of the prizes to those students who shall have most distinguished themselves at the examinations.

In the year 1860, the midwifery department was extended, and special arrangements were made for the treatment of diseases of the eye, diseases of children, and cases of dental surgery.

New Members of Committee of Council, 1861—Sir John Ratcliff, Knight, Mr. H. Cornforth, Mr. Clement Gibbs, Mr. Robert Fletcher.

Additional member of House Committee—Mr. J. Phillips.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Physicians—F. W. Wade, M.B., B.A., W. F. Noott, M.D.

Assistant Physicians—Dr. Foster, C. B. Suckling, M.D., John Clay, M.R.C.S., lying-in department.

Ophthalmic Surgery—Benjamin Hunt, M.R.C.S.

Dental Surgery—Samuel A. Parker.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.

We have been requested to state that at the weekly board of the Queen's Hospital, held July 5, 1861, the following resolution of the House and Medical Committees was submitted to the Committee of Council:—"That it be recommended to the Committee of Council to authorise the physicians and surgeons at their morning visits to admit children under seven years of age as out-patients, without notes." The resolution was confirmed. The Committee of Council having observed that the mayor had convened a public meeting for the purpose of considering the desirability of establishing a hospital for the exclusive treatment of children, it was resolved that the mayor's attention be respectfully directed to the following extract from the annual report adopted by the governors at their annual meeting assembled December 28th, 1860:—"In order to render your hospital still more beneficial to the community in general, your committee of council propose shortly to open a ward for children. There is no period in human life so susceptible to the most fatal evils as that between birth and advancing childhood. It is a fact too well known, and too melancholy to be slightly passed over, that a very large proportion of those who are born in large towns perish before they attain their fifth year, from a want of that prompt and particular medical aid which such an extension of your plans is in some measure calculated to afford." In accordance with the above extract from the annual report, a distinct ward for the exclusive use of children, containing twelve beds,

has been set apart, the opening of which has only been delayed in consequence of the entire interior of the Hospital having undergone colouring and painting. The admission of children without notes is now in operation.—*Birmingham Daily Post*.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

NEW MEMBERS OF COUNCIL ELECTED 1861.

Thos. Bagnall, Esq., Mr. J. Busby, Mr. E. T. Cox, Edward Gem, Esq., Mr. S. V. Horton, Mr. S. Haines (deceased), Mr. W. H. Osborn, Mr. T. B. Payn, James Shaw, Esq., Mr. George Taylor, Mr. T. Uphill, and Fred. I. Welch, Esq. Messrs. John Suckling and Isaac Trow, representatives of the Queen's Hospital; Messrs. A. Ryland and E. Sargent, representatives of the Law Society; Messrs. Bland and Chamberlain, representatives of the Architectural Society; Messrs. Cliff and S. G. Lloyd, representatives of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers; Drs. Waller and Jordan, representatives of the Professional body.

PROFESSORS, DEMONSTRATORS, AND TUTORS (1861.)

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS.

Classics,—Professor the Rev. G. J. Davie, M.A., Exeter College, Oxon. In residence.
 Mathematics,—Professor the Rev. W. H. Poulton, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, do.
 French,—Professor Jean O'Flanagan.
 German,—Professor Brندنburgh.
 Drawing,—Professor Charles Docker.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE.

Anatomy,—Professor Furneaux Jordan, M.R.C.S., Assistant Surgeon of Queen's Hospital.
 Botany,—Professor Dr. Hinds, M.R.C.S.
 Chemistry,—Professor Alfred Anderson, F.C.S.
 Forensic Medicine,—Professor John Postgate, F.R.C.S.
 Materia Medica,—Professor Dr. Divers.
 Medicine,—Professor Dr. Wade, B.A., M.R.C.P., Senior Physician of Queen's Hospital.
 Midwifery,—Professors John Clay, M.R.C.S., and Dr. Suckling, M.R.C.S., Obstetric Surgeons of the Queen's Hospital.
 Physiology,—Professor Dr. Lawson, L.M.C.L.
 Surgery,—Professor Sands Cox, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon of the Queen's Hospital, Mem. Soc. de Chirurg., Paris.
 Medical Tutor and Demonstrator,—Dr. Foster, Assist. Phy. of Queen's Hosl. In residence.
 Clinical Medicine, Queen's Hospital,—Professors Drs. Wade, Fleming, Noott.
 Clinical Surgery, ditto,—Professors Sands Cox, West, and Gamgee.
 Clinical Midwifery,—Professor Berry, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Asylum.
 Practical Midwifery, Queen's Hospital,—Dr. Suckling and Mr. John Clay, M.R.C.S.
 Ophthalmic Surgery, ditto,—Benjamin Hunt, M.R.C.S.
 Dental Surgery, ditto,—Samuel A. Parker, L.D.S.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

Law,—Professor G. J. Johnson.
 Medical Jurisprudence,—Professor John Postgate, F.R.C.S.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

Architecture,—Professor J. H. Chamberlain.
 Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical,—Professor Alfred Anderson, F.C.S.
 Engineering,—Professor Rogers, C.E.

Geology, Descriptive,—Professor Alfred Anderson, F.C.S.

Geology, Practical,—Professor Beckett, F.G.S.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy,—Professor the Rev. W. H. Poulton, M.A.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture,—Professor H. Tanner, M.R.A.C.

Vegetable Physiology,—Professor Dr. Hinds.

Practical Chemistry,—Professor Alfred Anderson, F.C.S.

DEPARTMENT OF THEOLOGY.

Theology, Pastoral,—The Rev. Professor Espin, B.D. In residence.

Assistant Tutor,—The Rev. W. Dewhurst, B.A. In residence.

SPRING HILL COLLEGE.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS ELIGIBLE TO SERVE ON THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1861-2.

Those whose Names were marked (*) were on the Committee for 1860-61.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Abbott, Mr. J. C., Birmingham | Clark, Mr. Hanley |
| Adkins, Mr. Jabez, Northampton | Coleman, H. F., Esq., Evington Hall, Leicester |
| Allen, Rev. G. J., Warwick | Collins, J., Esq., Birmingham |
| Alliott, Mr. A., Nottingham | Conder, Rev. E. R., Poole |
| Almond, Mr., Leicester | Cooke, Mr. Joseph, Birmingham |
| Ann, Rev. Robert, Handsworth | Cooksey, Mr., Westbromwich |
| Asbury, Mr., Shelton, Staffordshire | Cooper, Mr., Coventry |
| Ash, Richard, Esq., Bristol | Corah, Mr. Thomas, Leicester |
| Avery, Mr. W. H., Birmingham | Corrie, Mr., Torquay |
| *Avery, Mr. Thomas, Birmingham | Crawford, Colonel, Bristol |
| Banks, Mr. Kidderminster | Creak, Rev. H. B., Airedale College |
| Bantock, Mr., Wolverhampton | Creak, Rev. Albert, Brighton |
| Barnet, Mr. Edward, Birmingham | Cripps, Mr. Joseph, Leicester |
| Bailey, Mr. James, Warwick | Cullen, Mr. Alderman, Nottingham |
| Bates, Mr. William, Leicester | Crowley, Mr. Birmingham |
| Baxter, Mr. E., Birmingham | *Cooper, Mr. J. A., Birmingham |
| Baylis, Mr., Kidderminster | Challinor, Mr. William, Derby |
| *Beaumont, Mr. William, Birmingham | Clayton, Mr., Saltley |
| Bell, —M. D., Bath | *Dale, Rev. R. W., Birmingham |
| Bell, Mr., Nottingham | Davis, Mr. R., Birmingham |
| Berrill, Mr. George, Birmingham | *Davis, Mr. Samuel, Birmingham |
| Berry, Mr., Coventry | Davis, Mr. G., Shrewsbury |
| Berry, Mr. S., Birmingham | Dawson, J. Esq., Streatham Hall |
| Best, Mr., Birmingham | Denston, Mr. Joshua, Derby |
| Bill, Mr. J., Coventry | Dickenson, Mr. S., Wolverhampton |
| Bindley, Mr. S. A., Birmingham | Dimmock, T., Esq., Shelton, Staffordshire |
| Botham, Mr., Tutbury | Dudley, Mr. William, Birmingham |
| Bowen, Mr. Samuel, Westbromwich | Dunn, Mr. A., Coventry |
| Bradburn, Mr. George, Birmingham | Eames Mr. W. R., Leicester |
| Briggs, Mr. Robert, Leicester | Edens, Mr. Joel, Northampton |
| Bright, Mr. S., Birmingham | Edwards, Mr., Wolverhampton |
| Brown, Rev. Dr., Cheltenham | Evans, Rev. Isaac, Weedon |
| Chetham, Mr. H., Coventry | Ewing, Rev. J., Stratford-on-Avon |
| Christian, Mr. H., Birmingham | Fairbrother, Rev. W., London |
| Christain, Mr. F., Birmingham | *Feaston, Rev. J. T., Lozells |
| Christain, Mr. B., Birmingham | Fisher, Mr., Birmingham |
| Clarkson, Mr., Birmingham | Fletcher, Mr. Robert, Bristol |
| | Ford, Mr. I. Birmingham |

- *Fowler, Mr. William, Birmingham
 Fowler, Mr. S., Nottingham
 Fox, Mr. Atherstone
 Franklin, Mr. B., Stroud
 Gausby, Mr., Birmingham
 Gilman, Mr., Hanley
 Gent, Mr. W., Birmingham
 *Gibson, Mr. Thomas, Birmingham
 Goosey, Mr., Kettering
 *Graham, Mr., Birmingham
 Green, Mr. John, Birmingham
 Green, Rev. Thomas, Ashton
 Greenfield, Rev. T., Leamington
 Grundy, Mr. T., Northampton
 Guest, Rev. W., Taunton
 Gillam, Mr. Robert, Birmingham
 Goward, Mr., Market Harbro'
 Hall, Mr., Edgbaston
 Hammond, Rev. John, Handsworth
 Hammond, Mr. J., Birmingham
 Hammersley, Mr. Titus, Shelton, Staffordshire
 Hardy, Mr. Joseph, Birmingham
 Hardy, Mr. P., Worcester
 Harrison, Mr., Bedford
 Harrison, Mr. Thomas, Belper
 Hawkes, Mr. William, Birmingham
 Herbert, Thomas, Esq., Nottingham
 Herbert, Mr. William, Nottingham
 Herbert, Mr. E. G., Nottingham
 Heygate, Mr. R. B., Market Harbro'
 Heygate, Mr. T., Market Harbro'
 Hickling, Mr. William, Leicester
 Hill, Rev. Edward, Shrewsbury
 Hill, Mr. T. R., Worcester
 Hill, Mr. Thomas, Newcastle
 Hollingsworth, Mr. John, Birmingham
 Holroyd, Mr., Birmingham
 Hopkins, Mr. I. N., Birmingham
 Hudson, Rev. Mr., Westbromwich
 Hudson, Mr. R. S., Westbromwich
 Hudson, Mr. Benjamin, Birmingham
 Hudson, Mr. William, Birmingham
 Hudson, Mr. B. jun., Birmingham
 Hill, Rev. Micaiah, Birmingham
 Hargreave, Mr. James, Birmingham
 Hands, Mr. Richard, Coventry
 Ivens, Mr. Thomas, Lutterworth
 James, Mr. T. Smith, Birmingham
 *James, Mr. W. F., Birmingham
 James, Mr. H. F., Birmingham
 James, Mr. J. A., Stratford-on-Avon
 Johnson, Mr. William, Wellingborough
 Jones, Mr. Edward, Whitechurch, Salop
 Jones, Mr. Charles, Hanley
 Jones, Mr. Maurice, Birmingham
 Joselane, Mr., Worcester
 Jennings, Mr. John, Birmingham
 Johnson, Rev. G. B., Birmingham
 Joseland, Mr. William, Worcester
 Keep, Mr. F., Birmingham
 Kemp, Mr. Edward, Uppingham
 Kemp, Mr., Leicester
 Kemp, Mr. R., Leicester
 Kent, Mr., Stratford-on-Avon
 Knight, Mr. Alderman, Nottingham
 *Keyworth, Dr., Birmingham
 Langebear, M., Birmingham
 Lea, Mr. T., Kidderminster
 Lea, Mr., Wem
 Lewis, Mr., Worcester
 Lillington, Mr., Bath
 Lord, Mr. William, Bitteswell, near Lutterworth
 Lord, Mr. John, Birmingham
 Lodge, Mr. Robert, Birmingham
 Lee, Mr., Greet, near Birmingham
 Macalpine, Mr. J. W., Leicester
 Mander, Mr. Elisha, Birmingham
 *Manton, Mr. Alderman, Birmingham
 Manton, Mr. George, Birmingham
 Mander, Mr. S., Wolverhampton
 Marling, Mr. S., Stroud
 Marlow, Mr. William, Leicester
 Marris, Mr., Birmingham
 Marshall, Mr., Birmingham
 Martin, Mr. Charles, Worcester
 Matthison, Mr. R., Birmingham
 McCardie, Mr. J. W., Birmingham
 McCardie, Mr. J., Birmingham
 McOwan, Rev. J., Wolverhampton
 Merridew, Mr. T. H., Coventry
 Middlemore, Wm., Esq., Birmingham
 Millichamp, Mr., Birmingham
 Morley, Mr. Francis, Newcastle
 Nunneley, Thomas, Esq., Leicester
 Nunneley, Mr. Joseph, Burton-on-Trent
 Nunneley, Mr., Market Harbro'
 Naylor, Mr. Joseph, Kidderminster
 Nokes, Mr., Birmingham
 Paddy, Mr. Robert, Lutterworth
 *Padmore, Richard, Esq., M.P., Worcester
 Parker, Thomas G., Esq., Uppingham
 Parry, Mr., Richard, Birmingham
 Partridge, Mr. Joseph, Stroud
 Partridge, Mr. Julius, Birmingham
 Pattison, Mr. James, Birmingham
 Perry, Mr. John, Northampton
 Perkins, Mr. E. Bromsgrove
 Perkins, Mr. W., Birmingham
 Phipson, Mr. Joseph, Birmingham
 *Phipson, Mr. E., Birmingham
 Pidduck, Mr. Thomas, Hanley
 Pidduck, Mr. Henry, Hanley
 Pigott, Mr., Birmingham
 Pike, Mr. W., Derby
 Prust, Rev. Edmund T., Northampton
 Pemble, Mr. Henry, Birmingham
 Reading, Mr. R. G., Warwick
 Redford, Rev. Robert A., Hull

Round, Mr., Wednesbury
 Rotton, Mr. Henry, Birmingham
 Sargeant, Mr. William, Coventry
 Sargeant, Mr. Joseph, Leicester
 Sargeant, Mr. Thomas, Leicester
 Satchell, Mr. Banbury
 Scott, Rev. G., Lichfield
 Sharman, M. Esq., Wellingborough
 Shaw, Mr. E., Wolverhampton
 Shipton, Mr., Tutbury.
 Short, Mr. Thomas, Birmingham
 Sibree, Rev. J., Coventry
 Sibree, Rev. Peter, Birmingham
 Silvester, Mr., Stafford
 *Simpson, Mr. G. H., Birmingham
 Sims, Mr. R., Birmingham
 Sinclair, Mr. J., Atherstone
 Smith, Mr. John, Birmingham
 Smith, Mr. Matthew, Birmingham
 Smith, Mr. W., Birmingham
 Spencer, Mr. David, Coventry
 Stephens, S., Esq., Walsall
 Stephens, Mr. Joseph, Walsall
 Stevenson, Mr. B., Northampton
 Steward, Mr., Kidderminster
 Stringer, Mr. Charles, Westbromwich
 Suffield, Mr., Birmingham
 Sutton, Mr. W. S., Birmingham
 Swain, Mr. J., Leicester
 Tarbottom, Mr., Birmingham
 Taylor, Mr. G., Birmingham
 Taylor, Mr. R. H., Birmingham

Taylor, Mr. B., Birmingham
 Thorp, Rev. W., Shrewsbury
 Toller, Mr. G., Leicester
 Toller, Mr. W., Kettering
 Truman, Mr. C., Birmingham
 Thornley, Mr. Samuel, Birmingham
 Vernon, Mr. James, Birmingham
 Vernon, Mr., Northampton
 Vernon, Mr., Towcester
 Wall, Mr. E., Worcester
 Walker, Mr. S., Northampton
 Ware, Mr., Bristol
 Watson, Mr. G., Birmingham
 Webster, Mr. John, Birmingham
 Weller, Mr., Birmingham
 Wells, Mr. Arthur, Nottingham
 Wheeler, Rev. W., Stroud
 Whewell, Rev. J., Westbromwich
 Wills, Mr. W. D., Bristol
 Whitehouse, Mr. John, Dudley
 Wilkes, Mr. S., Gornall
 Wilkes, Mr. M., Wolverhampton
 *Williams, Mr. Joseph, Birmingham
 *Wilson, Rev. R. D., Birmingham
 Wilson, Rev. Charles, Plymouth
 Woodman, Mr. Joseph, Birmingham
 Woolston, Mr. J. F., Wellingborough
 *Wright, H., Esq., London
 Welch, G. K., Esq., Bristol
 Welch, M. K., Esq., Poole
 West, Mr., Wellingborough
 Warden, Mr. Joseph, Birmingham.

ANCIENT BIRMINGHAM.

DUGDALE, in his Work, says of Birmingham, that in Domesday Book it was rated at four hides, with woods half-a-mile long and four furlongs broad, held by William Fitz Ansculf (whose seat was at Dudley Castle); and that Peter de Birmingham had a castle here, a bow-shot south-west of the church.

According to an engraving in the same work, the town of Birmingham, at that period, exactly resembled Halesowen as it is now, with its one church spire standing in the centre of a few streets.

He says the river Rea derived its name from the Greek word "fluo," and that the ancient word "Rhe" signified "to flow."

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

ACCOUNT OF KING EDWARD'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BIRMINGHAM, as reconstituted and extended. Furnished by the Rev. E. H. GIFFORD, Head Master, in 1860, to the Education Commission.

ORGANISATION OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The classical school, containing 250 boys, and the English school, containing 215 boys, occupy separate rooms in the same building. The boys have a common playground, and meet together in the classical school in the morning and evening for prayers. The classical school is divided into twelve classes, ten of which occupy the principal school-room, in which the head master presides and teaches the senior classes. The other masters of this department are, a composition master, four classical assistant masters, a mathematical master, a French master, two writing masters, and a German master, who is also employed in the English school. The two lowest classes occupy a separate room under the care of one of the classical masters and one of the writing masters. There are also two class-rooms and a gallery attached to the classical school and used for the separate instruction of classes. The English school is divided into ten classes, which occupy one principal room, two galleries, and two class rooms. By a recent statute the second master has been transferred to the English school, in which he directs the system of instruction and discipline under the general supervision of the head master. There are in this department four assistant masters, two writing masters, and a French master; the German master is partly employed in this school.

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION IN THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The subjects of instruction common to both schools are English history, grammar, geography, writing, and arithmetic, with the addition of mathematics, French, and German in the higher classes. In the English school, German is taught in addition to French, in the classical school as an alternative to it. In the classical school, Latin is begun in the lowest class, Greek in the ninth. In the English school, Latin is begun in the eighth class; Greek is not taught at all. The first class of the English school consists of two divisions, in the upper of which the study of Latin is discontinued, and the higher mathematics, mechanics, and chemistry, are made chief subjects of instruction. The boys of both schools learn drawing at the Government School of Art, forming a special class, the expenses of which are paid by the governors of King Edward's School.

RELIGION.—The head and second masters are required by Act of Parliament to be Masters of Arts of Oxford or Cambridge and in Holy Orders, and the assistant masters are required to be members of the Church of England. The prayers used are selected from the Liturgy. All the pupils are instructed in the Scriptures, except that Jews are not expected to attend lessons on the New Testament. Any pupil is exempted from learning the Church Catechism and other formularies, if a conscientious objection is made by his parent. Religious instruction is conducted upon the same principles in the elementary schools.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.—As vacancies occur from time to time in the Grammar School they are reported by the head master, and candidates for admission are nominated by the governors and examined by the head master. No boy is admissible until he is eight years old, and can write and read English. Sons of inhabitants of the town, parish, or manor of Birmingham, or of any parish touching thereon, receive their entire education free of charge. The number of boarders is limited to thirty, eighteen to be received by the head master, and twelve by the second master. Other boys, not sons of inhabitants, are required to pay £20 a-year to the governors; but no such boys can be admitted to the exclusion of sons of inhabitants of the town, parish, or manor of Birmingham, and there are none such at present in the school.

ORGANISATION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.—The elementary schools occupy four buildings situated in different parts of the town. Each building contains a school for boys and one for girls. The number of pupils is 125 in each school, or 1,000 in all. In each school there is one master (or mistress), one assistant, and from two to four paid monitors.

INSTRUCTION.—The subjects of instruction are, the Scriptures, English history, grammar, geography, writing, arithmetic; in the boys' schools, the elements of geography and book-keeping, and in the girls' schools, sewing and knitting. Masters from the Government School of Art attend the schools to teach elementary drawing, and the more advanced students have the privilege of attending at the Central School of Art.

ADMISSION.—Applicants for admission, after having obtained a nomination from one of the governors, are examined by the head master in writing and reading English. Boys are admissible from eight years of age to fourteen, and girls from seven to thirteen. Monthly examinations for the purpose of admitting new pupils are held at the Grammar School; the masters, mistresses, and assistants attend on these occasions, and also meet once a month to report to the head master on the various matters concerning their schools.

INSPECTION AND EXAMINATIONS.—The head master arranges the system of instruction in the elementary schools, and from time to time inspects and examines them. Once a year there is an oral examination of all the classes in each school, and a competitive examination, by written papers, of the senior pupils and monitors of all the schools. The monitors are selected from the most competent of the senior pupils. At the close of each half year the pupils of all the elementary schools, boys and girls, assemble at the Grammar School, for the distribution of prizes.

TRANSFER OF PUPILS TO HIGHER SCHOOL.—The head master is authorised by the governors to promote to the Grammar School, without a new nomination, a limited number of boys who have distinguished themselves in the elementary school, and in the same way to transfer promising boys from the English to the classical school. Independently of this arrangement, boys admitted to one school can be transferred to another by obtaining a new nomination. No pupil is admitted to any of the schools, transferred from one to another, or dismissed,

except by the head master, to whom all questions of discipline are ultimately referred, and who conducts the school in accordance with the statutes and orders made from time to time by the governors.

EXHIBITIONS (Carlisle, ii. 634).—No mention is made of exhibitions in the Letters Patent. The first exhibitors occur in 1677, when two were elected. The statutes of 1753 established seven exhibitions of £20 per annum, tenable for seven years at Oxford or Cambridge. In 1796 there were ten exhibitions of £35 tenable for seven years. At present, under the scheme confirmed by the Act 1 and 2 William 4, c. 17, there are ten exhibitions of £50 per annum, tenable for four years at any college in Oxford or Cambridge. They are awarded at the annual visitation of the school according to the result of an examination conducted by three resident masters of arts of Oxford or Cambridge. The candidates who are found by the examiners to be qualified to receive exhibitions are arranged in order according to their excellence in classical learning, and the governors according to this order award the exhibitions, first to sons of inhabitants of the town, parish, or manor of Birmingham, and in default of such candidates duly qualified in classical learning to other boys who have been educated in the school for three years. There are also two scholarships, founded by Mr. John Milward in 1654, of £50 per annum, tenable for four years at Brasenose College, Oxford, by sons of inhabitants of Birmingham or any contiguous parish.

INCOMES OF INSTITUTIONS RECORDED IN
THIS VOLUME.

	£	s.	d.
Institution for the Blind, for the year ending			
Lady-day, 1860	2016	6	6
Blue Coat School, ,, ,, January 1, 1860	3336	8	7
Deaf and Dumb } Institution . . } ,, ,, June 30, 1860	1683	1	6
Free Grammar School ,, ,, Dec. 31, 1859...	12627	2	4½
General Hospital ,, ,, July 31, 1860...	15373	17	5
Protestant Dissenting } Charity School, } ,, ,, Jan. 26, 1861...	606	10	2
Spring Hill College ,, ,, Dec. 31, 1860...	2874	17	1
Queen's Hospital ,, ,, Dec. 31, 1859...	3988	3	7
Queen's College ,, ,, Lady-day, 1860	Not known.		
TOTAL	£42,509	7	2½

NOTE.

Having completed this work, the Author begs to remark, that such Institutions as the Hospitals, Collegès, and Asylums, could not well be brought under the management of a District Charity Board, as mentioned in his preface; but all the Free Schools, Almshouses, Church and Vestry Charities, and Dissenters' Trust Endowments, ought certainly be brought under the control of a District Board—one-third of which Board should be elected annually by the rate-payers of the places wherever such charities exist.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

- Page 105. "M. A. Cadley" should be "M. A. Cadby."
 "Miss Allerton" should be "Miss Allarton."
 Page 109. The Right Hon. Earl Howe consented to be President to the Institution, it having been a private Institution up to that date.
 Page 108. The premium to "Mr. Coe," not "Cox," was £30, and to Mr. Masey £10, for the elevation of the building.
 Page 110. "Mrs Luckock" should be "Miss Luckock."
 Page 112. "Seven shillings," in the last paragraph, means for each pupil.
 Page 113. When J. Dunn was appointed home teacher he was a pupil in the institution.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

- Page 116. This Institution was first opened in the town on 11th January, 1813, and transferred to Calthorpe Fields on the 4th of January, 1815. The parents or guardians now pay a reduced charge of, at least, £6 per annum. The Master's residence was built in 1829 by means of the proceeds of a Bazaar and Donations. A new School-room was erected afterwards, and in 1835 a dining-room and dormitories were erected, which nearly doubled the accommodation for the pupils. The committee of Ladies has ceased for twenty years, and the public examination now takes place in September or October, when from twenty to twenty-five children are nominated.

SPRING HILL COLLEGE.

- Page 397. Twenty students could have been admitted, but only thirteen applied; and the Rev. H. Rogers was not appointed until the autumn of 1839.
 Page 313. In 5th line, "six" should be "seven" gentlemen.
 Page 314. "Angel" should be "Angell."
 Upon Thomas Beilby, Esq.'s decease, John Graham, Esq., was elected honorary secretary, and has since continued to fill that highly important office.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

- Page 375. In line 34, for "litiras" read "litas."

